# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

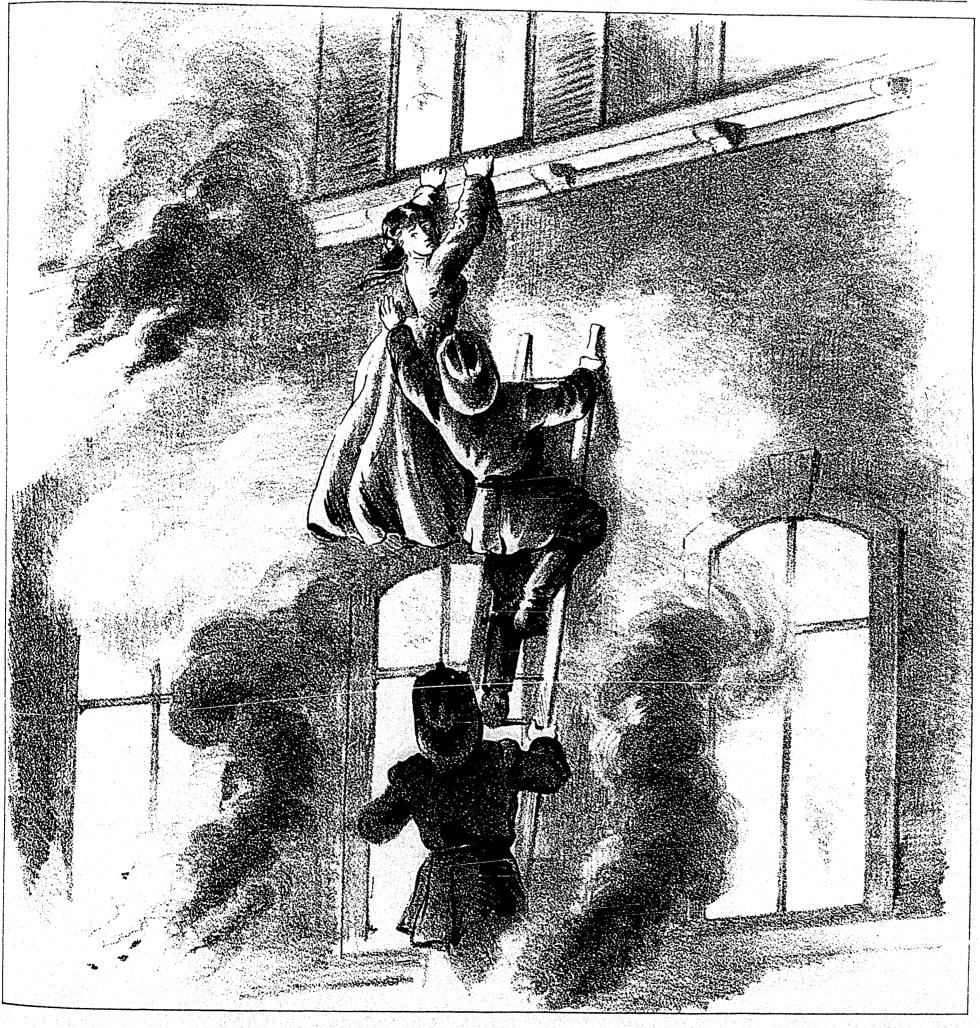
	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque	$\checkmark$	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
	Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire	e)	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long of marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
<b>/</b>	Additional comments / Continuor	us pagination.	

# 

Vol. VII.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



MONTRBAL .- SCENE AT THE FIRE AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL ON TUESDAY MORNING .- BY C. KENDRICK.

#### (Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

## TOUCHSTONE PAPERS.

NO. 1.-THE GOLDEN CALF.

It is not the idol of the Hebrews. Oh, no. He was a mere mould of dead metal, bright in colour, yet brutish in form, costly, yet commonplace. The meanest heifer that browsed on the Sinai slopes was prettier than he, for it had warm blood and a throbbing heart.

Neither is it the fiscinating demon which Mephistopheles pictured to Faust, asaid the flicker of blue lights. There was a poetry about him which could dazzle and awake enthusiasm. There is a palliation if not an excuse for every folly which man may commit under the induence of bright faucies.

My golden calf is quite other than these. He belongs to the genus Homo; species Homunculus. He is not an abortion, merely a distortion. He has two feet, instead of four, and these are not flat and hoofed, but arched and encased in patent leathers. He has no horns, nor even the bumps from which horns might spring. His forehead is narrow and rounded smooth as a terrapin's shell. He has no caudal appendage other than that of his steel pen coat. His is no noble roar, smiting the hills, for his voice squeaks like a penny whistle and he lisps like the fat baby who is fed on mush. He has no lordly mane to shake. His hair is a sticky mass of pomade, parted in the middle and so smoothly brushed, that he takes his hat off with both hands, not to disturb its "lay."

My golden calf has a mind, which is less of a compliment if we admit the new theory of naturalists, that all animals have minds, quite distinct from, and fir above, mere instinct. But his mind is peculiar. It is open to perceptions and nothing more. It may form an occasional judgment at the suggestion of others. A downright old fashioned syllogism it sheinks from with positive pain of the frontal. He knows but one enthymeme and he acts upon it:—"I have got money, therefore I am a power."

And he is a power. We need not scorn the Hebrew adoration of the molten heifer. We need not scoff at the ringing song of Mephisto, brandishing the gleaming goblet. We are all teeling drunk with the poison of that cup, and we worship the golden calf. Look at society with its air of mock wisdom, its strat, its liftings of the head, its smile of beautiful disdain, its streaghte glances at plebelanism. What is its religion? The cultus of wealth. What is the thing it hates and spurns under its sandals? Poverty.

The golden calf is not such a fool but he sees this. He has not

The golden calf is not such a fool but he sees this. He has not to work up to a position. It is already made for him. The platform is raised and upheld by fair white hands and amid twinking eyes, graceful curtises of obeisance, murmured compliments from rosy lips; all he has to do is to walk forthand back, with filled castor, swaying swallow tail and magnificent wave of bamboo cane. What a life! glorious, is it not? It is, decided y glorious. The bott of us—else we were not human—would obsess to be a calf, or even an ass, for such a wage.

There are two classes of men who affect to despise the golden calf—the panger and the pundit. They rebel against the blind idelatry, and harp on the eatch word—equality. But the metive of both is jealousy. The one is inferior, the other superior, but neither can approach the charmed circle.

A learned lecture is to be given by some celebrated foreign professor. The fashion, caught by the name, but unintelligent of the thing, resolves upon going. Word is passed around, a full house promised and the tickets are raised to a fabulous price. On a given night, in sails the golden calf, followed by his rustling suite, and they occupy all the best benches. The lecturer lectures at them, but not to them. The poor student, or the intelligent mechanic is pushed back to the rear, where he cannot see the delicate experiments or hear the weak voice of the lecturer. Perhaps, deterred by the high price, he cannot attend at all. Of course, he grumbles. There is no such misanthrope as your poor aspiring man. Why did not the professor, in the true interest of science, keep down his prices and lecture only to those who could understand him. Ah! thou fool. The professor is a wise man and he too worships the golden calf.

Or a concert is given by the best artists of the world—the queen of opera, the prince of tenors and so on. There the same scene is enacted. The poor enthusiast, the art student, is driven back into the corners or excluded altogether, and he too bursts out into cynical apostrophes. Wasted breath, my Bohemian. These petted children of song are eleverer than you think, and for the jewels of their singing, they exact in exchange the sheen and the magnetic cold touch of eagles and doubloons. You would do the same if you had half a change.

Our golden calf is not a miser. They only are misers who make their own money, and he generally inherits his. He inherits it in most cases from some close, eager old father, who spent half a century in building up a fortune, stinting himself almost to beggary, the while. The well beloved son and heir will spend it gaily for him. It is the inevitable and just human law of compensation. The wealthy son keeps fast horses, a series of winter and summer vehicles, a complete wardrobe, and altogether a princely establishment. He has his dogs for ornament, not for use, as he is not a sporting man. He is seldom seen entering the lists as a snow-shoer, toboggannist, skater, curler, cricketer, lacrosser or base-baller. He goes to races, but it is only to hold the ladies' parasols, or bet a few guineas on his favourite's favourite. He gives little suppers, but his capacities hardly go beyond oysters, never reaching the stomachic risk of lobsters. He is not a jolly good feeder.

He takes a mild interest in passing events. Sometimes, though rarely, he aspires to the position of leader in certain artistic and scientific circles. He indulges in a diluted form of philanthropy. He writes papers on the habits of animals, and presides over societies for the prevention of cruelty to birds. He collects subscriptions for underelothing to be given to newsboys. Let him have his meed of praise for these charities. The Golden Calf is not devoid of heart. He makes love, of course, though he is rather made love to, than otherwise, but his sentimentality is diffusive. It has none of the concentration of passion. He cannot brook opposition, being used to idolatry, but he is incapable of real indignation.

Raillery is lost on such as have an invincible repugnance to take offence, and where the assumption of superiority is a habit, it is waste of time to find fault. It will be more graceful, therefore, to follow the fashion and bow to the Golden Calf

# THE MISSING LINKS TO DARWIN'S ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Where all must fall or not coherent be And all that rises, rise in due degree; Then, in the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man. Pore: Essay on Man.

Oh! mighty Darwin, Monarch of all Sages
Adorning this or long forgotten ages,
Whose magic touch ope's portals paleologic
And shatters seals of periods geologic—
Before whose search, the mysteries of creation
Dissolve like mists of morning exhalation—
Who thread'st the line of life to Nature's germs,
To find God's image in ancestral worms.

We, rich in faith and warm in strong affection, For thy great creed of "Natural Selection," Convinced that man—the modern institution—Owes his proud place to laws of "Evolution," Now come, great Suge, a living grand memorial Of Man's descent through lineage "Arboreal," "The Missing Links"—those pre-historic sires Whose loves and lives a won-lering race admires.

When all was void, and Chaos ruled the Spheres, Back thro' the shadows of unfathome! years Life's first faint spark flashed thro' a rayless night, And quivering fell on the rude Zoophyte.

"Old Soarer," Sponze, soon felt the genial glow, "Mid Coral castles, reared in depths below, Where brave Sea Nettles waved caresting arms To cuirassed Polyps, enamoured of their charms.

Where the Molusca, figure with yearning fires, Thrill'd pearly Shells with tender soft desires; And Perriwhklos smoothed their coats of mail To court endearments from the wooing Shail; There warmed the spack in its Crastacean bed, 'Ti'l Sheimps, enrapt ired, on its sweetness fed. Impassioned Lobsters clasped seductive claws, And Jenious Crabs succumbed to Hymen's laws.

But kindling more—the Piscine Tribe prevails. Its in and scence goods the D aphin's scales, Transforms Sea Dragons into sighing swains, And distracts Sheepheads with bewitching pains. The Flying-Fish then onward wafts the spark. Till lovelorn passions their the cruel Shark. And sweetest transports swell the mighty deep, To where the Whales uxorious vigils keep.

Still brighter yet—the Amphibs grow at length, With Mermaid graces and with Triton strength; The Tadpole whisks it from the Ocean floor. The broad-backed Tartie bears it on to shore, Where suckling Leeches draw its baby sighs, 'Mid stoild Frogs transitized with mute surprise. While Caimans wake with new born joy clate. And roars the Walrus, eager for his mate.

IntR optile form, then crooping from the bank. Which waits the sea and bounds the moress dank. Its savage justre lights the Serpent's track. To blush in beauty on thamsleon's back. With ardent flame, it fills the Scorpion's eyes, With rambow have the mock Iguano dyes. Until, at last, in substitute's wealth unrolled. The Salamander floods with molten gold.

Refulgent now—its vivifying rays Spread far and wide—seen in the tassel'd Maize, In crimson Carrots placeing Mother Earth, In emerald Pinas yielding fragrant birth; Festooned Bananas with its glories shine, And tribute Grapes burst forth with living wine.

E'en bannered Blossoms, kissing wanton air, In shapes as varied as their bues are fair, Waft quickened incense up to arching skies. That binsh with Joy and laugh thro' starry eyes. Ripe Hpped Verbena, on her drooping knee, Pale browed Magnolia, from her stately tree, Sweet Passaflora, dashed with bloody stains, All glow with life that tingles in their velus.

Then Insects come to cheer the flowery glade With tender dalliance heath the leafy stude. Bright buzzing Files, borne on the languid breeze, Keep time with Locusts, droning in the trees; Grasshoppers melt to lazy Silk Worm charms, The Moth seeks solac; in the Bertie's arms, Tobacco Grubs essay the loftlest stalk, In love sick search of the Mosquito-Hawk, While Spiders weave a daintier, roster net, Than ever maiden for fond lover set.

The very winds, pulsating amorous sighs, Beneath the beating wings of Butterflies.

And now as years in countless cycles roll, Still stronger, brighter burns the living coal; The Rodents come with sheek and glossy hides. All fleet of foot to catch reductant brides. The sexten Mole, from out his earthly lair, In haste to meet the timid blushing Haze; The Squirrel scarrying from his leafy house. Down rugged trunk to woo the virgin Monse; The Rabbit lost in low-tongued dreaming chat. With that shrewd robber, the licentious Rat, While high o'er all the wedded branches through, Peeps the Opossum at the Kangaroo.

Now loit'ring thro' Earth's fields of living green, The Ruminantia come to dot the scene; The fleety Ram, with frontlet hard and bold, The meek eyed Ewe, pale matron of the fold; With antiered crest, the lithe and sinewy Deer, The vigorous Goat (the symbol of Buck Reer;) The untained Bison, with tempestuous mane, The patient Camel, of the trackless plain, The tail Giraffe, instinct with lofy pride, The fleet-foot Zebra, with his stripe slashed hide; And then the Bull, of brawn and belting brow, Leads in the dainty cream-distilling Cow.

O golden days! Age of Arcadian joy! Ere Sorrow's birth, when Love knew no alloy; Scant wonder then the flame waxe! herce and strong. When the Carnivora joine! the countless throng. The Hedgehog, winking, from his spiny box, With admiration, at the cuming Fox, Which joins the Coon, well versed in forest lore, In pleasant discourse with the tusked boar.

From fields abroad swoops down the flitting Bat, With bated whispers for the rakish Cat, Which slips away from purring Pussy's sight, On revels bent, and staying out all night. The noble Dog by the gaunt Grey-hound led: The hairy Skye; the Bull with brutal head: The Sleuth, keen scented on the trail of game, All now the victims of a tenderer flame.

E'en friendly Bears their hopes and fears discuss, Before the surly Hip-po-pot-a-mas,
While listening leopards to the passion own;
Hyenas laugh and drop the crunching bone.
The Lion smiles away his heated spicen,
And harmless sleeps the Tiger on the green,
As countjess rills, from fountains far and wide,
Unite to form the river's rushing tide.
So all these types, in Darwin's matchless plan,
Converged, assert the lineage of Man.
From Birmah's woods, the Elephantine home,
Behold his pith and from muscle come;
His ardent temper from the tangled grove,
Where the Rhinoceros dailies with his love;
His tastes eximted from that Westphallan bog,
Where wallows still the epicurean Hog,
And his endurance from Arabia's strand,
The tircless Horse produces at command.
Thus well endowed, and Darwin! then—Alas!
We trace his genius to the sapient Ass.

Eachanting age of soul dissolving bliss, When life's whole span was one long burning kiss. No wonder, soon in some bright torpid vale. Where Qua Irumana waved preheasile tail, To honted airs aglow with desire. Arboreal loves should nobler tunes aspire; Or Chaema Monkeys fall like ripened grapes, Ros'stless victims of the Bearded Apes; That Mandrils, lost in soft voluptuous swoons, Sharid grace the nupitals of the bold Raboons. And Chimpanzees, from waving tree tops hang. To court caresses from the fond Orang. Oh! rosy haes of Time's dim twilight morn! In such an hoar the "Missing Link" was born; The great Gorilla, flinging wide the gate of Darwin's Eden, and our high estate.

Through nature's void, by arm creative hurl'd Thus fell the spark which warms and lights a world; Its pregnant beam first thrill'd old Ocean's caves. In myriad forms pulsated through its waves, Then chal with verdure arid rocks and sand, Bale waving branches planne the smiling land; Sighed 'neath the shades where burst forth living springs, And peopled air with gauzy, rain-bowed wings.

Thus stood Love's temples in expectant state Of rites Jolayed—but little time they wait. Evolving races, singgish, wan and cold. Wake into natures active, deree and boid; Selection's Liw, their joys unconscious guide. To nobier types, they thus unerring glide, Perfection's heights are scaled up to the brink Of that abyse—spanned by the "Missing Link," There stinion Capid stands in hitry state; But oh! what Psyche was his nobier mate?

# MORAL

Here sleepless science pales its searching power, And awful mystery shrouls the naptial hear; our father, Ape, by all with pride contessed But she, whose love his ardent passion blessed; Like Pleia i lost, is hid behind Time's veil. We only know-her offspring drop the tail.

The problem wast new Darwins shall engage To swell the knowledge of a future age. Until the secret countless cycles scaled Bursts into life and Man stands forth revealed.

# Art and Literature.

Mr. W. Stigand is writing a life of Heinrich Heine.

Byron 1s, at last, to be commemorated by a monument at Missolought.

It's stated that Sir John Sinelair, M.P., is proparing for the press a book on the late Franco-Forman War. It is to be published simultaneously in English, French, and German.

Manufacturers of, and dealers in, poetry may be interested in hearing that there is to be a gived poetry mater or contest at Borleaux. The entrance for the same will be closed on the 10th June.

A new bi-monthly journal, devoted to art and music, has appeared in Brussels, L'Art Universel. To judge from the first number, it will be a welcome addition to art literature, particularly if it fully carries out its motto, "Liberty and Sincerty," An interesting MS., written in Italian, by the late Louis Na-

An interesting MS, written in Italian, by the late Louis Napoleon, when he was in Italy, an exile from France, has been published in this mouth's "Revista Europea" by the cilion, Professor Angelo de Gubernatis, in whose possession the MS is

There is a reason to believe that the long-lost portrait of Molière, painted by Sobastien Beardon, his bosen discovered among the Ingres collection at the Museum of Montauban, and that it was restored by the latter painter, who purchased Itat a dealer's

Mr. William Simpson and Mr. Robert families, two of the special artists of the *Blustrated Lowdon Nows*, have received from the Emperor of Germany war medals as tokens of distinction conferred upon them for their artistic labours in the recent war.

Our Digestive Oroans.—The result of much scientific research and experiment has within the last few years enabled the medical profession to supply to the human system, where impaired or infective, the power which assimilates our food. This is now known as "Morson's Pepsine," and is prescribed as wine, globules, and lozenges, with full directions. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. There are many imitations, but Morson and Son, the original manufacturers, are practical chemists, and the "Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their labels and trade-mark. It is sold by all chemists in bottles 3s., and boxes from 2s. 6d., but purchasers should see the name.

11-13ex

T. MORSON & SON.

# Our Allustrations.

BURNING OF THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, MONTREAL.

On Tuesday morning last, about one o'clock, flames were discovered on the fourth flat of the St James Hotel, on Victoria Square, in a part of the building near the laundry. The alarm was at once given, and on the arrival of the firemen a hose was introduced up the building to attack the fire which was then consuming the staircase leading to the fifth flat, where were situated the sleeping-rooms of the female portion of the hotel staff. Unfortunately the hose was found to be too short, and by the time the defect had been remedied the flames had gained considerable headway. Here another contretemps occurred; the water was for some unaccountable reason suddenly turned off and the men found themselves powerless to stop the advance of the flames. While the staircase was being consumed, three of the servant girls, seeing their hope of escape by this means cut off turned to the windows and three of them threw themselves headlong on the sidewalk, where their fall was only partially broken by mattrasses and other soft material. They were transported to the General Hospital where they lie in a very precarious state. Another girl named Matilde Saya, hung out from the window, with the points of her feet lightly resting against the wall, and not-withstanding the cries of those below to drop herself on the mattrasses which had been spread beneath, remained in this perilous position for fully twenty minutes. Finally the firemen succeeded in reaching her and bringing her down amid rounds of cheers from the crowd. These scenes were enacted in the windows of the fifth flat facing Bonaventure Street, On the side facing the Square, a man jumped down to the pavement below, injuring himself fatally. Several others were injured in attempting to escape. Two gentlemen made ladders of quilts, but in each case the ladder broke and they fell to the ground. Another gentleman managed to climb from one window to another, but finally slipped and fell to the pavement. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the brigade they were unable to stay the progress of the flames, which entirely consumed the roof and the fourth and fifth stories. The fire was finally checked by flooding the other stories.

#### MARDI-GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS.

In no city in America, save New Orleans, is the systematic observance of Mardi-Gras, or Shrove Tuesday, kept up. The geniality of the climate and the peculiar disposition of the people combine to render the Carnival festivities particularly enjoyable, and especially to one who has passed most of his life in the North, where the cold winds and the ice and snow of winter would preclude any such outdoor observances

It has usually been the custom for individuals, masked and disguised as their fancy might dictate, to promenade the principal streets during the day-time, but this year all were invited into a grand street pageant, under command of His Majorty "Rex," who represents an association of gentlemen. organized for the purpose of rendering the festivities more attractive, "Rex," is a despotic Monarch, and all other forms of government were subordinated to him for the day alone. Accompanied by a numerous detachment of troops to the number of some thousand in all, infantry, cavalry and artillery, armed and uniformed in a fantastic manner, and followed by an innumerable throng of maskers on foot, on horseback and in carriages, the King marched through the principal streets, to the great delectation and amusement of his loval subjects. The utmost good humour and license prevailed, and the day observances were said very much to resemble those of Rome and Venice. His Majesty signalized the close of his reign by a grand ball at the Exposition Building, which was crowded with the slite and beauty of the Crescent city and the country

As soon as night fell "Rex" turned over his power to "Comus," who from time immemorial has been the Monarch of Mardi-Grasnight. The Mystick Krewe of Comus has long been a feature of New Orleans, and its ability is world-wide. It is also composed of a number of gentlemen unknown to the public, who annually represent by a street pageant some historical or allegorical subject. The displays are magnificent, and the costumes are all imported from Paris, where they are manufactured expressly for the purpose. The cost of each display is estimated at \$30,000, and I imagine that is rather under than over the mark. The Krewe appear on some by street suddenly, and without any warning, in a brilliantly lighted pro-cession, and after parading as did "Rex," the principal streets, go to the Varieties Theatre, where a series of tableaux is presented, combining all the figures that have appeared in the procession. The parquette of the theatre is floored over, and the tableaux over, forms an immense platform, where dancing

is kept up till an early hour in the morning.

The subject chosen for representation this year is the

"Missing Links in Darwin's Origin of Species," and represented every sort of animal and vegetable life from the Sponge to the Gorilla, the lowest to the highest. Each figure, (there were about a hundred in all) was a perfect representation of the last month of their year; and their feast of Bairam, and the animal or plant intended to be shown and could be re-others. cognized at a glance. The pageant was brilliantly lighted up with lamps, and transparencies bearing all necessary informataken from Chartres street looking across Canal street to St. custom for Christians. Charles. The banners seen banging from the buildings are—It may safely be sai the Royal Standards of the King of the Carnival, The Statue in the foreground is the Clay Statue, one of the landmarks of New Orleans. All the public buildings are illuminated, and a crowd estimated at a hundred thousand throngs the streets. The display altogether is a most magnificent one, and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to

All the theatres are turned into ball-rooms for the night, and every public hall is engaged. All with the exception of the Mystick Krewe and that of Rex are masked, and mirth and revelry hold high carnival, till daylight is let in upon the revellers. Then comes the consciousness that the carnival is over and that for forty days and nights there must

be an enforced abstinence from pleasure.

Take it all together the festivities of this year have been most pleasant. Many new features have been introduced, and of the tens of thousands of strangers who gathered together probably not one has left who has not during his stay been heartily pleased, and will carry away with him a joyous recollection of New Orleans and its Mardi-Gras.

On another page is given in full a poem published by the Mystick Krewe explanatory of the various characters who took part in the procession.

We reproduce under this head several sketches by our special artist at Ottawa illustrative of the formal opening of Parliament. No II. (No. I of the series was given last week) shows the arrival of H. E. the Governor-General at the Grand Entrance of the Parliament Building; No. III the entrance of the Countess of Dufferin in the Senate Chamber, and the entrance of the Governor-General; and on the last page are several smaller sketches which we group as No. IV. In one of these latter Mr. Black Rod Kimber "the man of the black silk stockings, of the rod of equally sombre hue, of the silver buckles and other peculiar appointments"—so a contemporary calls him-is seen inviting the attendance of the faithful Commons in the Senate Chamber. Another sketch shows the result of the invitation—the helter-skelter rush through the Library to the Senate Chamber.

#### THE SIBVLUA ERYTHROEA.

This engraving may have a particular interest at the time of the Feast of the Annunciation, as it is maintained by some ancient writers that Erythræn predicted the Annunciation. It represents one of the Sibyls on the Sistine Chapel ceiling, of which there are five—Persica (Persia), Erythræa (The Red Sea), Delphica (D:los), Cumana (Cumea) and Libyca (Libya), out of the ten mentioned by Varro, the historian, who lived above a century before Christ, and states that their names were derived from the locality of their habitations. The Sibyls are heathen prophetesses, who figure in the scheme of Christian iconography as having predicted the coming of Christ to the Gentiles, as the Prophets did to the Jews. The Christian community early concerned itself with speculations regarding the predictions of the Sibyls and their claims to respect. St. Jerome, Eusebius, St. Clement of Alexandria and St. Augustine, pronounced them to have been inspired by divine grace. In the fourth ecloque of Virgil there is a passage believed to have been suggested by a Sibylline tradition, that their power of foreseeing the advent of Christ is sought to be established. It is thus translated:—"The first age of the Cumean song now approaches; the great series of ages begins again; now returns the Virgin (Astræa), now return the Saturnian Kingdoms; now a new progeny is sent from high heaven. Be but propitious, chaste Lucina, to the boy at his birth, through whom the iron age will first cease, and the golden age dawn on the world." The belief of the Roman atholic Church in the testimony of the Sibyl Tiburtina who informed the Emperor Augustus that a Hebrew child should be born who would be ruler over the immortal gods themselves, is shown by the well known hymn, said to have been composed by Pope Innocent III. at the close of the 13th century, beginning with the verse-

Dies iem, dies illa. Selvet seedum in favilla. Teste David cum Sebilla.

"It may be inferred," says one of the authors of the History of our Lordas exemplified in works of art, "that this hymn, admitted into the liturgy of the Roman Church, gave sanction to the adoption of Sibyls into Christian Art. They are seen from this time accompanying the Prophets and Apostles in the Cyclical decorations of the Church-lither environing the arch of the principal portal, or ornamenting the stalls in the choir, or imaged forth in the painted glass." Glotto's Cunpanile at Florence shows the Sibyls with Prophets and Patriarchs on its third tier; Ghiberti's bronze doors contain their graceful figures in the feam work of the subjects; on the Holy House at Loretto, they stand in couples; and in some churches they have separate chapels to their honour. On the ceiling of the "Sistine Chapel" Michael Angelo has made the Prophets and the Sibyls to form a gigantic framework round the subjects of the creation, of which the Birth of Eve, as the type of the Nativity, is the intentional centre.

#### [ Weitten for the Gana Lian Liverent of News.] THE LORE OF THE CALENDAR. No. 1 .- THE ANNUNCIATION.

The holding of anniversary days for festivity and rejoicing is by no means peculiar to revealed religion. It would appear a practice equally belonging to heathens of all ages, either for political or religious purposes, or for the purpose of celebrating triumphs over enemies, or of promoting both mental and bodily exercises among the people. The ancient world of Greece and Rome was notorious for its observance of days of festivity. In the history of the Athenians we are constantly hearing of the Artemisia, a feast in honour of their goddess Diana; the Dionysia, in honour of Bacchus; the Eleusinia, in honour of Ceres; and the Panathenea, in honour of Minerva. While in ancient Rome the Matronalia, Cerealia, and Saturnalia are well-known to all classical readers. The Mohammedans also have their feast of victims, celebrated in

It would not be right to say, as some persons have said, that the fact of this universal prevalence of festival days tion were carried by attendants. The illustration given is among the heathen is an argument against its becoming a

It may safely be said that this general prevalence of holy days, days of solemnity and rejoicing is to be derived from one common source. What do we find in Holy Writ? The annual feast of the Passover, in memory of the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt; the feast of the Pentecost, to commemorate the deliverance of the law to Moses on Mount Sinal; the feast of Trumpets, to commemorate the beginning of the year, and many others. The Holy Evangelists record that our blessed Lord, when on earth, sanctioned the use of these feasts by his presence, and at one of them, the Passover. he became our sacrifice and atonement for sin, first instituting a feast for Christians in its place, and then, by dying, becoming its fulfilment and antitype.

With us, in Christian churches, Easter Day takes the place of the Passover, and Whit Sunday the place of Pontecost, The memory of martyrs seems, in the Primitive Church, to have been a point of peculiar religious devotion. "The original of these days," says Bingham, "is at least as early as the time of Polycarp, who suffered about the year 168. Tertullian also speaks of these anniversary festivals. St. Cyprian and St. Chrysostom allude to them, and also to the fact that the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, and that alms and oblations were offered for the poor.

Enough has been said to show that there is the authority of thoroughly restored.

Scripture for the celebration of these holy days. The old Fathers of the Church, and the Bishops since the Reformation sanction the custom. St. Chrysostom beautifully says: "We are met on these holy festivals, not to praise, but to imitate; not to be hearers of the encomiums, but followers of their worthy actions. Therefore if any one would praise the martyrs, let him imitate the martyrs; if any one would give the champions of religion their just encomium, let him emulate their labours." The imaginative Jeremy Taylor, and the their labours." judicious" Hooker, two of the most eminent divines of the Church of England, speak with no uncertain sound. The former says: "The memories of the Saints are precious to God, and therefore they ought also to be to us; and such persons who serve God by holy living, industrious preaching, and religious dying ought to have their names preserved in honour, and God be glorified in them, and their holy lives and doctrines published and imitated." The latter still more strongly says: "Touching these festival days which we now observe, their number being no way felt discommodious to the commonwealth, and their grounds such as hitherto have been showed, what remaineth but to keep them throughout all generations holy, severed by manifest notes of difference from other times, adorned with that which most may betoken true virtuous and celestial joy."

Both the Roman and the Angli an Churches have pronounced what these festivals or holy days shall be, and how

they shall be observed.

Wheatly gives the following account of the retention of these days in our calendar: - The reasons why the none of these saint's-days and holy-days were resumed into the calendar are various. Some of them being retained on account of our courts of justice, which usually make their returns on these days, or else upon the days before or after them, which are called in the writs Vigil, Fest, or Crast, as in Vigil-Martin, Fest-Martin, Crast-Mirtin, and the like. Others are probably kept for the sake of such tradesmen, han licraftsmen, and others, as are wont to celebrate the memory of their tutelar saints, as the Welshmen do of St. David; the Englishmen St. George; the Scotchmen St. Andrew; the Irishmen St Patrick; the shoemakers St. Crispin. And again, churches being dedicated to some or other of these saints it has been the usual custom in such places to have wakes or fairs kept on those days, so that the people would probably be displeased, if either in this or the former case their favourite saint's name should be left out of the calendar. Besides, the histories which were writ before the Reformation do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a holy-day, or about such a time without mentioning the month, relating one thing to be done at Lammas-Tide-and another about Martin-Max or Michael-Mas, &c., so that were these names quite left out, we might be at a loss to know when several of these transactions happened."

Shakespeare takes advantage of the custom in his plays. Instance Romeo and Juliet, Act I., S., 3:

Narse,--(Speaking of Juliet.)
"She is not fourte in. How long is it now To Lemmas-Tide?

Luly Cipulet .- A fortaight and odd days. Narse,-Even or old, of all days in the year Come Lander-E wat night, shall she be foreteen. Susan and die,—Got rest all Christian soils! Were of an age,—Well, Sasan is with Gon: She was too good for me!

In the Morry Wives of Windsor, Act I., Sc. I: Stender .- You have not The Book of Riddles about you, have you ?

Simple .- Book of Riddles! why did you not lend it to Allee Shorteak - upon Althrillments last, a fortuight afor - Michaelmas?

In Henry IV., Part I., Act II., Sc. 4:

Prince .- How o'd art than, Francis? Francis. -- Let me see. About Michaelmas next I shall be --

Again, how common it is for people in every rank of life to refer past events to Lady-Day, Michaelmas, Christmas, Whitsuntide, or Easter-tide. And again, the Law and University Terms in England are Lent, Hilary, Baster, Trinity,

So much for these fixed and moveable feasts. The feast of the Annunciation always occurs on the 25th of March-commonly known in England as Lady-Day-it is in common ora-tion of the message of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. informin; her that the Word of God had become flish. It is held in the Roman Caurch as a great festival. Among the sermons of St. Augustine, who died in 430, are two regarding the festival of the Annunciation,

Bishop Hall, albeling to the Annunciation, says:-" It was no ordinary favour that the Vergin found in Heaven. No mortal creature was ever thus graced that HE should take part of her nature that was the GOD of nature; that HE, which made all things, should make HIS human body of hirs, that her womb should yield that if sh which was personally united to the Godhewl; that she should bear HIM that upholds the

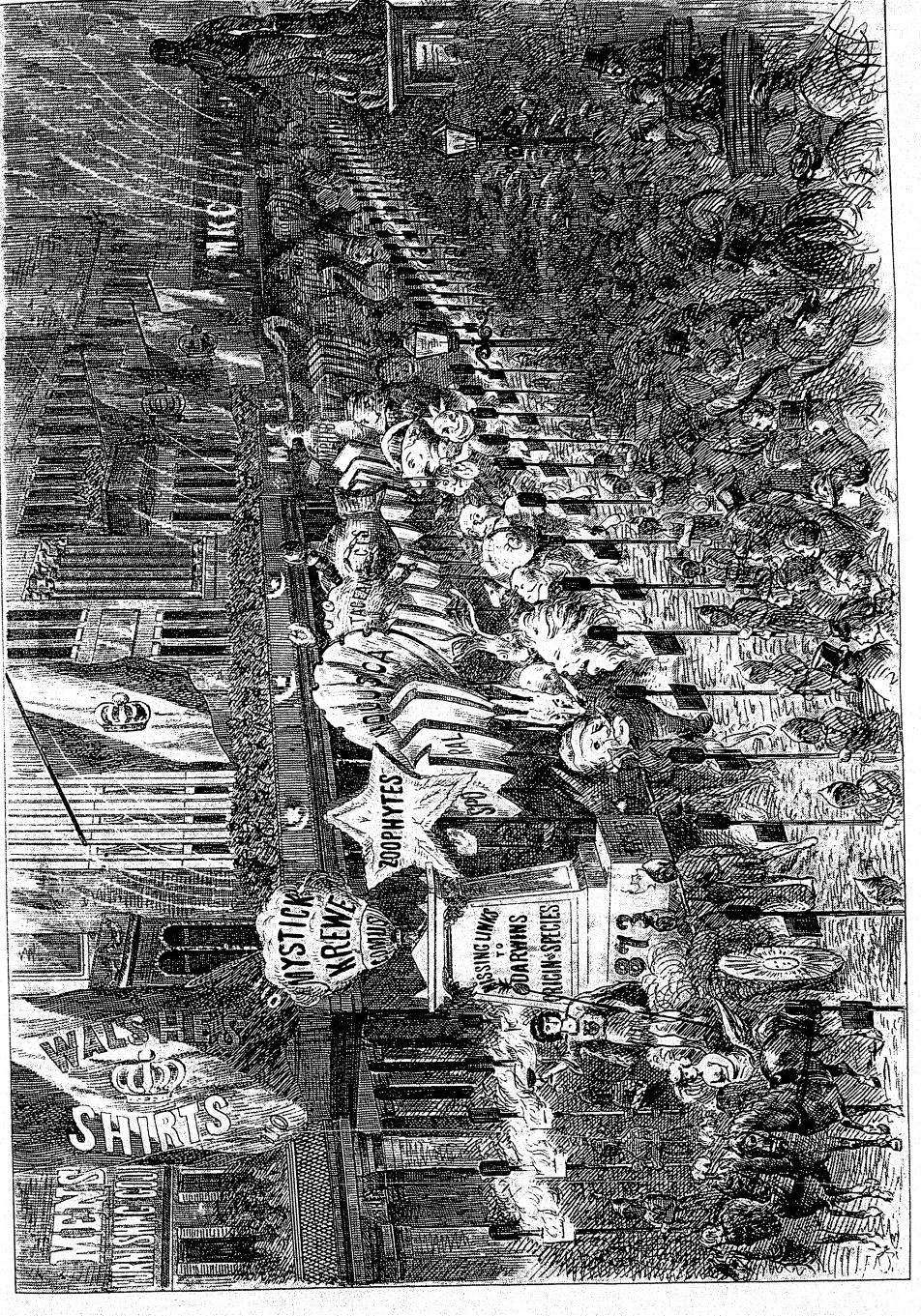
In the calendar of the Anglican Church, (J. H. Parker, Oxford and London 1851.) we are told that "in representation of the Annunciation, the Virgin Mary is shewn kneeling, or seated at a table reading. The Hily (her emblem) is usually placed between her and the Angel Gabriel, who holds in one hand a sceptre surmount of by a fleur-de-lis, on a lily statk; generally a scroll is proceeding from his mouth with the words Are Maria gratia plent; and sometimes the Holy Spirit, represented as a dove, is seen descending towards the Virgin."

In the work here quoted, there is a statement affording strong proof of the high veneration in which the Blessed Virgin was formerly held in England, as sae still is, only in a much greater degree, in Roman Catholic countries; namely, that no fewer than two thousand one hundred churches were named in her sole honour, besides a hundred and two in which her name was associated with that of some other

Some of these churches are the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world, and are noble monuments of the stintless devotion of merchants and tradesmen of the fift onth and sixteenth centuries—of men who thought not of the "nicely calculated less or more," and considered no expenditure short of the utmost of their power sufficient offering in the cause of God; -a spirit, we may say in passing, which is not altogether extinct in England in our day, judging from the number of fine old parish churches and cathedrals which have been and are now being most carefully, faithfully, and







#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY. MARCH 29, 1873.

S. NPAY, March 23.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Aug. F. Ferd. von Kotzebue, German writer, born, 1761; died. 1819. Author of "The Stranger," "Pizarro," and other dramas.

24.-Thorvaldsen died, 1844. MONBAY.

-Fr. von Hardenberg "Novalis." German writer, born 1772: died 1801. Anthor of "Hymns to the Night." "Disciples at Sais." etc. TUESHAY,

Sir John Vanbruch, Architect and Dramatist, born, 1672; died, 1728 Architect of Blonheim Castle; author of "The Provoked Wife," etc. WEDSEDAY, "

-Communists in possession of Paris, 1871. THURSDAY, Fance. 23,-War declared with Russia, 1854.

2).—Rev. John Keble died, 1886. Author of "The Christian Year." SATURDAY,

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The negligence of some subscribers to pay arrears and current accounts necessitates the adoption of severe measures. We have placed in our lawyer's hands a large number of overdue accounts. Those for the current year, if unpaid by 1st April, will share the same fate, and all unpaid names will on that date be struck off the list. We trust that our subscribers will not misuadorstand our action in the matter. We have waited so long that in our case, patience has ceased to be a virtue, and we are now compelled to use stringent measures.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE, ) Montreal, March 22nd, 1873.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for cturn postage have been forwarded.

# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

It is to be hoped that the recent disastrous fire in the city will have the effect of awakening discussion as to the best means of saving human life during conflagrations. In the case of the St. James Hotel, two lives have been sacrificed owing to the insufficient equipment of the city fire-brigade. Had the disaster occurred in summer when the city is thronged by tourists and all the local accommodation is occupie, the loss of life would infullibly have been something frightful to contemplate. In another column we have given a description of the heart-rending scenes which occurred on Tuesday morning-scenes which drew the tears from the eyes of strong men witnessing them; and on our front page our artist has depicted one of the most distressing episodes of that fearful morning. The fire, it will be seen by referring to the report, almost immediately after breaking out attacked the staircase leading from the fourth to the fifth flat, and thus cut off the escape of the unfortunate beings above. Some of these were after a noble display of devotion by the firemen rescued in safety, others fared worse. One gentleman let himself down from his window by a rope of sheets hastily knotted together. The rope broke as he was in the act of descending, and he fell on the stone pavement below to be picked up a mass of bruised flesh and broken bones. Another threw himself from his window with a result that may be better imagined than described, and a third clambered from window to window only to slip at last and fall senseless and bleeding at the feet of the by standers. On another side of the building a woman, clad only in her night-clothes, hung with mangled bleeding tingers from the icy ledge of a fifth story window, with her feet resting on a projecting moulding an inch in depth. For short carses loud and deep are heaped on somebody's head." Finally the poor girl is rescued by two heroic men.

it is then a fact that in this city of Montreal, the largest and richest in British North America, we have no appliances for saving life at fires We are famed for our lofty, buildings, of which we are so justly proud; and we are disgraced by the fact that we shut up our fellow-creatures in these combustible piles without taking any measures for providing for their safety in the case of a conflagration. The case of poor Hilditch, now lying dead in the General Hospital-for whose

nation is expressed throughout the city; that a general feeling has been manifested in favour of making somebody responsible for the loss of life on Tuesday, and that the citizens are determined to put up with this state of things no longer? It is only a source of wonder to us that things have been allowed to go on as they are so long, and we sincerely trust that the popular agitation will have the effect of bringing home to the proper quarter the sad occurrences of Tuesday last.

The fire at the St. James has had the effect of bringing out one very valuable suggestion for a life-saving apparatus, which we trust will be duly acted upon. The author is a well-known citizen of Montreal, and a fireman of great experience. The method he proposes possesses the merit of extreme simplicity, and will no doubt be adopted with alacrity-at all events until our Corporation think fit to provide us with life-escapes and fire-ladders. We quote at length from the Gazeite:-

"1st. To have rope-ladders in every bed-room. This could be done by bolting a roller to the floor, the rope-ladder to be the exact length of the distance from the window to the street, with a round ball of sufficient weight attached to propel it down and prevent it from swinging to and fro in the wind.

" 2nd. The usual sofas, that are in almost every bed-room, could be arranged so as to hide it when not required; that the waiter conducting parties to their rooms should point out and explain the simple manner of working it; also, that instructions be printed on the usual notices that are posted up in the

" 3rd. The cost of fitting up these ladders would amount to a paltry sum, and I am convinced that parties occupying rooms in a crowded hotel, with its complicated passages and winding stairs, would be willing to be taxed a small sum for the maintenance of the same.

"4th. I am also convinced that they would materially aid the Fire Brigade in the execution of their duty. Picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, the shouts of joy that would have burst from the firemen and the hundreds of spectators, who lined the streets, had they seen even two or three rope ladders dangling from the fourth and fifth storeys of the St. James Hotel on the morning of the 18th; how nimbly would our firemen have run up the ladders, vieing with one another who would be first, and the heart-rending scenes that were witnessed would have been avoided.

"5th. These ladders would be of still greater use in rooms where there are women and helpless children. A fireman could mount the ladder with a rope and wide belt attached to his body, strap the belt under their armpits and lower them down. He could also, if the state of the building permitted, haul up the hose, make it fast to the roller on the floor, and keep the fire in check, and he would be more likely to perform his duty well, knowing that, in case of danger, he has an easy means of escape.

"This not only applies to hotels, but should be adopted by the tenants of every large building or tenement."

THE result of the defeat of the Giadstone Ministry is, so far as has yet been learnt, undecided. There can be very little doubt, however, as to the course matters will ultimately take. It is pretty evident, from what we can learn from the meagre news received by cable, that the return of the defeated Ministry to power is assured, though it appears more than doubtful whether it will remain under its old leadership. Recent despatches announce that Mr. Gladstone entertains serious thoughts of withdrawing from public life, and that a scratch Ministry will be formed with Earl Granville at its head, and Mr. Cardwell as Chancellor of the Exchequer. That Mr. Gladstone's retirement would prove a serious loss to the country will be universally admitted. Notwithstanding the many unpopular measures with which his name has been associated-measures, many of them, which have had the effect of estranging some of his adherents-it cannot be denied that his term of office has been marked by much improvement and much careful administration, for which the Liberal leader deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen, independently of party, colour or creed. Furthermore, able men are not so numerous in the Imperial House of Commons that the nation can afford to dispense with the services of men of such calibre as his. Should be, therefore, decide upon retiring into private life, he will be followed by the regrets of thousands of all shades of party feeling, who have respected him as a man of twenty minutes did this poor creature, nerved by the inten- the highest intellectual order, and looked up to him as a giant sity of despair, hang in mid-air, chinging to the shattered in the political arena. What the fate will be of a Liberal window-sash for dear life and shricking for help where there Ministry under the guidance of Lord Granville it is difficult none but the smallest and slimmest men amongst us could was hone. Why? This is the account a contemporary gives: to say. The absence of the late Premier from the Cabinet The firemen have no means of reaching her, but by some will be a loss of prestige quite as much as a loss of ability, primitive lauders, and putting up one it is found to be only and we cannot but suppose that this will have a marked effect Pairty feet short. An immense multitude of shining eyes are upon the measure of its success. True, the Liberals have, for turned upwards to the black form, and as the ladder falls the moment, but little to fear from their opponents, who are in by far too small a minority to attempt to lead the House. Mr. Disraeli's unwillingness to accept the responsibility of forming a Ministry was hardly needed to establish this. But, on the other hand, should Lord Granville undertake to form a scratch Cabinet for present purposes of legislation and then make an appeal to the country, there is a chance-and something more than a mere chance, we are inclined to believethat the Conservatives might achieve a victory. As matters stand at present, however, the Liberals have their fate pretty much in their own hands; and could Mr. Gladstone be indeath those who are entrusted with the safety of the citizen duced to relinquish his intention of quitting puelle life, there are responsible-might to-morrow be the case of any resident is every prospect of their remaining in power for some time Montreal who happens to live in a large building like to come. Should this so happen the recent defeat will have a the St. James. Is it any wonder that at the sight of the poor most salutary effect in acting as a check upon the motions of girl swinging in mid-air "curses loud and deep were heaped the Government. It proves that the days of political subseron somebody's head?" Is it may wonder that intense indig- viency, is so far as the British House of Commons is con-

cerned, are gone by; that blind attachment to a party is a thing of the past; and that the Minister who will remain in power must study the welfare and the interests of the country at large without depending too much upon his adherents for carrying him through.

# Aotes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed "Notes and Queries."

ST. FILLAN'S QUIGRICH.—Sir, St. Fillan's Quigrich is a positive fact, as the writer had it in his hands and examined it carefully during the late Earl of Elgin's visit to Sarnia, after the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal. It is a beautiful piece of autique workmanship and belongs or did belong to an ancient Highland Scotch family by the name of Dewar, who live in the township of Plympton, in the county of Lambton, Ontario, and who have, or had, also in their possession authentic records of its genuineness.

If I mistake not, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who knows the family well, was deputed by the Dewars to dispose of it to the Earl of Elgin as a descendant of Bruce. His reasons for refusing the possession of such a relic, I can not say. Hon, Malcolm Cameron may perhaps remember as his memory is

If it has fallen into possession of his Grace Archbishop Lynch of Toron to, whose family and himself the writer knew in his younger days, I am satisfied it would not be in his hands without certainty of its being genuine.

Sarnia, Ont.

The Hon, Mr. Vidal says on the same subject :- "This interesting relic was in my custody for a few months, many years ago (15 I think), but since that time I have neither seen nor heard of it, it was returned to the owner. Alex. Dewar, jr., a farmer in the township of Plyinpton (his address I think is "Wanstead P. O., Ontario,") and I believe he still has it. You will find a good picture of it and a full account of its history and the high reputation it once enjoyed, in volume No. 4 of the "Canadian Journal of Industry, Science and Art," published in Toronto, the November number, page 429, for the year 1859.

"Copernious" on "Kopernious."-The Cologne Gazette, referring to the dispute between the Germans and the Poles as to the nationality of Copernicus, says that he always spelt his name with a c, and that this is a proof of his German origin, as in Polish his name is spelt with a k. We should rather have thought says the Pall Mall Gazette, that the inference for a man's spelling his name with a c before an a or a would be that he was not a German, for most German names begin with a k when those vowels follow; e.g. Kaulbach, Kopp, Kardorff, Kolb, Koller, Kant, Körner. But the real reason why Copernious spelt his name with a c was that, like all Polish scientific men of that time, he wrote in Latin. C with the sound of k is no more a German letter than it is a Polish one; it is used in the German language, no doubt, but only in words derived from the Latin tongue, as in candidat, canton, capacitat, capitan, copist. We doubt whether there is a single really German word (i.e. not derived from some other language) that begins with co or co.

THE VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN .- It may be of interest to readers of "Lalla Rookh" to learn that the followers of Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet, undeceived by the defeat and the terrible end of their leader, still secretly existed as late as A. D. 1128-nearly four hundred years after the death of the impostor. An interesting account of the history of Mokanna is given in a recently published work by Arminius Vambery, entitled "The History of Boknara,"

Size of Ancient and Modern Men .- A correspondent writes as follows to the Editor of Land and Water: Sir,-The heroes of antiquity, esteemed godlike in their attributes, were naturally represented as being also godlike in stature. So poets sang of them, so sculptors gave them form in marble. the tradition of the antique magnificence of form to which man attained, was handed down from the remote centuries and was accepted without question. But the notion thus accounted for is ruined and wholly dispelled-as far at least as historic times, with which alone we have to do, are concerned -by facts recently ascertained. In every exhibition of arms and armour thrown open to the observer, from the Tower of London to that collection exhibited in Somerset House by the Society of Antiquaries, and which has just been closed, abundant evidence is afforded that the men of the earliest times were smaller in limb and shorter in stature than the men of the present day. The ancient British and Roman Arms exhibited in Somerset House could have been effectively wielded only by a smaller race of men than that of our time. The handles of the swords and daggers were too small to afford a firm grasp to the hand of a modern Englishman, and even few women's hands would have fitted in between the guard and the extreme squeeze ourselves into the corselets worn by such heroes as "fluttered the Volscians" at Cressy and Poletiers. Darnley's cuirass at Holyrood Palace cannot be got outside of a man of five feet eight and of proportionate build. Wallace's sword, a huge iron contrivance which few of us could swing, and which it is certain the hero of Scotland never wielded, has been found to be no more genuine than the poker still shown as Bailie Nicol Jarvie's at the Clachan of Aberfoyle, and has been withdrawn from exhibition at Dumbarton Castle; and the armour of the Black Prince is too small for an average guardsman. It seems, then, that England, instead of producing a race inferior to that which flourished in the early heroic times, now breeds men of clearly grander and more athletic frame that she has hitherto done. In the light of this fact we must revise our early historic impressions. Richard Cour de Lion, the Prince of Crusaders, and the fear of Saladin, we must now be compelled to regard as, after all, only a light weight; Edward the First, that Longshanks who was the "Hammer of the Scottish nation," as being considerably short of the staudard of our own Horse Guards, and the famous and splendid Black Prince as a hero of infinite more skill and energy, but of very ordinary form, and with a constitution so delicate that after a few years' campaigning in France, and a disastrous raid into Spain (where he suffered severely from the heat), he pined and faded and dropped into an early and premature grave. So much for mediaval giants.

#### OBITUARY.

#### ARCHDEACON BROUGH.

The Venerable C. C. Brough, Archdeacon of London, Ont., died on Friday last, the 14th inst., at the age of seventy-nine. The deceased had for sometime past been in very poor health, and his life had several times been despaired of, Mr. Brough was a native of Carlow, and emigrated to Canada in 1832 in company with the Blake family, with which he became connected by marriage, Mrs. Brough being a sister of the late Mr. Chancellor Blake.

#### BISHOP MCILVAINE, OF OHIO.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio, died on Friday last at Florence, where he was staying for the benefit of his health. He was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1798, and was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1816. In 1820 he was admitted to deacon's orders; and at the comparatively early age of twenty-seven was appointed Professor of History and Ethics at West Point. This position he resigned in 1827 on being called to the rectorship of St. Anne's, Brooklyn. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio and from that time to present day enjoyed a large amount of influence among members of the American Episcopal Church. His talents and position received substantial recognition in England, where both the leading universities conferred honours upon him. In 1862 Bishop McIlvaine visited the Great Britain for the purpose of explaining the position and policy of the Federal Government, and met with considerable success. As an author Dr. McIlvaine enjoyed a high reputation. His "Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches" is well known to all who take an interest in that controversy, and his " Evidences of the Christianity" has passed through many editions.

#### L'ABBÉ LAVERDIÈRE.

The Rev. Mr. Laverdiere, of the Quebec Seminary, expired on Tuesday week after a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. By his death the Roman Catholic Church and the literaci of Canada sustain a grievous loss. In literary and scientific circles he was highly esteemed as an earnest and zealous labourer. He is especially well known as the editor of the "Œuvres de Champlain," published by Mr. Geo. E. Desbarats under the patronage of Laval University.

MADAME NINA PIZOTTI.-We are pleased to learn that this talented artiste proposes giving a concert on Monday the 31st inst. Her performances have already given so much satisfaction that we have no doubt she will be greeted on this occasion by a large and appreciative audience.

BRET HARTE.-The great Californian humourist, Bret Harte, lectures in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday next. We expect on this occasion to see the house crowded. The lecturer's powers are so well-known that he needs no encomiums from us. Speaking of him a writer in Temple Bar says: - "Bret Harte is and deserves to be well-known in this country. In respect of mere flaish he is far in advance of any of the other three writers whose works we have been considering, (Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller). He is an artist, and an artist who wields a graphic pencil. For many months his sketches and poems furnished the cream of the Overland Monthly."

# NEW BOOKS.

A Passion in Tatters. A Novel. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), Author of "Maud Mohan," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Paper, pp. 171.

This is the last addition to Messrs Harper & Bros.' Library of Select Novels, in which the author's works have already made a considerable figure. It certainly is a remarkable book but not by any means a faultless one. That it will meet with a wide circulation we cannot doubt. Apart from the opening chapters, which are, to say the least, somewhat tedious, it possesses sufficient attractions to carry to the end a reader who professes to be something more than a mere devourer of fiction. As a story it possesses no very particular merit. The most remarkable features about it are the wonderful descriptions of society-life-uniting all the exactness of the mere photograph with the delicacy and tone of the master's production. The heroine, Stella Orme, orphan and heiress, falls in love with Arthur Carhayes, author, "a perfect young Antinous," "an Adonis with a parliamentary and a literary career before him," and so on and so on. Unfortunately for himself Mr. Carhayes has a handsome friend in the person of Rupert Lyon, artist, who makes such an impression on Stella Orme that she speedily, but in her own heart only, transfers her affections from the "godlike" author Carhayes. In vain the latter presses his suit, Miss Orme steadily refuses. A change is given to the position of affairs by Rupert Lyon's marriage with his cousin Bab Ellis, a coarge, unappreciative kind of a woman, to whom he had foolishly engaged himself years before. Then only does Miss Orme yield to her lover's entreaties and settles down as Mrs. Arthur Carhayes. But her penchant for the artist remains strong as ever, and finally her husband's suspicions are aroused and he consoles himself by doing a good deal of flirting with pretty Ethel Huntingdon, an aspiring authoress, whom he assists in her literary work. Mrs. Carbayes in turn becomes jealous, and a separation takes place, to be followed by a reconciliation. In time Arthur dies, and Mr. Lyon now being free, the lovers are re-united, and, as the story-books say, live happy for the rest of their days. In the latter part of the book we are introduced to almost an entirely new set of characters. Ethel Huntingdon, who is certainly the cream of the whole set, becomes a successful authoress, and is engaged to Hugo Grey. The family of the latter object to the match, and then we have the old story over again, the course of true love running ever so unsmoothly for a while, and reconciliation and rapture as the finale. As we said before, the attraction of the book lies almost wholly in the elever description of life in society—the envy, hatred, malice, the bickerings, the backbitings, and the slanderings of the fashionable folk. Ethel Huntingdon's character is inimitable, and her lover's two nunts, the Misses Parkham-two withered specimens from the valley of dry bones-are admirably drawn. These two charming maidens are intensely opposed to Hugo Grey's marriage with a profes-"I have heard on good authority," suggests sional writer. Aunt Jane, "that all persons who write novels are immoral." 'All-more or less," the elder sister promptly replied with country (U. S.) to a railway station." And he goes on to say

decision; "experience alone can teach them the dreadful things they write about." In places touches like this are delicious. Per contra the author has a hard hit at the peculiar style of fiction which finds favour with some lady writers of the present day. "Any way, I won't canonize dissipation and immorality, and—and the sort of thing I have seen a good deal of," Ethel said, with kindling cheeks. "I can write stories that don't hitch, Mr. Carhayes, without the aid of such women and men, as some women, who have been very much better nurtured than I have been, see fit to press into their service." The great fault we have to find with the book is one which is apparent more or less in all the works of this author, a predilection for creating godlike characters-divine humans who never did and never will exist; and a certain proneness to highflown and totally unreal compliment. Stella Orme in the flesh would never listen to the preposterous compliments Arthur Carhayes and Rupert Lyon lavish upon her after a day's acquaintance. These are, however, minor blemishes, which are atoned for by the excellence of the painting.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

The Penn Monthly generally comes to hand a little behind its contemporaries of the same class, but the tardiness of its appearance is more than compensated by the excellence of its management and the unimpeachable character of its contents. The present number opens with the first of a series of promising papers on the conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors. The writer after a glance at the characteristics of the Arabs, gives a brief account of the rise of Islam-embracing the principal points of the doctrine of Mohammed, and the dissensions which followed his death. He then proceeds, still in the briefest manner, as becomes preliminary matter, to trace the course of the victorious Moslem generals in Northern Africa, thus preparing the way for the history of the invasion of Spain. A second paper on the childhood and youth of Luther entirely fulfils the expectations raised by the first of this series. This is followed by an article on Public School Education in France, in which are detailed the various systems of reform introduced in the department during the last twenty years, with reflections on the effect of the system in vogue as seen more especially during the late war A poem "To Herbert Spencer" and a paper on "The Cosmical Effects of Adam's Fall" complete the contribution department. The latter of the two will well repay reading. The writer invites attention to the apparent contradiction arising between revealed religion and science in the circumstances attendant on the Fall-between the Miltonic view of the immediate result of Adam's sin, and the scientific view, viz, that, in consequence of the Fall the laws of nature underwent no change, they having been the same before the human period as they have been since. The editorial monthly retrospect is always good, and the reviews of new books very far beyond the average. We invite the attention of our readers to this periodical, as being of an unusually high class, and containing much instructive matter of the highest interest. It is published at 506, Walnut St, Philadelphia. The subscription is only \$2.50. A year's issue bound up would form a volume of great value.

#### (Written for the Cavadian Illustrated News.) WHAT I THINK ABOUT IT.

# CONCERNING HECTOR AND ACHILLES.

I have been for the past week listening to the debates in the Commons at Ottawa. Before me were assembled over two hundred gentlemen who had come from all quarters of one of the widest extended territories of the world to devote their necessary to make him talk a little finer than the Autocrat. time, their talents, and their energies to the service of their country in Parliament.

I was particularly struck with this-that the speakers were very few, and that they claimed to speak for a number.

What I Think About It is this :- "There is a good deal of human nature in man;" yes, and there is a good deal of modesty and obedience in human nature. Don't you tell me, sir, you, who may be a dissenting party to these little talks of mine; don't you tell me, I say, that the men who allow Blake and Sir John to guide them and speak for them and lead them are "subservient." That is a vile libel. It is not subservience which dictates obedience; it is modesty, it is prudent want of confidence in self, it is a reasonable amount of discipline, The s ruggles in Parliament are as so many battles. All the language of military literature is used up in describing Parliamentary contests. Parties are said to "attack" each other; certain tactics are adopted to "turn the flank" of the enemy certain members are said to "lead the van;" and a defeated party is said to have suffered "a complete rout, horse, foot, and artillery." And it military language is so much used, it is reasonable to suppose that a certain amount of military discipline will be enforced, and that the few will lead and shout war cries and wave flags, and the many will follow the leader, re-echo the war-cry, and rally round the flag.

Don't you remember how in the blood-stirring battles of Homer, it is flector who is Troy, it is Achilles who is, greatly, Greece? It is Agamemnon who leads the chiefs. It is Ajax who leads his Locrians. It is Menelaus who leads on the Lacedemonians. Utysses leads on his Cephallenians. And so on; and it is the chiefs whose plumes are the oritlammes of battle, whose swords flash as lights to guide, and whose voices animate their followers. Will you quarrel with the good Grecian private who doesn't want to have a voice in the council and a seat in the tent of the chiefs? He is content with the fame of his leader, with the talk of the battle, by the roaring camp-fire, at night, and with his proper share of the spoils, when there are spoils to divide. It is a divine impulse which leads men to obey, as well as to lead their fellows; both impulses are divine. We call the leader noble; do we know what higher intelligences than ours would call the follower?

#### "They also serve who only stand and wait." CONCERNING AMBITIOUS WORDS AND PROPLE.

I turned up this morning (at one of those odd minutes during which one lays his hand on the nearest reading matter, to stay the appetite for study, just as one nibbles a biscuit while waiting for breakfast or supper-for you must never spoil what the Romans called the "integrity of your appetite". for dinner) a little volume which treats of words and their meanings. I hit upon the word "Railroad Depôt," and the author calls it "the abominable name usually given in this

that "a little lonely shanty which looks like a lodge outside of a garden of cucumbers, a staging of a few planks upon which two or three people stand like criminals upon a scaffold—to call such places Depots is the height of pretentious absurdity." What I Think About It is this:—
What is the use of quarrelling with that particular phrase

when half the words in daily use do not express their proper meanings, and do not accurately describe the things they are intended to describe. Shams have become so all-penetrating and omnipresent that they have even penetrated into literature. There are hundreds of depôts such as the above writer objects to in this country. My wife performed a meagre tollette in one of them during a recent snow blockade, and it had no door and no window, and the snow was a foot deep in some places of its floor. They called it a depôt. Yes, but then they call people "gentlemen" who are not gentlemen, and "ladies" who are not ladies. Don't they call the stuff they sell you "wine," and don't you know it isn't wine at all, and is a vile fraud—though why you drink the abomination is more than I can tell or you either for that matter. Did you ever read much of Mr. Disraeli's novels. He never calls things by their right names. Every horse is a "steed," or a "charger;" every dinner is a "feast," or a "banquet;" every country house is a "mansion;" every pretty woman is "divine;" his ladies never sing, they "burst into melody;" they never dress, they "array" themselves. When such men sin in affectation, what can you expect of a shoddy generation which grows rich by making merchandise look better than it is, and grows respectable by repeating the process upon its birth, manners and morals? Railway companies cannot be expected to escape the contagion which comes from Disraeli on one side and Mrs. Petroleum on the other. To conclude, the quotation from "the poet" must be altered, and in future

#### Whatever is, is Whong.

# YOU remember the Autocraf of the Breakfast-Table. Of

course you do. But are you acquainted with the Poet at the Breakfast?

From a pretty careful reading of it this is What I Think About It :- Pleasant books, those of Dr. O. W. Holmes for summer reading-not unpleasant for winter even. For there is a reading for winter and a reading for summer which is as appropriate and as necessary to be followed out as the food and the clothing for the same seasons. Do you want me to wear my mental top-coat in July? Is it reasonable to go about in intellectual linen suits in December? Certainly not. We must apportion our reading to the months. Bacon (Novum Organum, for instance) and Mill and Hamilton and Juventus Mundi-these are, I take it, winter books and authors. In summer they would require a pill to aid their digestion. But "Midsummer Night's Dream" now; that is surely a summer play! How the great poet "pays out" the lines of his fancy! How he revels in mud and water, brushing through and splashing through, and leading his reader just as merry a dance, "through bush and through brier," as ever his lively sprite. The plays of Pyramus and Thisbe, Milton's L'Allegro, and many poems of Tennyson, (Lotos Enters for instance) and

of Wordsworth, are only fit for summer reading.

In like manner Mr. Holmes' books are chiefly for summer. There is no wintry air about them. There is a sunny cheerfulness and a fragrance about them which remind you of

The Autocrat is so old a friend that one doesn't care to discuss him. But the Poet—he is a new acquisition. He must be measured and examined. It is a pleasant book this Poet at the Breakfast-Table. Plane of thought a little higher than in the others. You see, having made the author a Poet it was

It is a little humorous, however, (just read that description of the landlady's sou-in-law's horse, will you, and that remark about the "statoo" made by the landlady); but I like Holmes best when he is serious. For his fun is like those heat-lightning winks" of the young man John, which were all on one side, and only plain to those who saw that side.

He deals a good deal with scientific and religious subjects in this volume; and in doing so he is more during than ever. He is a curious product to have come from a New England parsonage and out of New Eugland air. It is like Montaigne, this book; indeed all his books are so. The titles to Montaigne's chapters never indicate what the subject matter is to be; and when Holmes begins you never know what he is going to be at. His little volumes are dictionaries of good things. But, oh! my brothers, what book will survive? What an awful gulf opens on all our labours as we go into darkness and silence!

ARTHUR PENDENNIS.

# PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

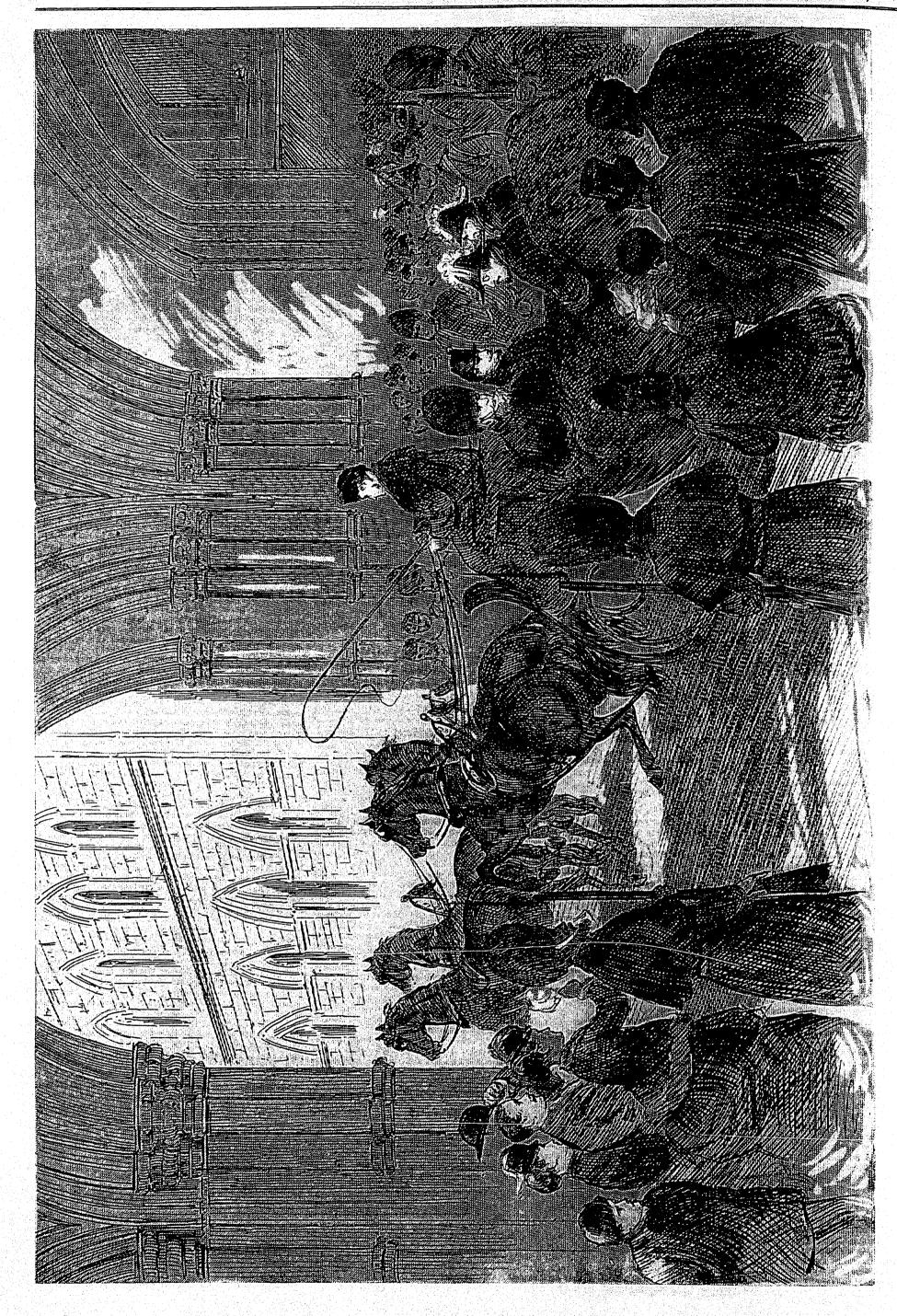
Monday, March 19 .- Mr. Blake introduced the second of the contested election cases, viz: that of Muskoka, and moved that the return for the district be made in favour of Mr. Cockburn. Sir John A. Maedonald made no opposition, and the motion was carried; also a supplementary motion asking that the returning officer be called to the bar of the House to answer for his return.

On Tuesday the Address was taken up, the reply being moved by Mr. Tobin, member for Halifax, and seconded by Mr. Palmer, St. John, New Brunswick. After a lengthy debate, the address was adopted, and the reply brought down and passed.

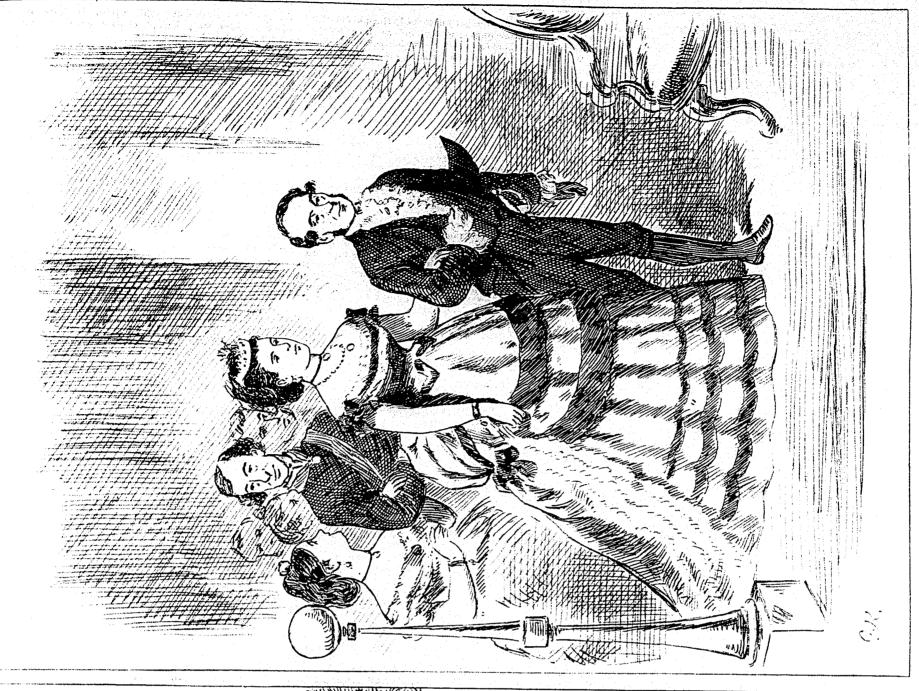
On Wednesday nothing of importance was done. Mr. Mills introduced two bills, one abolishing dual representation, the other amending the celebrated Costigan Act. The House adjourned early to allow of members attending the Countess of Dufferin's levee.

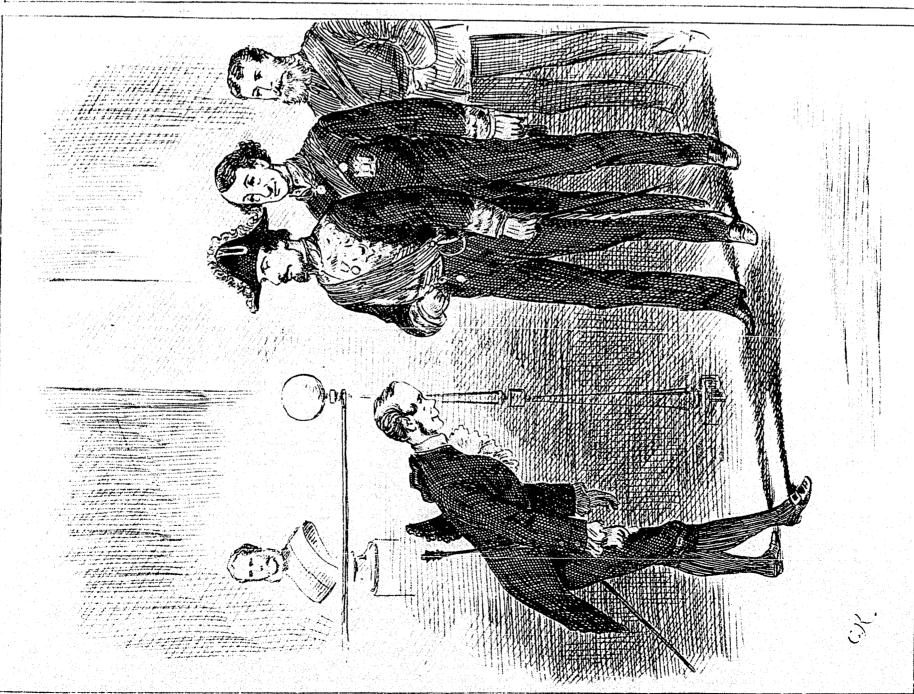
On Thursday Mr. Blake brought up the case of the South Renfrew election, and moved that the petition of the electors be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Election, but on the Speaker ruling the motion out of order, he altered it to read that the poll books, &c., in connection with the townships of Hagerty and Sherbrooke be sent to the Committee with instructions to report their opinion on the conduct of the Returning Officer. In this form the motion was carried.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Tilley laid on the table a list of articles placed on the free list. The House then went into committee on the resolutions respecting the Port Wardens of Quebec and Montreal, which passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a third time. A bill was also introduced amending the Act providing for the appointment of a harbour master at Halifax.









(Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News.")
LAMENT OF THE TROJAN CAPTIVES.

Euripidie Hecuba: v. 629-656.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN READS.

ı.

Sorrow and woe the sorest
Were meted out to me.
When first on Ida's forest
Was felled the fatal tree
From which was form d the vessel
That fathless Paris bore
(Yer ocean's toam
To Helen's home
On Lacedemon's shore.

II.

We toil as slaves and languish,
Bereft of every hope.
For, whatsoe'er our anguish,
With fate we cannot cope.
From one man's self in folly
Has come thy overthrow,
Fair Simois!
As bliss to bliss.
So wee succeeds to woe.

III.

'Twas on the slopes of Ida
The daughters of 'he skies
Saw in their rival pride a
Shepherd award the prize—
Fell cause of many a battle
With ashen handled spears,
Of death and wee,
And roofs laid low.
And homeless or phan's tears.

IV.

And many a Spartan maiden
By fair Eurotas bends.
Tearful and sorrow-laden
For loss of slaughtered friends;
And many an aged mother
Striketh her hary head.
And tears her cheeks
And wildly shrieks
Because her sons are dead.

(Written for the Canadian Edustrated News.)

GOSSIPS ON POPULAR SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

NO. VIII. -- LUMINOUS CORONAS, FATA MORGANA AND MIRAGES.

The great Architect
Did wisely to conceal, and not divulge
His secrets, to be scanned by them who ought
Rather admire; or, if they list to try
Conjecture He His fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes.

MILTON.

Saw you anything more wonderful?

JULIUS CESAR, ACT 1, Sc. 3,

Amidst all the phenomena connected with the clouds there is none more amusing than the shadow of the beholder projected in a cloud or mist from the sun's rays behind, and adorned with halos—one small and surrounding the head, the other more distant. This peculiar phenomenon has been termed the "Meteorological Glory."

Luke Howard gives the following description of one of these "glories":-

"On the 29th of July, 1820, between 6 and 7 p.m., walking with my family out of Folkestone towards Sandgate, we perceived that a mass of clouds, which had been capping the high land and the cliffs during the afternoon, had now descended on the sea, and was coming close to the cliff on which we stood, at an elevation of about 140 feet; the depth of this mass of cloud was such as completely to hide a brig up to her top masts. The sun was on our backs, and we soon perceived that our several shadows were visible on the surface of the cloud below.

Thus circumstanced, each person could see around the head of his own shadow a luminous corona; to which were added two taintly-coloured halos—one small, the other so large as to embrace the whole group of shadows. The experiment being now tried by one of us, of walking to a distance, the person found that these luminous appearances accompanied his shadow, leaving the others without it. On the other hand, those who remained within the circle saw him, in his shadow, without the glory.

"We were able to continue these observations for about twenty minutes, until, the sun approaching the horizon, the shadows became too distant to be separately seen, and the outer circle vanished.

"The whole formed a very striking and curious natural exhibition, and the facility with which each of us might either appropriate the glory to himself, or share it with the company, could not fail to suggest some reflections of a moral nature."

Strange and unnatural as this phenomenon may appear to some who do not reflect that

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy,"

yet it has been noticed by philosophers, naturalists, and voyagers.

Don Ulloa—in his account of the journey made to measure a degree of the meridian under the line—speaks of the "triple circular iris" as a phonomenon which greatly surprised him when seen in the mountain deserts of the Andes, but which frequent observations rendered familar; it is thus described as

"At break of day the whole mountain was encompassed with very thick clouds; which the rising of the sun dispersed, so as to leave only some vapours of a tenuity not cognizable by the sight (as to external form). On the opposite side to that where the sun rose, and about ten toises distant from the place where we were standing, we saw as in a looking-glass the image of each of us—the head being as it were the centre of three concentric iride- of red, orange, yellow, and green; the last or most external colour of one touched the first of the following—and at some distance from them all arose a fourth arch entirely white. Those were perpendicular

to the horizon, and as the person moved, the phenomenon moved also in the same disposition and order. But what was most remarkable, though we were six and seven together, every one saw the phenomenon with regard to himself and not that relating to others."

In 1768 the same phenomenon was observed by a Mr. Cockin, of Lancaster, (see Philosophical Transactions Abridged, xiv. 639). In 1780, by Dr. Haygarth in the vale of Clwyd; and by Mr. O'Reilly, from the mast-head of a ship in the surface of a fog, in Davis' Straits, (see his Greenland).

In each of these four accounts there is the same construction of the luminous appearance, viz: coloured irides immediately surrounding the shadow—projected on the mist or vapour—of the person viewing it; and an outer white and distant circle, or ellipse, comprehending the whole.

How wonderful and how various are the effects produced by the action, and by the combinations of air and water—aerial and aqueous meteors!

The more the diversified phenomena connected with meteorology are pondered, the more intense ought to be the admiration of them, the admiration of amazement, not of fear. To use the words of Zophar the Naamathite, "The measure thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea; they are as high as heaven." And as Job says: "The hand of the Lord hath wrought them—He alone spreadeth out the heavens and doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number."

In the Levant, and in Eastern countries like Egypt, there exist remarkable atmospheric phenomena, one of which, "The Mirage" is most extraordinary

Mirage," is most extraordinary.
In Egypt the atmosphere is usually calm and extremely pure. At sun-rise remote objects can be seen with the most perfect distinctness. From the borders of the Nile to the limits of the desert, arise from point to point small eminences crowned with villages and groves of palm trees which look down upon each year's inundation of the river. Gradually, as the sun climbs above the horizon, the ground, becoming heated, imparts its superior temperature to the lower strata of the air; at such times objects visible across the desert seem to waver and their shapes continually change. But when there is no wind, and the dead calm of the atmosphere allows the lower strata to expand without commingling with those that are resting upon them, the spectator might fancy that he had before him a huge lake, in the midst of which are seen the reversed images of the surrounding eminences and the villages that are built upon them. The magnificent blue sky seems to be reflected in it too; but as one approaches, the imaginary sheet of water fades away, leaving only the burning sands in its place, while further on the same picture is reproduced under a different aspect.

Monge, a distinguished savant, who accompanied the French expedition into Egypt has given an elucidation of this phenomenon. He has demonstrated that the most rarefied strata of air, in this case, being the lowermost, a luminous ray darting from an elevated object towards the ground, deflects more and more in consequence of refraction, upto the moment when it is reflected from the last stratum, as it would be from a mirror and then rises again, subject to a series of refractions the reverse of those first encountered. It thus at last strikes the eye of the observer in the same direction as though it came from a point situated below the level of the soil, presenting the reversed images as they would appear if he saw them on the surface of a placid lake.

Mariners frequently get a view of the mirage under circumstances the opposite of the one we have mentioned. The temperature of the sea being colder than that of the superincumbent strata of air renders them less dense below than above, and the reversed picture of distant shores or vessels is defined on the atmosphere itself.

When, instead of occurring in level and regular strata, these effects of refraction and reflection take place in curved and irregular strata, a mirage is produced in which the images are distorted in every respect, broken or repeated over and over again, and separated for considerable distances from each other. This is what takes place in the fantastical arial vision formerly ascribed to the fairy "Fata Morgana," which sometimes attracts multitudes to the sea shore at Naples, and at Reggio on the Sicilian coast. The appearance of these "Fata Morgana" are very astonishing—sometimes steeples of churches, towers, houses, and whole towns, are seen aloft inverted in the air—thousands of pillars, castles, pines, and cypresses indefinitely repeated, their outlines often gleaming with rainbow colours, and, as the light augments, their form becomes more and more serial, until they malt away and disappear when the sun shines forth in all his splendour.

Nearly allied to this Fata Morgana is the spectre of the Brocken. Popular traditions show us that these natural phenomena have long been the source of superstitions that have not yet entirely died out. Thus, in certain parts of the Vosges Mountains, the long black trains of clouds that unroll and wind fiercely down through the deep gorges at the approach of storms still inspire terror, as the token of the presence of evil spirits sweeping by the tempest. The spectre of the Brocken was long explained by a superstitious peasantry as the work of direct natural intervention.

One of the best descriptions of this phenomenon was given by Mr. Hane, who witnessed it on May 25th, 1797 :-- "After having scaled the summit of the mountain more than thirty times, in vain, at last he had the good fortune to see the object of his curiosity. The sun rose at about four o'clock in the morning, and the weather was fine. The wind was driving before it, towards the west, masses of transparent vapours, which had not yet had time to condense into clouds. About a quarter past four the traveller saw, in the direction of Achtermannshohe, a human figure of enormous dimensions. A gust of wind having nearly blown away Mr. Hane's hat, he quickly put up his hand to retain it, and the strange figure made the same gesture. Another person joined Mr. Hane at this moment, and the two gentlemen placing themselves together on the very spot from which the apparation had been noticed, looked toward Achtermannshohe, but saw nothing, However, a little while afterward, two colossal figures appeared in the same direction, imitating the motions and gestures of the two observers. They showed themselves again, little later, accompanied by a third figure. Sometimes these shapes were feeble and indistinct; at others they were intensely marked and their outlines sharply defined."

They came like shadows and so they departed—they were not shadows, "false creations proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain,"—they were shadows produced by natural causes, as much so as the shadow produced by a gnomon on a sun-dial plate. The men on Achtermannshohe may have moralized in

the spirit of Burke and said, "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue;" or with Macbeth, "Life's but a walking shadow."

The moral of this gossip is—"Let not our readers spend their lives in gazing at their own shadows, and so dwindle into shadows thereof." Let them not imagine that aerial phenomena which they cannot account for are potents and prodigies, but rather let them learn that in the lower realms of Nature all things are subject to uniform, unvarying, calculable laws, and to these laws they submit with unswerving obedience.

# Pramatic Yotes.

Barry Sullivan has been playing in Scottand.

The Vokes Family return from Europe next month, Wagner is going to bring out "Lohengrin" at Milan.

Alexandre Dumas is about to make a tour of the world,

Edmund Yates' story "A Bad Lot" is to be dramatized, "Divorce" is in preparation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Lillie Eldridge began an engagement at Albany on Monday.
Wachtel is expected in May at the Vienna International Ex.

hibition.

Joseph Jafferson has reappeared as Rip Van Winkle in Brooklyn.

A Russian theatre will be in operation at Vienna during the Exhibition.

Charlotte Cushman opened an engagement in Washington on the 3rd inst.

Januschek is to play in the principal New England towns next month.

Charlotte Thompson opened last week at the Rochester

Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucleault re-appeared at Booth's on Monday

last in "Daddy O'Dowd."

Sardou's "Uncle Sam" was produced on Monday at the Grand
Opera House, New York.

"Under the Gaslight" is going to be re-produced at the Grand Opera House, New York.

Lester Wallack contemplates making a professional tour through England next year.

Offver Dond Byron has been playing "Across the Continent" at Wood's Museum, New York.

Sothern contemplates a trip to California and Australia, and will return to New York in September.

Madame Arabella Goddard will retire from professional  $\inf_\theta$  after her Australian and American tour.

A burlesque "Don Giovanni," by R. Recce, has been brought out at the London Galety, with Toole as Don Juan.

Miss Neilson is to play at St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, and returns to New York in the middle of May.

Mr. C. W. Tayleuro's dramatization of Charles Reade's Christic Johnstone" has been lately played at Philadelphia.

It is reported that Lord Lounsdale has lost nearly \$200,000 on the production of "Babil and Bijou" at Covent Garden Theatre. A new fairy play by Mr. Albery, called "Oriana," has been brought out at the London Globe. The critics speak very poorly

Madame Parepa Rosa was recalled twenty times the other night at the Cairo Opera House after the performance of "Ray Blas."

Mr. Florence's engagements at Booth's, where he has been playing Overreizer in "No Thoroughfare," terminated on the 15th inst.

A German composer, Herr Goldmarch, has composed an

opens on the Reine de Saba, a subject already utilised by M. Gounod.

At the conclusion of her recent engagement in New Orleans,

Lydia Thompson was presented by thirty of the leading citizens with a set of diamonds valued at \$7,500.

Alexandre Dumas and George Sand bave jointly written a

tragely, entitled "Brutus," which Victor Hugo says is superior to any tragely ever written in modern times. Madame Patti was called before the curtain fifty times during

and after a recent performance of "La Gazza Ladra" at St. Petersburgh. It is stated that the Russian government have agreed to pay Mr. Strakosch a large sum to release the favourite prima-doma from her American engagement for two years.

It is reported that a new opera house is to be built in London

for Mr. Mapleson. By the terms of the dissolution of the partnership between him and Mr. Gye he is prevented from presenting Madame Nilsson as *Ophelia*, in Ambrolse Thomas' "Hamlet." This gives Mr. Gye the opportunity to bring Mile. Albani forward in the part at Covent Garden.

The Panama Star narrates a singular incident which occurred at a performance of "La Grande Duchesse" by a French lyrical company at Guayaquii. During the second act, when buchess shows herself very familiar with Fritz, caressing his hair by passing her fingers through it, and paying other innocent attentions, the chief authority of the city, who was present, irrumediately rose up in his seat and ordered the piece to go no further, as being insulting to the morality and dignity of the Guayaquii public.

In one of Voltaire's cynical romances a widow in the depth of her disconsolateness vows that never, "as long as the river flows by the side of the hill," will she marry again. Time passes; the widow, less disconsolate, consults an engineer; and at last, means having been found for diverting the river's course, she allows herself to be consoled. MM. Meithac and Halevy are, it seems, at work on a piece to be called "La Veuve," in which the Voltairian idea as to the consolability of widows is developed. All, however, that is positively known as to the dramatic treatment of the subject is that it is to be presented in three acts and in three dresses. In the first act the widow is to be attired in the deepest mourning; in the second she wears a sentimental "pearl-grey;" in the third she appears clad in the brightest of pinks.

Tononto New Royal Lyceum.—The Managers of this Theatre (Messrs, Saphore and Waugh) have good reason to be satisfied with the success that has attended the engagement of Mr. Joseph Murphy for, never since their opening, have they had such a week of crowded houses. Mr. J. Murphy's talant as a comedian, his faithful representation of the two opposite characters, the Irishman and Dutchman, and his freedom from that vulgarity that is too often met with among actors, has been fully appreciated by all classes here, and at the special request of many of his friends he consented to remain two nights longer, when "Maum Cre" was produced. On Thursday, Mr. Melville the favourite comedian of this Theatre took his benefit. Monday evening the 24th the talented actress Miss Ada Gray, will commence her second engagement this season; and, taking her former visit as a criterion, will no doubt meet with a good reception, from the admirers of legitimate acting.

## Courrier Dames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

t Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.) WHAT THE CENSUS SAYS ABOUT WOMEN.

So at last we know something about the Census-how many people, as nearly as can be found out, there are in this wide Dominion. or I should say, how many there were a year or more ago, and we shall, I suppose, be told sometime hence, how many of us do something for our living, and how many do nothing, or more properly nothing that is set down on the Census paper, for inquisitive as enumerators are, they don't find out all our business. Pm sure that every lady who has a husband has plenty to do, though the dear creatures can't imagine how they are any hindrance, or take up any of our time, just as if they did not want to be made much of, and have a thousand and one little things done for them, before they go and after they return from their stores and offices. They ought to have these attentions too, as far as possible, for they work hard for us in one way or other, and though they are not all just what we wish or what they ought to be, I believe there is a good deal of truth in the saying that "a man is what a woman makes him." But we shall only know all this when all the volumes of the Census are published, and when that will be no one seems to know.

A ponderous blue-covered book, called first volume of the Census, has, however, been sent to me, and will give me enough to study for many a day. Dipping into it I have already found that the women are in the minority in numbers, an i that is of importance to us, as we are therefore in greater demand, and as a natural consquence, more valuable, and more likely to get what we all like, -our own way. The reverse of this is the case in England. The women there-especially in the manufacturing districts-are in the majority-not so much needed-and so, poor things, not so likely to get their rights. At any rate they can't each have a husband, for there is not one a-piece for them. And what a lot of old maids there are! I think there cannot be many here compared with the old country; if there are I have not met with them. About them, however, the Census is silent, and though the married and the widowed are allotted columns for totals, old maids are, as if in a joke, classified with the children!

Some of the newspaper writers have given us a few general scraps of information contained in this first volume of the Census reports, and have grumbled loudly at being unable in a moment to find just what they wanted. But they have given us only totals of millions of people, and millions of acrestheir minds don't appear to descend below the million line-and nothing that interests us has yet appeared. We want to know every particular regarding our sex, and our position in the country, obtained by those official people who poked about our homes with their Census papers. But this is just what the gentlemen who write for the press never dream of publishing, so I determined to obtain this information myself in order that my lady readers-who are no doubt like myself rather inquisitive-may see the Census from a woman's point of view, for it would be shameful if we were kept ignorant of matters which interest us, simply because "the gentlemen of the press" will not incur the trouble of studythe four hundred and fifty pages of Census tables for our benefit. I will, therefore, give you some results of my studies of woman's position in the Census. And the very first fact is gratifying, namely, that there are fortythree thousand less women than men in the four provinces of Canada. The enumeration was only made in Ontario, Quebec, and two Maritime Provinces, (ut if it had been extended to British Columbia and Manitoba, I am confident, remembering the charming stories of the delight experienced by Californians and pioneers at meeting woman or child in the Far West, that the proportion of men to women would be still more largely increased. However, let us be satisfied on this head, for our present minority should enable us to get our own way whenever we want it. Taking provinces I find that in Nova Scotia alone is this order reversed, though Quebec narrowly escapes being placed in the same category. For the former there are two hundred more women than men, and in our own province the male population has a majority of only five hundred. The disproportion is found in about an equal ratio in Ontario and New Brunswick, the stronger exceeding the so-called weaker sex, in the former by no less than thirty-six thousand odd, and in the latter by six thousand. Another fact I gather from the returns is, that about one third of the whole female population of the

affairs I think. There are almost a thousand more married men than married women-a circumstance which may be accounted for possibly by husbands and fathers seeking homes here before bringing out their wives and families. Nova Scotia carries away the prize for the number of widows, its returns showing two and a half times as many widows as widowers. How this comes about is difficult to say, for in New Brunswick, also a maritime province, the proportion only reaches that of the remaining provinces, namely double. Here are the totals put in round numbers -widows in Ontario 36,500, Quebec 26,000, New Brunswick 7,000, Nova Scotia 10,500. Widowers in Ontario 16,500, Quebec 13,500, New Brunswick 3,500, Nova Scotia 4,000. Respecting the distribution of the population find that the men predominate in the country, while women are in the majority in the cities. Even at Toronto this occurs though the reverse is the case as regards the total population of the province, and we need not therefore be surprised that at Montreal and Quebec the increase is more marked. In Montreal we have upwards of six thousand women in excess of men, to be explained no doubt by the large number of women employed here, while in Quebec there is an excess on the same side of four thousand. Now these facts are interesting, and when I receive the next volume of the census my lady readers shall have some more statistics regarding themselves. By the way, as almost every one has some fault to find with the census, I beg to enter my complaint, that the sexes of the Greeks, Africans, Hindoos, Russians, Poles, &c., who live within our borders are not vouchsafed to us. This would have been a bonne bouche

BLANCHE B-

#### THE FASHION PLATE.

BRIDAL COIFFURES.

Figs. i-3 show different arrangements of the hair, wreaths and wells for bridal toilettes. The hair is slightly waved in front and combed upwards, at the back it is arranged in carts. wreaths are worn with long sprays behind, and should be of orange-blossoms or invitte.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES FIG. 4. HOUSE COSTUME IN BUFF TOILE-DE-Sore.-This consists of over and underskirt, the latter with a broad, kilt-pleated floance, and the former cut square in front and trimmed with grosgrain ribbon to match. Crope-lisse chemisette and sleeves.

Fig. 5. Cosperme for a Liverick Greek for to. 12.-Maroon cashmere is the material used. The underskirt is worn with a killed floance, and the waist should be trimmed with poultde-sole ribbons and bows to match. Pleated Swiss muslin sleaves.

FIG. 6. VELVET AND VIGOGNE PROMENADE Costume.-The underskirt and the sieeveless jacket are made of black velvet, the former being trimmed with a broad klit-pleated floance. The overskirt and plain high watstore of gray vigogue, trimmed with fringe and grosgrain ribbon to match. Red er pe-de-chine cravat. Black velvet hat, trimmed with gray grosgrain ribbon.

Fig. 7. PROMENADE COSTUME. - The skirt is of brown grosgrain, and trimmed in front with a broad-pleated flounce and bows of the same material. Behind the skirt is arranged en panier. Bjack grosgrain paletot, with black Brown velvet hat, with grosgrain trimming and feather to match.

# NEW YORK FASHIONS.

SPRING BONNETS.

Openings at the wholesale houses have displayed spring millinery. The new bonnets are of bonnets, but merely round hats with strings. They are odd, picturesque, becoming, but of decidedly incongruous shape, with large, square, ensible crowns, accompanied by most fantastic brims, turned up on one side or the other, no matter which, behind or before, just as caprice dictates, and never twice alike. This queer brim is a feature, and in its variety offers something to suit all faces. The bounct is placed very far back, mounting the crown of the high colffure and leaving all the front of the head bare. These new shapes are the outgrowth of the eccentric Rabagas bonnet worn during the winter.

By way of trimming there is less lace than usual, and ribbon is little used except for the very long strings, which are three inches wide, and tied under the chin. The principal garniture is soft repped silk, called gros d'Orleans, cut blas, and arranged in single careless-looking folds, with occasional hows made of many ends or loops, but with fewer flutings, quillings, and streaming draperies than we have lately had, Compactness seems to be the idea in decorations, even in the fine flowers which will be used in a profusion that is positively extravagant; for these are no longer clambering vines and long trailing sprays, but thick wreaths and mélanges, bouquets of various flowers grouped in contrasting bues. Two, three, and even four shades appear on one bonnet; two shades are of one colour, and the others in contrast. Thus there are folds of two tints of blue-gray, with folds of the new timon-colour-the pale greenishyellow of limes -- and a wreath of pink roses; or else two light olive shades are associated with deepest blue slik and very pale ten-roses; another combination is crimson roses, light and dark resedu reps, with white folds. An elaborate face trimming is seen on all bounds. This consists of a thick wreath of flowers or a Dominion are married—a very happy state of forsade of ribbons, placed directly above the to turning her nouse into a genteel public house

forehead and under the upturned revers or high coronet, or, if you like, all around beneath the whole brim of the bonnet. The pretty ruches of lace and tulle that crowned the forehead so becomingly have disappeared from French bonnets.

#### WREATHS AND BOUQUETS.

The new wreaths and bouquets revive the flowers of old-fashioned gardensblossoms, hyacinths, dwarf roses, garden pinks, mignonette, geraniums, violets, bluebells, forget-me-nots, heliotropes, and lilies of the valley in abundance; mixed with these are dried grasses, herbs, moss, pine cones, and berries. The foliage is bronzed teaves, or else very dark autumn hues, with striped grasses. Ouautities of wild roses are imported, white, red, and yellow eglantine in a single cluster, and there are many half-decayed faded roses that seem rewly to fall to pieces; roses, pansies, and white lily bells form a pretty bouquet. Full coronet wreaths are of blue myosotis, with moss, herbs, and dried grasses; for brunettes are poppy wreaths, with straw leaves veined with jet.

#### BOUND HATS.

Among the round hats that are not misnamed bounets are found the same erratic brims al-ready described, with very high steeple crowns. The Medici and Castilian shapes will probably find most favour for city use. The Medici has an ample brim, projecting squarely over the forehead, while each side is turned up high and close against the crown, and the back descends in a very sharp point. The Castilian has a steeple crown, with projecting brim turned up on one side only, and is trimmed with the new long plumes of many green cock's feathers clustered together. The brims stand out very prominently, and are no longer filled up with fluffy puffs and frizzes of hair. There are wreaths of roses, geraniums, and eglantine, or else a twisted ribbon torsade, placed under the brims of Rabazas hats that are turned up all Totrim a Castilian black straw, take one of Virot's for a model. Face the brim plainly with black faille, turn up the left side very high, and hold it in place by a filigree silver comb piece; put two or three folds of hias stik around the crown, with clusters of loops on the left, and a bouquet of forget-me-nots and rose-buds on the right; two black ostrich tips hanging over the back of the brim complete the trimining. An English straw Rabagas has pale blue facing on the brim, a fringed blue silk scarf passes around the crown, and is fastened behind by a silver clasp showing Egyptian beads, while under the brim is a wreath of rose-buds and lilles of the valley. Another, trimmed with peacock blue, has a wreath of purple heliotropes and well-blown roses.

## SORTIES DU BAL.

A new carriage hood for evening is in the shape of a Spanish vell. It is made of white zephyr wool, is attached to a coronet of flowers and ribbons, falls over the neck and shoulders, and is fastened on the bosom by bows and rose-buds,-Bazar.

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE—THE FOLLOWER QUESTION.

In our issue of the first inst, we published a letter which appeared in the Queen on the subject of the "follower" question, in which the writer argues that servant-malds have as much right to receive their followers as the young ladies in the parlour have to entertain their admirers. The letter in question - signed "Ferne"-has called forth the following indigmant response :--

years' experience of the rule 'no followers allowed,' When I first married, being young and inexperienced, I had to buy my experience, and, as usual, paid dearly for it. My servants were allowed 'followers,' and followers, indeed, they became-even into my drawing-room, when I was confined to my bed-room by illness. My house became a by-word for what was disreputable; and what was the consequence? Not one of those who were allowed followers' married, or cared to marry, respec-

I was disgusted and distressed, and determined to try another plan, and for the last twenty one years I have made a strict rule of no followers nor friends allowed.' What has been the result? Servants have lived with me ten, seven, four years, and several have married most comfortably and respectably. I have always allowed ample time, besides attending mblic worship twice, for a walk on Sundays, and have made it my duty to inquire fully into the character of any young man who paid his addresses to anyone in my service. If he was in my opinion an undesirable connection for her, and I found I could not induce her to give him up, I parted with her, because marriage is for too serious a thing to be triffed with; and I could not conscientiously be the means of aiding what I thought would be an undesirable or unsuitable match. Moreover, it is a sufficient penalty of comparative affluence to be obliged to have strangers in one's house, hearing all one's opinions, plans, and business, and experiencing all one's weaknesses, without being obliged to throw open one's kitchen department to all or any whom a half-educated, inexperienced woman may choose to invite in to while away with her the old minutes between her different duties, when it is not + worth while' to mend her clothes or write a copy or read a book of self-improvement. We are told on one side that fan Englishman's house is his castle, and on the other of the foolishness and unreasonableness' of the stipulations we make. The foolishness and unreasonableness to my mind are in the servant who agrees to live with a lady who honestly tells her that she objects

do not hesitate to say that for peace's sake I was tempted to break my rule, and I consulted one who had been subjected to it seven years. and who was married and a mistress herself. Her advice was on no account to alter, that my rule did not prevent a genuine attachment being formed and fostered (witness her own case), but that it kept my house respectable and set a good example in the neighbourhood. Of course where the young ladies of the house are encouraged to do their best to attract admirers, no doubt, as is usual, the example set in the parlour will surely be followed in the kitchen: and the house will soon be known as a house of call,' and to those who do not object to this style of thing I would say let it be so by all means, if you like it; but it savours of being meddlesome and tyrannical' if you desire to force others to go and do likewise by calling them hard names because they do not view their duties in life as 'Ierne' does. I once knew a good lady who had rather a leaning to 'Ierne's' way of thinking, who had four servants; each had a follower, who was allowed in the kitchen one evening in the week. The consequence was, the comfort of all the four was seriously interfered with, as of course 'Mary' does not desire witnesses of the tender words and loving looks of her 'John;' and where are Mary's fellow-servants to sit? Does ·lerne ' provide a trysting chamber as well as allow followers? Or would she think it tyrannical not to allow the nurse's young man to visit her in the nursery, the housemaid's in the pantry, &c.? 'Service,' as I have often been is no inheritance; true, but it is a far better 'possession' than many a young girl gets through the lax rules of a thoughtless, pleasureseeking, or indolent mistress. True motherly kindness is what servants who do their best to soothe what they cannot avoid, to ease what they cannot avert, and to protect what they have in charge, have a right to look for in their mistresses; and where the bond of Christian fellowship exists, no rules will be thought 'med-dlesome' or 'tyrannical' that assist a young girl to keep her thoughts within due bounds and ald her in maintaining her self-respect. 'Ierne' speaks of the 'cultured classes'; does she know where they are? I have had as much education in my kitchen, and more good breeding, than I have seen in many drawing-rooms; but then I always took care for the 'idle moment,' which brings so much mischief. The Bible tells us "The eyes of servants look unto the hands of their masters, and the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress'; and nothing can be more true; and if there is pleasure-seeking, self-indulgence, evasion of duty, attracting admirers' up-stairs, so there will be negligence, disobedience, self-seeking, and other things we suffer from downstairs. We cannot expect fruit where we do not sow.

The Woman Suffrage movement is being energetically and successfully pushed in the north of Ireland.

The lectures to ladies at Brighton are a decided success. Prof. Seeley has a class of over three hundred for his history course on the reign of George the Third.

Some hundred ladies in England have petitioned the Council of Legal Education to be admitted to the new classes and courses of lectures open to other persons than members of the Inns of Court.

The first female student, Miss Betty Maria Caroline Petterson, has been inscribed on the books of the University of Upsal. The young lady has obtained authorization to pass her thesis in philosophy, but she has been told that she must not aspire to the rectorship of Alma

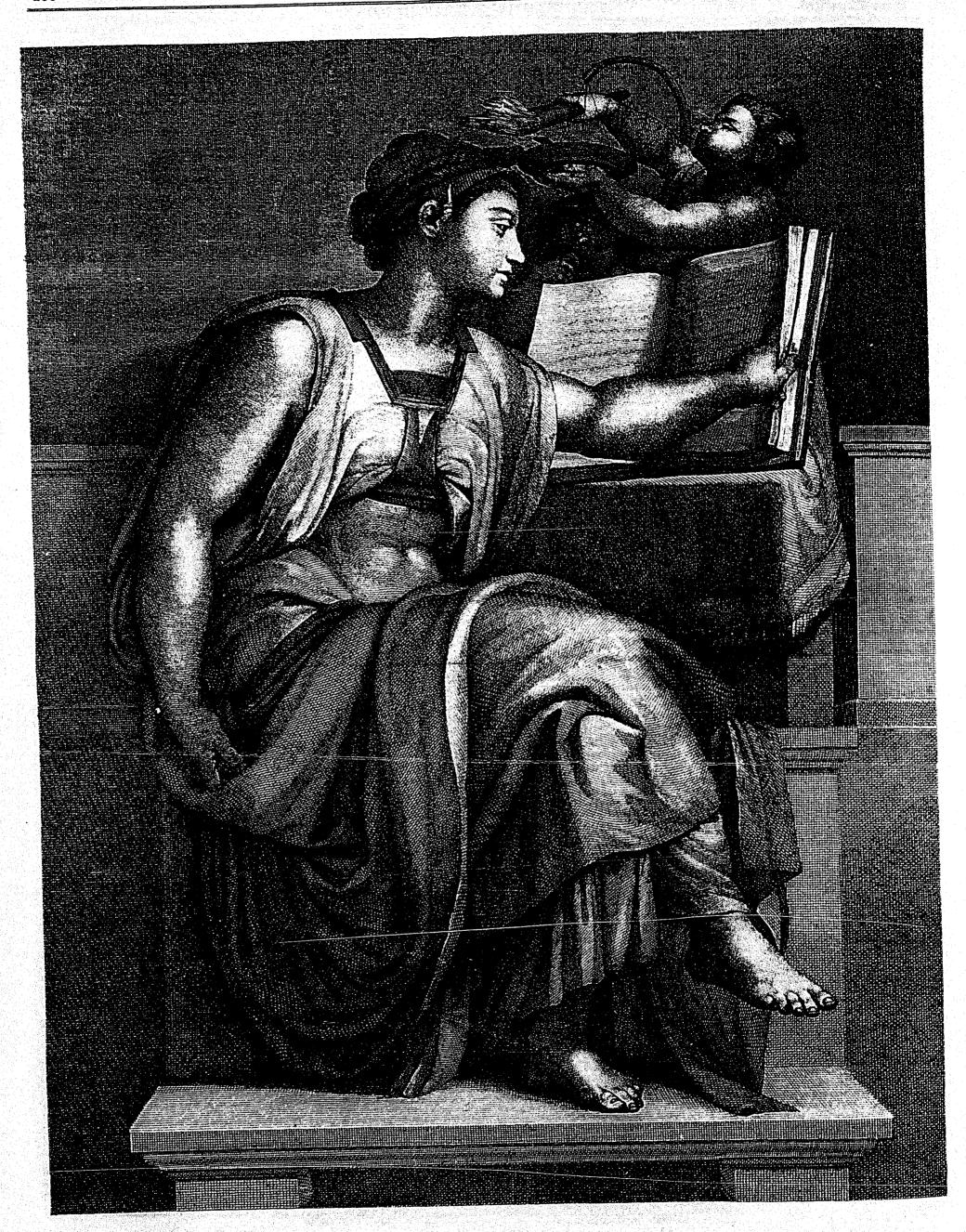
Experiments are now making in Edinburgh to train educated young women as printers. Three firms have entered on the task. Scotsman says:-"The experiment has proved highly successful, and the largest employers in the city who have engaged these womenvarying from four to over twenty-state that the females give every promise of great effi-ciency as compositors."

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gasette states that some of the advanced spirits in London are about to form a new political club, which will admit women as well as men. Some lifty ladies and gentlemen have expressed their wish to belong to it, and among them are Professor Fawcett, Mr. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Conway, and the daughter of Blind. It is generally supposed that the coucession of the suffrage to women will increase the strength of the Conservative party, but the iady members of this projected club are understood to be Republicans.

The City Press says: -" A lady, who holds strong views about women's rights, has been called upon, in due course, for certain taxes, and has met the call by a written remonstrance. and a refusal to pay, on the ground that, as female householders are excluded from Parliamentary representation, they ought not to be asked to contribute to the revenue. say, this lady's ideas are of so feminine a character that only a female can represent them. Poor creature."

Cheerfulness, courage, and great activity of intellect are engendered by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of imparting power of endurance to the brain and nervous system is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Diphtheria. Use Jacobs' Rheumati e Liquid.



SIBILIA ERITHREA.
FROM MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL, ROME.



Fig 4 .- Toile-de-Soie House Costume.

Fig. 5.—Costume for a Little Girl of 10 to 12.

Fig. 6.—Velvet and Vigogne Promenade Costume.

Fig. 7.—Promenade Costume.

# Acres of the Aveek.

THE DOMINION.—St. Patrick's Day was very generally observed throughout the country.

A petition is being got up at Kingston against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald; and in Toronto a petition has been signed against the return of Robert Wilkes, member for Toronto Centre.—The St. James Hotel, Montreal, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. -Great excitement has been occasioned in Toronto by the Globe's article accusing Dodge of forgery A criminal action of libel is to be brought by Mr. Dodge against George Brown in consequence,——The by-law for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Northern Colonization Railway has been voted by the County County County County County County Council of Pontiac.——In the Halitax Legislature the bill for the abolition of the -In the Halitax Ballot Act has been passed by a large majority. Some sixty or seventy convicts will shortly be removed from Kingston Penitentiary to the new Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has been dissolved, and a new election will take place. Nomination day has been fixed for the 25th March, and polling day on the 2nd April, the writs being returnable on the 19th April. The question to be submitted is the acceptance or non-acceptance of the terms of union proposed by the Dominion Government to the P. E. Island delegates at Ottawa .--The canvass for the Quebec County election is actively going on. The return of the conservative candidates is looked upon by their supporters as certain.
United States.—Small-pox has been raging

fearfully at Salt Lake. It is complained that the religious prejudices of the people prevent them obtaining proper medical attendances. Governor Dix has refused to pardon r.——Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been visit--A medical commission has been appointed to enquire into the condition of George Francis Train, now in the Tombs.—The New York Board of Health has caused an inspection to be made of the Tombs, the result of which is not yet known, but it is understood the building is declared unfit for habitation.——The English detectives on the track of the Warren forgers arrived in New York last week.—Thirty-one new steam-ships are being built by ocean lines running to New York, including eight by Pacific Mail, nine by the North German Lloyds, and six by the Hamburg American Packet Co.——The missing Irish member of Parliament, W. Felix Munster, reported missing for some time, has turned up in New York alive and well.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Hyde Park

meeting in favour of Home Rule and Amnesty to imprisence Fenians passed off quietly on Sunday afternoon.—The John Bull says a match between the Duke of Edinburg and a Russian Princess is on the tapis.—The Atlantic cable of 1865 failed last week. Steps were immediately taken to says the foul. immediately taken to repair the fault .-The Gladstone Government were defeated on the 11th inst, on the Irish University Bill by a vote of 284 in favour of the Bill and 287 against it. The result of the vote caused intense excitement. The measure was opposed by all the Conservatives who carried along with them forty-seven Liberal votes. After the result of the vote had been announced the House ad-journed until Thursday, the 13th. On that day, Mr. Gladstone having sent in his resignation, Mr. Disraeli was called upon to form a Cabinet. The announcement of the resignation of the Government was made in the evening and the House adjourned until Monday last. After a consultation with the leading members of the party Mr. Disraeli informed Her Majesty on Saturday that he could not incur the responsibility of forming a Government. On Sunday Mr. Gladstone had another interview with Her Majesty. By the latest despatches received it appears probable that Mr. Gladstone will resume the Premiership. In the House of Com-mons on Monday last he stated that he had received a communication from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the Opposition would form a new Government, and that he replied, plucing his services at Her Majesty' disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues, and they were now engaged in considering what steps they should take. Mr. Disraelt said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament. The House then adjourned until Thursday. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other Chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Mr. Disraell's explanations.

BANCE.-The Assembly constituent project reported by the Committee of Thirty. The vote stood 411 yeas to 234 nays. On Saturday last President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, signed a convention on the part of their respective Governments for the fifth milliard of francof the war indemnity by instalments, the final payment to be made on the 5th September next, when all French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, will be evacuated. Baring Brothers and the Rothschilds undertake the fluancial arrangement.

GERMANY .-- The German Geographical Societies propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. sum of money has been already raised to meet the expense of the undertaking .man Parliament convened in Berlin on Wednesday week. His Majesty the Emperor William opened the session in person. In his Speech from the Throne, His Majesty said he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by German troops at an earlier day than had been heretofore expected.

ITALY,-The Duke d'Aosta (ex-King Amadeo) has been re-admitted to the rights of Italian citizenship, and has been appointed by the King Lieut.-General in the Italian army Last week, on the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed and a riot was imminent but the troops were called out and prevented disturbance.

Assembly, has resigned.—The bill convoking a Constituent Cortes for the 1st May has believed a sanctioned.—The Assembly SPAIN .- Senor Martos, the President of the approved of the bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws, and regulating the newsoaper press in Porto Rico .that a reaction has set in among the Radicals in favour of the indivisible republic, as opposed to the Federal system .--The Carlists have been defeated at Vera and near Pampeluna.

PORTUGAL.—In the Cortes on Saturday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Government would demand immediate satisfaction of Brazil for an outrage to the Portuguese -Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as are now making. SWITZERLAND,—Père Hyacinthe has begun

to preach in Geneva with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

TURKEY.—A new Ministry has been formed.
MEXICO.—The Mexican Government refused
to accede to the demand of the British authorilies for payment of damages in consequence of the raid of Yucatan Indians on the territory of An insurrection was feared, and the religious troubles were reviving .volution is imminent at Oaxaca .--General Porfirio Diaz has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico. He becomes President of the Republic in case a vacancy oc-

CUBA .- It is rumoured that General Caballos will shortly be replaced by a General who will act in accordance with opinions corresponding with those entertained by the present Government of Spain .--- A sanguinary episode in the Cuban insurrection is the reported summary execution, prompted by revenge, of a rebel chieftain who was well known as a poet and a journalist.

REGISTERED in accordance with the Copy-right Act of ISSE.1

# THE NEW MAGDALEN.

## BY WILKIE COLLINS.

SECOND SCENE-Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XXIII .- (Continued.)

"Do you mean to insult me, Lady Janet?" "Certainly not. I mean to ask you aques-

"Your question is an insult."

"My question is a kindness; if you will only understand it as it is intended. I don't complain of your not understanding it. I don't even hold you responsible for any one of the many breaches of good manners which you have committed since you have been in this room. I was nonestly anxious to be of some service to you, and you have repelled my advances. I am sorry. Let us drop the subject."

Expressing herself with the most perfect temper in those terms, Lady Janet resumed the arrangement of her papers, and became unconscious once more of the presence of any second person in the room.

Grace opened her lips to reply with the utmost intemperance of an angry woman, and, thinking better of it, controlled herself. It was plainly useless to take the violent way with Lady Janet Roy. Her age and her social position were enough of themselves to repel any violence. She evidently knew that, and trusted to it. Grace resolved to meet the enemy on the neutral ground of politeness, as the most promising ground that she could occupy under present circumstances.

"If I have said anything hasty, I beg to apologise to your ladyship," she began, "May I ask if your only object in sending for me was to inquire into my pecuniary affairs, with view to assisting me?

"That," said Lady Janet, "was my only object.'

"You had nothing to say to me on the subject of Mercy Merrick?"

"Nothing whatever. I am weary of hearing of Mercy Merrick. Have you any more questions to ask me?"

"I have one more." " Yes?

"I wish to ask your ladvship whether you propose to recognize me, in the presence of your household, as the late Colonel Roseberry's daughter?

"I have already recognized you as a lady in embarrassed circumstances, who has peculiar claims on my consideration and forbearance. If you wish me to repeat those words in the presence of the servants (absurd as it is) I am ready to comply with your request,'

Grace's temper began to get the better of her prudent resolutions.

" Lady Janet," she said, "this won't do.

must request you to express yourself plainly.

You talk of my peculiar claims on your forbearance. What claims do you mean?"

" It will be painful to both of us if we enter into details," replied Lady Janet. "Pray don't et us enter into details."

"I insist on it, madam."
"Pray don't insist on it."

Grace was deaf to remonstrance.

"I ask you in plain words," she went on, "do you asknowledge that you have been dedeceived by an adventuress who has personated me? Do you mean to restore me to my proper place in this house?

Lady Janet returned to the arrangement of

her papers.

"Does your ladyship refuse to listen to Lady Janet looked up from her papers as

blandly as ever. "If you persist in returning to your delu-

sion," she said, "you will oblige me to persist in returning to my papers."

What is my delusion, if you please?' "Your delusion is expressed in the questions you have just put to me. Your delusion constitutes your peculiar claim on my forbearance. Nothing you can say or do will shake my forbearance. When I first found you in the dining-room, I acted most improperly; I lost my temper. I did worse; I was foolish enough and imprudent enough to send for a police-officer. I owe you every possible atonement (afflicted as you are) for treating you in that cruel manner. I offered you the use of my boudoir as part of my atonement. I sent for you in the hope that you would allow me to assist you, as part of my atonement. You may behave rudely to me, you may speak in the most abusive terms of my adopted daughter; I will submit to anything, as part of my atonement. So long as you abstain from speaking on one painful subject, I will listen to you with the greatest pleasure. Whenever you return to that subject I shall

return to my papers."
Grace looked at Lady Janet with an evil

" I begin to understand your ladyship," she said. "You are ashamed to acknowledge that you have been grossly imposed upon. Your only alternative, of course, is to ignore everything that has happened. Pray count on my forbearance. I am not at all offended-I am merely amused. It is not every day that a lady of high rank exhibits herself in such a position as yours to an obscure woman like me. Your humane consideration for me dates, I presume, from the time when your adopted daughter set you the example, by ordering the police officer out of the room?"

Lady Janet's composure was proof even against this assault on it. She gravely accepted Grace's inquiry as a question addressed

to her in perfect good faith.

"I am not at all surprised," she replied. " to find that my adopted daughter's interference has exposed her to misrepresentation. She ought to have remonstrated with me privately before she interfered. But she has one fault-she is too impulsive. I have never, in all my experience, met with such a warm-hearted person as she is. Always too considerate of others; always too forgetful of herself! The mere appearance of the policeofficer placed you in a situation to appeal to her compassion, and her impulses carried her

away as usual. My fault! All my fault!" Grace changed her tone once more was quick enough to discern that Lady Janet was a match for her with her own weapons.

"We have had enough of this," she said. "It is time to be serious. Your adopted daughter (as you call her) is Mercy Merrickand you know it.

Lady Janet returned to her papers.

"I am Grace Roseberry, whose name she has stolen, and you know that,"

Lady Janet went on with her papers. Grace got up from her chair.

" Laccept your silence, Lady Janet," she said, "as an acknowledgment of your deliberare resolution to suppress the truth You are evidently determined to receive the adventuress as the true woman; and you don't scruple to face the consequences of that proceeding by pretending to my face to believe that I am mad. I will not allow myself to be impudently cheated out of my rights in this way. You will hear from me again. madam, when the Canadian mail arrives in England!

She walked towards the door. This time Lady Janet answered, as readily and as explicitly as it was possible to desire.

"I shall refuse to receive your letters," she said.

Grace returned a few steps, threateningly, "My letters will be followed by my witnesses," she proceeded.

"I shall refuse to receive your witnesses," "Refuse at your peril. I will appeal to the law !"

Lady Janet smiled.

"I don't pretend to much knowledge of the subject," she said; "but I should be surprised indeed, if I discovered that you had any claim on me which the law could enforce. However, let us suppose that you can set the law in action. You know as well as I do, that the only motive power which can do that ismoney. I am rich; fees, costs, and all the rest of it are matters of no sort of consequence

to me. May I ask if you are in the same posi-

The question silenced Grace. So far as inoney was concerned, she was literally at the end of her resources. Her only friends were friends in Canada. After what she had said to him in the boudoir, it would be quite useless to appeal to the sympathies of Julian Gray. In the pecuniary sense, and in one word, she was absolutely incapable of gratifying her own vindictive longings. And there sat the mistress of Mablethorpe House, perfeetly well aware of it.

Lady Janet pointed to the empty chair,

"Suppose you sit down again?" she suggested. "The course of our interview seems o have brought us back to the question that asked you when you came into my room, Instead of threatening me with the law, suppose you consider the propriety of permitting me to be of some use to you? I am in the habit of assisting ladies in embarrassed circumstances, and nobody knows of it but my steward-who keeps the accounts-and mvself. Once more, let me inquire if a little advance of the pecuniary sort (delicately offered) would be acceptable to you?"

# Warieties.

One can be married cheap in New H unpshire. elergyman of that State, having performed the interesting ceremony, was asked his priesby the bridegroom. On replying that the law gave him two dollars, the newly married man promptly handed him fifty cents, remarking. "well, that will make up \$2.50 for you," and disappeared with his bride.

One day last week a lady in the country wrote for a piece of music " with sentimental words that almost silently flow from the depth of concealed sorrow, revealing a sail heart's ten-derest emotion in a tone that would almost melt an iceberg and crumble adamant to dust," and in a postscript informed them that her "paugh" would be up next week and pay for it,

The latest story of a brave though childlike form, faithful at the post of duty, comes from Ohio. He was the son of a village witter, and naving discovered a broken rall on the road just out of town sat for five hours on a fence near waiting for the train so that he might carry the particulars of the accident to his father. Such devotion to the paternal interest is very

The fourth wife of a man was (as is usual for ladles after marriage) regulating the fixtures in general about the house, and went into the attre necompanied by a boy of some six or seven summers where she found a pair of neatiy made saw-horses such as carpenters use in catting lumber. She said: "Sammy, my son, what are these horses for?"

"Well, father keeps them horses to put his wives' coffins on."

Imagine that span of horses taking a Sun Patch leap from the attle window of a twstory house, with, "I goess my coffin won't ride

on this week.

Mr. Shirra, of Kirkeably, has been one of the most distinguished Scotchmen for his homely and remarkable sayings, both in the pulpit and abroad. A weaver entered the church dressed in the new uniform for the volunteers. The man, vain of his appearance, kept founging in one of the passages, although offered accommodation in the pews. Mr. Snirra observed him, and when prayer was ended addressed him thus:-- "Sit down, lad, we ken ye has gotten new breeks; sit down, an' we'll take a leuk o' them when the kirk skails."

They tell a good story in Lawrence of a professional gentleman, and wife, who bear the ery highest reputation for severe propriety. Last Saturday night the gentleman told his wife e was going out on business and might not be back till late. "You are not going to the Black Crook, are you?" she asked. "Black Crook! what do you take me for?" he indignantly exclaimed. "Oh, well," said she, "I was only joking. I'm going out to do some shopping. Don't be alarmed if I am not in when you return." The worther worthy, combe sain of turn." The next that worthy couple saw of each other was at the aforesaid Black Crook, where some destiny scated them side by side to their astonishment.

At the Theatre. Français there is a rule that the fautcuit reserved for a journalist on first nights shall remain at his service even when his connection with his journal shall have ceased. The Courrier de France cites an occurrence which recently took place, in proof of this: During the first representation of a play, a gentleman who had been standing during the entire first act, pushed about, getting his feet trodden upon and generally inconvenienced, perceived an empty stall and took possession of it. An attendant signed to him to vacate, but the gentleman had no desire to resume his former unenviable position, so he took no heed of his expressive grimaces. "Sir, you cannot remain there, the gentleman will be coming to take his seat." "Well, I will give it up when he comes." "Impossible, sir! Be off with you, the curtain is rising." However, the municipal officer's influence is soon brought to bear upon the truculent occupant of the stall, and he yields to a nod from the shako of authority. "Well," he says, "I shall just go and see if this stall is really let," and goes to the boxkeeper's desk. who, looking in his book, ands the following entry opposite the number of the fauteuil: "Service de presse, M. Adolphe Thiers, du Constitutionnel, 1822." Se non è vero, è ben trovato!

Dr. Colby's Pills are a reliable Remedy.

# Unces.

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

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correct solution of Problems Nos. 71, 73, and 74 received from J. H. G., St. John, N.B.

G. E. C., Montreal, and others.—On a close examination of Problem No. 75, you will find that it cannot be solved, as you propose, by moving the Q. at first; if White play: Q. to K. B. sq., Black may defend with 1. Q to Q. B. 2nd, and if then Q. to K. or Q. B. sq.—Q. takes P., and there is no mate in three moves.

H. W. G., and L. G., Streetsville.—Your favour received. Thanks for the game, which we will endeavour to present at an early date.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Anannual match has been instituted between the University Chess Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge, (Eng.) The first of the series is to be played after the annual boat race, in the rooms of the City of London Chess Club, by invitation of the President and members, accepted by both Universities.

#### TORONTO V. MONTREAL. (By telegraph.)

We published last week one of the consultation games in this match, and now subjoin the other.

# (Board B.)

French Defense. Black, White. (Montreal.) (Toronto.) Messrs. P. T. Jones, H. Northcote. J. Young W. Atkinson, and J. White.

P. to K. 3rd P. to O. 4th P. to K. 3rd
P. to Q. 4th
P. to Q. 4th
P. to Q. 4th
P. takes P.
K. K. to B. 3rd
Castles.
P. to K. R. 3rd
B. takes Kt.
Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
P. to Q. Kt. 4th
Kt. to K. R. 2nd
P. to Q. Kt. 4th
Kt. to K. R. 2nd
Q. Kt. to K. R. 2nd
Q. R. to B. sq. (e)
Q. R. to K. rq.
P. takes P.
Q. to Q. 2nd (p) 1. P. to K. 4th 2. P. to Q. 4th 3 Q. Kt. to B. 3rd 4. P. takes P. 5. B. to Q. 3rd 6. K. Kt. to K. 2nd 7. Castles. 8. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd 8. K. to K. Ki. Std 9. P. takes B. 10. R. to K. 8q. 11. P. to K. B. 3rd 12. Q. to K. B. 3rd 13. P. to Q. R. 3rd 14. Q. to K. B. 5th (c) 14. Q. 19 R. R. 5th (c)
15. Q. to K. 4th
16. Q. to K. B. 4th
17. P. to Q. R. 4th (f)
18. P. takes P.
19. R. to Q. R. 6th
20. Kt. to K. B. 5th (h)
21. Kt. takes Kt. P. (k)
22. Q. to K. B. 5th
23. B. takes Kt.
24. Kt. to R. 5th
25. R. takes P.
26. Announce mate in five moves. (f) Q. to Q. 2nd (a) Kt. to K. 2nd Kt. to K. Kt. 4th Kt. to K. 5th P. takes B. Kt. to B. 4th

(a) R. to K. sq. was also suggested.

(6) Black had a constrained position before this move, which by no means improves it, allowing the adverse Queen to take up a still better attitude for attack; Q. Kt. to R. 4th, and then to Q. B. 5th on the first opportunity, would have been the preferable line of play.

(c) Correct.

(d) If Q, to K. B. 3rd White would probably have advanced P, to K. R. 4th. (e) An error, but White have the much superior

(f) This pawn evidently cannot be taken with

(2) There must have been a division among the councillors (1) of Black throughout this game; they should have recognized Kt. to K. 2nd as the only defense left them. (A) The winning move, for if B. takes Kt. White retake with B., winning a piece.

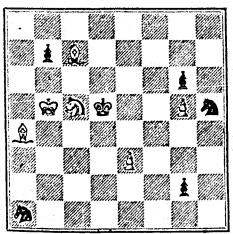
(k) The ending by White is in the best style: the game is now won by force in a few moves.

(i) As the conclusion forms quite a problem, we add the solution for the benefit of our young readers:

White, 26. R. ch. 27. Q. takes Kt. ch. (If B. takes Q., 28. R. to Kt. 7th 29. Q. R. takes P. ch 30. Q. R. takes B. mate.

Black. K. to R. 2nd K. to R. sq. Q. R. mates.). B. takes Q. (forced) B. to R. 2nd

PROBLEM No. 76. By Mr. J. A. Russell, Toronto-BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 75 White.
1. Kt. to Kt. 6th
2. Q. to K. B. 6th
3. Q. R. or B. mates. Black. P. to R. 5th Any move.

2. Q. to Q 6th 3. Q. Kt. or B. mates.

Q. to Q Kt 2nd, or K. R. 2d

Q. other lateral move.

2. take Q. Any move.
3. R. or B. mates.
If Black play 1. Q. to R. 5th oh., K. takes Q. and
or B. mates next move.

# BRET HARTE,

The Californian Humourist and author of the "Heathen Chinee," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Truthful James," &c., &c., Will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled the

## "ARGONAUTS OF '49,"

as follows: At Ottawa, under the distinguished patronage of Earl Dufferin, K.G.,K.C.B., Governor-General of Canada, on

FRIDAY, March 21st.
SATURDAY, 22nd.
TUESDAY, 22th.
WEDNESDAY, 22th.
HURSDAY, 27th.
MONDAY, 31st.
WEDNESDAY, April 2nd.
THURSDAY, 43rd. At Montreal. Kingston, Hamilton, London, Chatham,

His lecture is a description of the early emigrations to California, and presents an original picture of the various phases of California Life in and about the mines, dec. as described in Mr. Harte's INIMITABLE SKETCHES.

#### A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IMprovements ever perfected in musical instru-ments has lately been introduced by OEO. WOODS & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soirce in Baltimore and received the wordial ap-plause and endorsement of the many eminent pro-fessionals present. See advertisement in another column.

7-12f

# GRAY'S

# Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum.

BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC. (Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally.
For sale at all Druggists. S. Cents per bottle.
Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
7-12 z. MONTREAL.

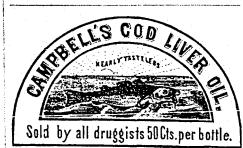
## LACHINE CANAL.

Notice is hereby given that the water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the first day of April next, or as soon after as the repairs can be proceeded with, and will remain out until the necessary repairs have been completed. By Order,

(Signed.)

JOHN G. SIPPELL. Suptg. Engineer.

Canal Office, ? Montreal, March 17th, 1873.



# R R R.

# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Oures the worst Pans

In from 1 to 20 Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

#### IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the exeruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or exerneinting the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden. Infirm. Crippled. Nervous, Nouralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGENTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPIFATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Rendy Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

JNO. RADWAY & CO., 430 ST. PAUL STREET.

MONTREAL.

# LACHINE CANAL.

Braun. Esq., Secretary of Public Works, will be received at this Office until noon of Thursday, the twentieth instant, for the Blacksmith Work necessary for the repairs and maintenance of the Lachine Canal for two years from the first day of May next, 1873.

The materials to be furnished and work executed by the contractor from time to time as may be re-quired, classed and described as follows, viz:—

Chisels

The tenders in every case to cover the cost of delivering the iron in the vicinity of the place where it is to be used. Each article must be of the best quality of its respective kind, and the work executed to the full satisfaction of the officer in charge.

By Order.
(Signed.)

JOHN G. SIPPELL.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, March 10th, 1873.

"BEST IN USE."

# THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15tf

#### FOR SALE.

A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a time view of the River St. Lawrence. The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to D. R. STODART.

D. R. STODART, Broker,

146. St. James Street. Geo. Woods & Co's Organs

AND THEIR

# COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The Piano-A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox HUMANA-A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The Edline-A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column.

7-:2f

# TELEGRAPHY.

TOUNG MEN and LADIES desiring to YOUNG MEN and LADIES desiring to qualify for the numerous situations which will be offered in the Spring on the several Telegraph Lines, are invited to affend at the Dominion Telegraph Institute, No. 75, St. James Street. The moste of instruction tollowed in this Institute has received the approval of the highest authorities in the country, and the best proof we can offer is that all the new situations filled within the last two or three years have been roulled by pupils from this Institute. As to the success of the method followed here, read the following testimony:

"COOKSHIRE, 21st December, 1872.

"To Mr. MORGAN, Proprietor of the Dominion Telegraph Institute :

Sir.—I hereby certify that only eight weeks' study and practice in the D minion Telegraph Institute has enabled me to receive messages at the rate of 23 words a minute, and that I consider the mode of instruction followed as excellent.

" Yours, etc.

The regular course is three months: but, as will be seen by the above testimony intelligent persons can qualify in much less time. Proficient pupils have the advantage of practising on a regular line, and of being placed on a large circuit.

The terms for the course is THIRIY DOLLARS, the use of the instruments included. All the accessories of the school are new and complete.

J. V. MORGAN. Proprietor.

75. St. JAMES STREET, MOSTREAL.

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Onebec, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of LUSK, LOUGH & CASTLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, two of the members and on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April next, and on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April next, they will individually, and as members of the said firm, apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

\*\*BORRET LAMES LUST\*\*

ROBERT JAMES LUSK,
By Monk & Butler, his Attorneys
and liter

WILLIAM LOUGH, Jr.,
By Mone & Butler, his Attorneys
ad litem. 7-10-e

Montreal, March 6, 1873.

# TRAVELLERS DIRECTORY.

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

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

THE GILSEY HOUSE, on the European plan corner Broadway and 29th Streets.

Busslin, Gardner & Co.,

5-26 zz Proprietors.

CALT, ONT.

COMMERCIAL OTEL,.... HENDERSON DIXON,

Proprietor.

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE,......JAMES GOUIN. PORT ELGIN.
NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. .. Www. Allen,
Proprietor.

**QUEBEC.** THE CLARENDON,.... WILLIS RUSSELL & SON. ST. JOHN, N.B., VICTORIA HOTEL.....B. T. CREOKN.

TEESWATER, ONT. KENT HOUSE...... J. E. KENEDY,
Proprietor.

TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE......G. P. SHEARS.

Lessee and Manager.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL....CAPT. THOS. DICK.

WALKERTON, ONT.
HARTLEY'S HOTEL..... Mrs. E. HARTLEY,
Proprietor.

# Geo. Woods & Co's

# **ORGANS**

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their

# COMBINATION SOLO STOPS,

Æoline, Vox Humana, and Piano,

(the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning.) give to them a wonderful capacity for

# Beautiful Musical Effects,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are macquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained. Ph. New York and Boston Piano Coupany of Montreal have secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. 7-12f

## TO PRINTERS

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Old Type, or paid in Electrotype or Stereotype work. Apply at this office. 7-2

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED Street:-

MONTREAL. March 7th, 1872.

DEAR SIR.—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARHOUND AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I belive I am as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost amybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE.

Mr. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

YU STOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 19th March. 1873 Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
tt Commissioner of Customs.

# TO LITHOGRAPHERS.

ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVERS, and one expert CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST can ind permanent employment at the office of the CANADIAN IL USTRATED NEWS. Applicants must exhibit specimens and references. Address:

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.
PUBLISHER.
MONTREAL.

# TO CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Our Stock of MEDICAL, PERFUME and LI-OUOR Labels is now very complete.

GREAT VARIETY BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

#### AND ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICE.

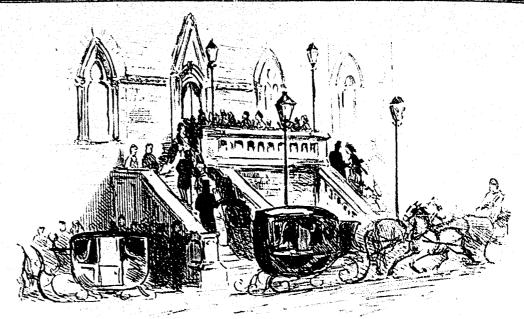
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO LARGE DEALERS. Orders can be promptly sent by parcel post to all parts of the Dominion.

LEGGO & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS &c. 319 ST. ANTOINE STREET

AND 1 Place d'Armes Hill, MONTREAL.



WAITING FOR LADY DUFFERIN.



THE LADIES' ENTRANCE.



THE BUSH TO THE SENATE CHAMBER.



BLACK ROD INVITING THE ATTENDANCE OF THE COMMONS.

THE SESSION. No. IV .- SCENES AT THE OPENING .- BY E. JUMP.

ETEORIC STONES ARE NOW known to descend periodically on certain zones of the earth. Almost all of these meteoroids contain iron. and most of them contain a proportion of the metal known to commerce as "Nickel." This metal, separated from its ores, and alloyed with more ductile metals, produces the celebrated article known as

# NICKELITE SILVER.

Spoons and forks made of this metal have almost all the properties of silver, being HARD. WHITE, and TASTELESS. yet they can be sold for less than opetenth of the price. All articles made of this metal are stamped "R. W. & Co., Nickelite," and are highly warranted. No others are genuine. For nighty warranted. No others are genuine. For Hotels, Restaurants, and private families they are unequalled. To be that of all dealers.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Whelesale Agent,
Montreal and Teronto.

SIGNOR HAZAZER'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

ST. CATHERINE and UNIVERSITY STREETS OPENED ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th

Circulars can be had at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's Music Stores; also at Messrs Dawson and Hill's Book Stores. Address Box 720, Post Office.

Sig. J. HAZAZER'S Book of Etiquette and Dances for sale at Messrs. DeZouche's and Prince's Music Stores, and 8:20 at Mr. Hill's Book Store. 6-13 q

# STAMMERING

Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address 6-18 z SIMPSON & CO., Box 5076, N Y.

# MARAVILLA COCOA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—
Morning Post. "It may justly be called the PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."—British Medical Journal.

MARAVIIIA COCOA.

The Globe says: "TAYLOR
BROTHERS' MARAVILLA
COCOA has achieved a thorough
success, and supersedes every other
Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the parent elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. Por Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMEO-PATHIC advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

## SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE. MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Selgium. 5-19 zz

#### NEW ROYAL LYCEUM, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

SAPHORE & WAUGH, Lessees. STERLING ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING.



Winter Arrangement.

On and after SATUHDAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Hahfax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 3:35 p.m. A Passenger

- and be due in St. John at 3:35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m. and be due in Halifax at 9:38 p.m. Trains will connect
  At Painsec with trains to and from Shedisc and intermediate statious.
  At Truro with trains to and from Pict u and intermediate stations.
  At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windser and Annapolis Railway.
  At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor. Danville Junction, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

  LEW IS CARVELL.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

Railway Offices, MONCTON, N.B., Dec. 1872.

# $B \cdot E A R I N$

FOR THE

# HAIR,

# IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading flouses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather.

From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Oshawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per gallon than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully.

F. W. GLEN, President.

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSES. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 382, 384, & 386, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the prin-cipal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8

## NEW YORK & BOSTON PLANO-FORTE COMPANY,

432, NOTRE DAME STPRET, MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for the Celebrated HALLET DAVIS
& Co.'s Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; W. H.
JEWETT & Co.'s Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.;
GEO. WOOD & Co.'s Parlour and Vestry Organs,
Buston, U. S.; WEBER & Co.'s well-known
Piano-fortes, warranted for five years.

THOMAS A. HAINES, MANAGER.

SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOS & ORGAN.:
Pianos for Hire

Pianos for Hire.
Pianos oxchanged.
Pianos sold on instalments.
Pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication of the pianos sold on Liberal Terms
Pianos ox delication ox delic Are sole Agents for Quebec.

Prepared from Pure Bear's Grease: it makes the Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy, and is delightful to use. Price 50 Cents. 6-21 z Montreal.

Printed and published by GRORGE E. DESBARATS 1. Place d'Armes Hill, and 319, St. Antoine street, Montreal.