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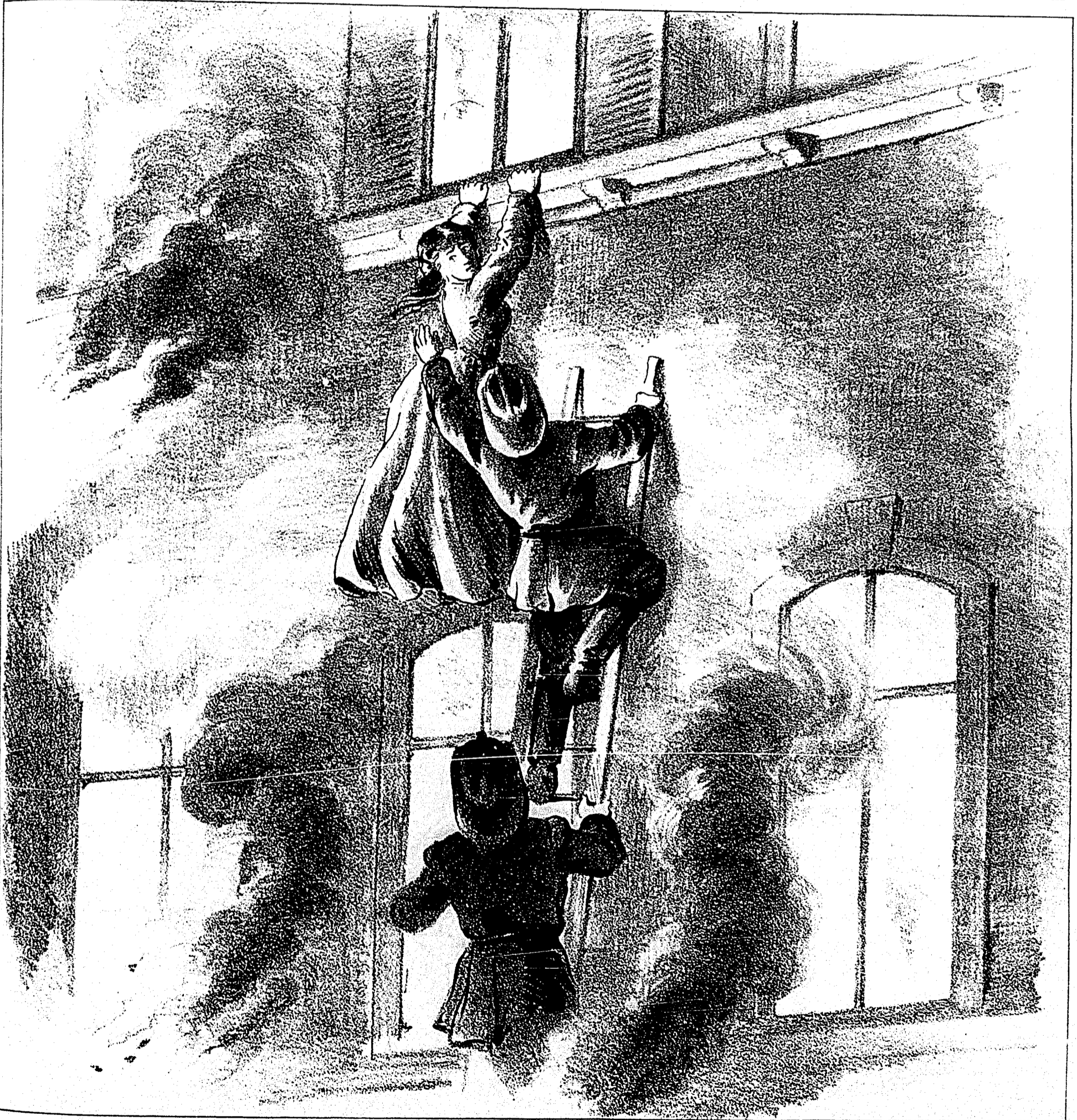
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GRAND MAR Illustrated News

Vol. VII.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

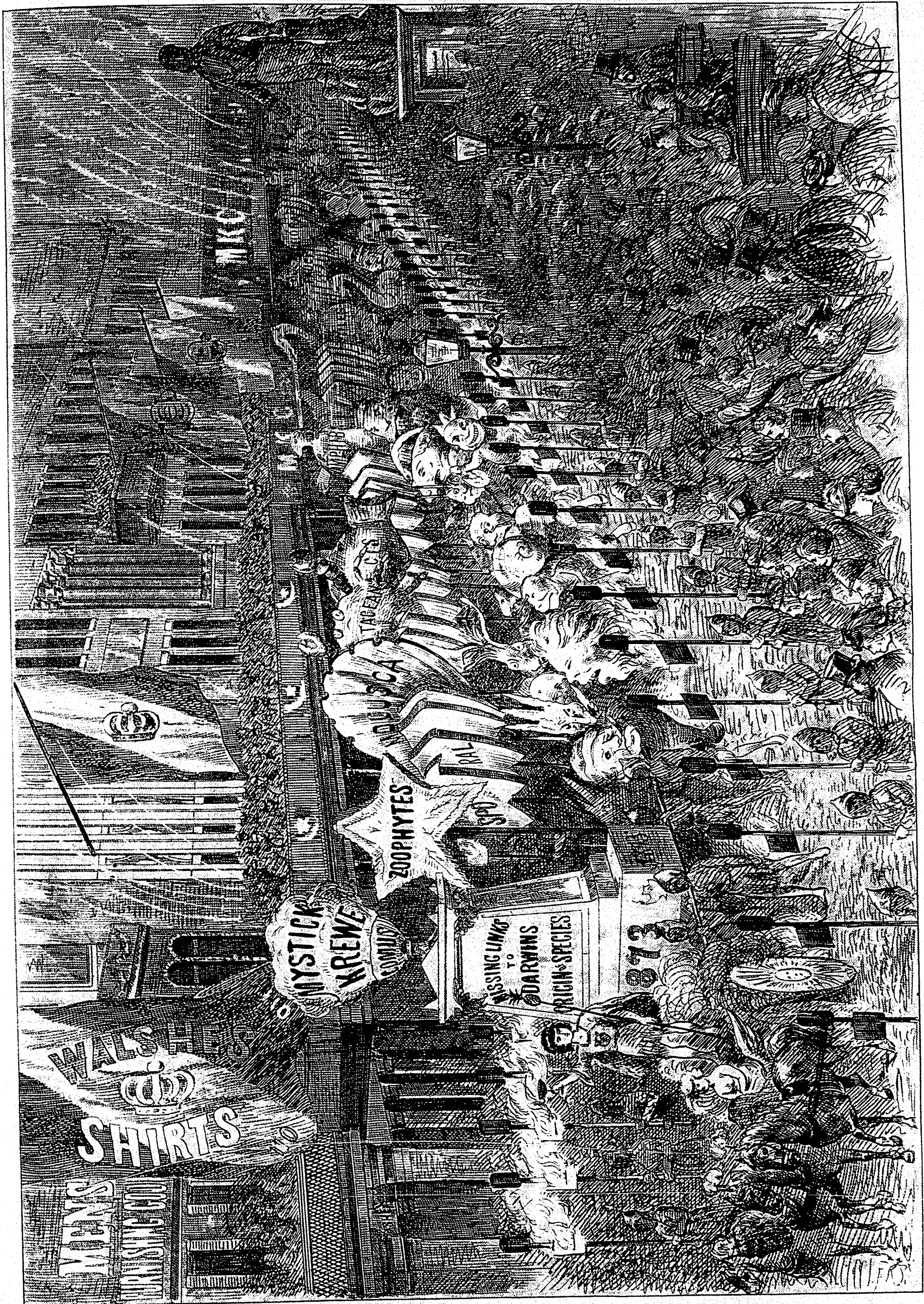
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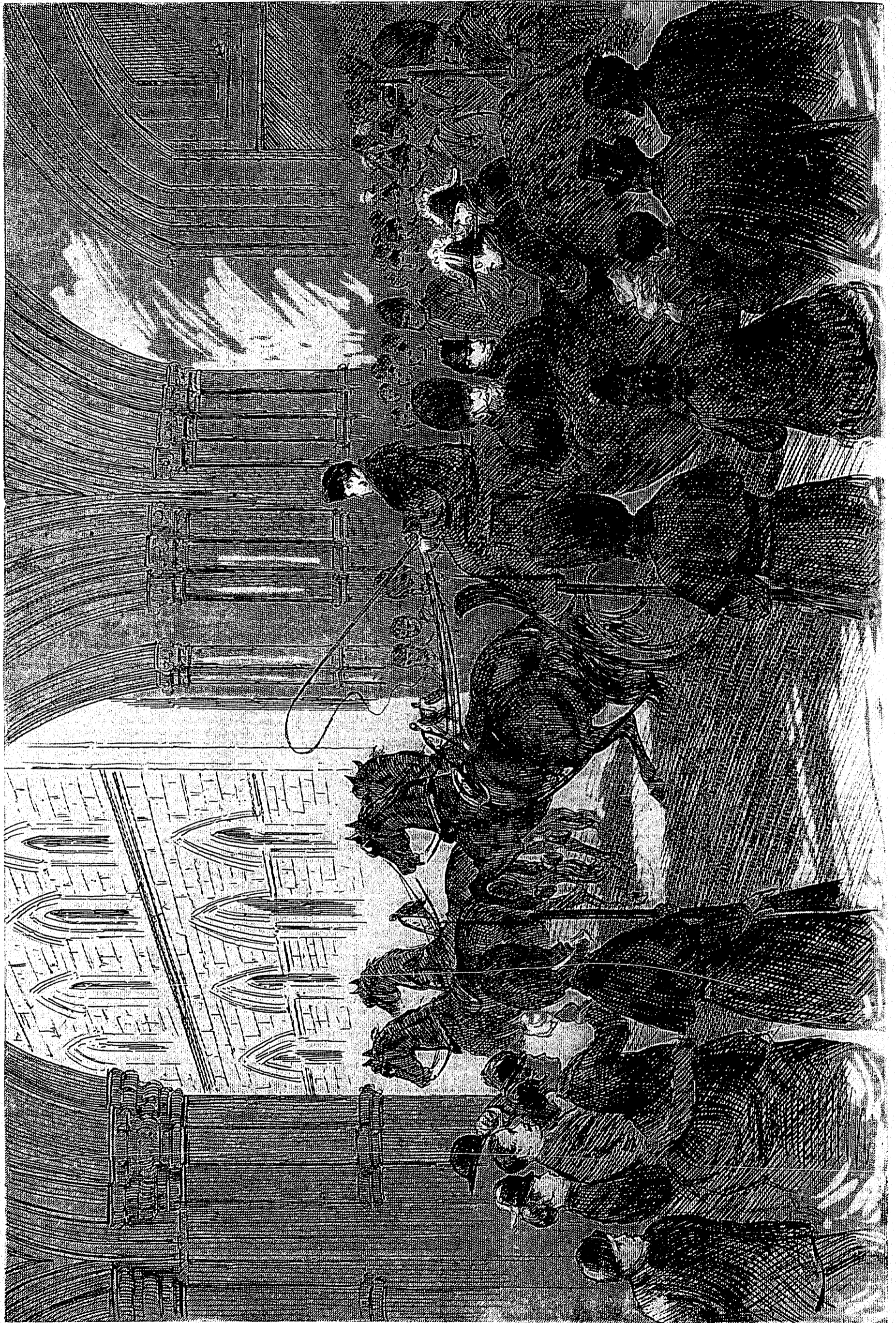
MONTREAL.—SCENE AT THE FIRE AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL ON TUESDAY MORNING.—By C. KENDRICK.



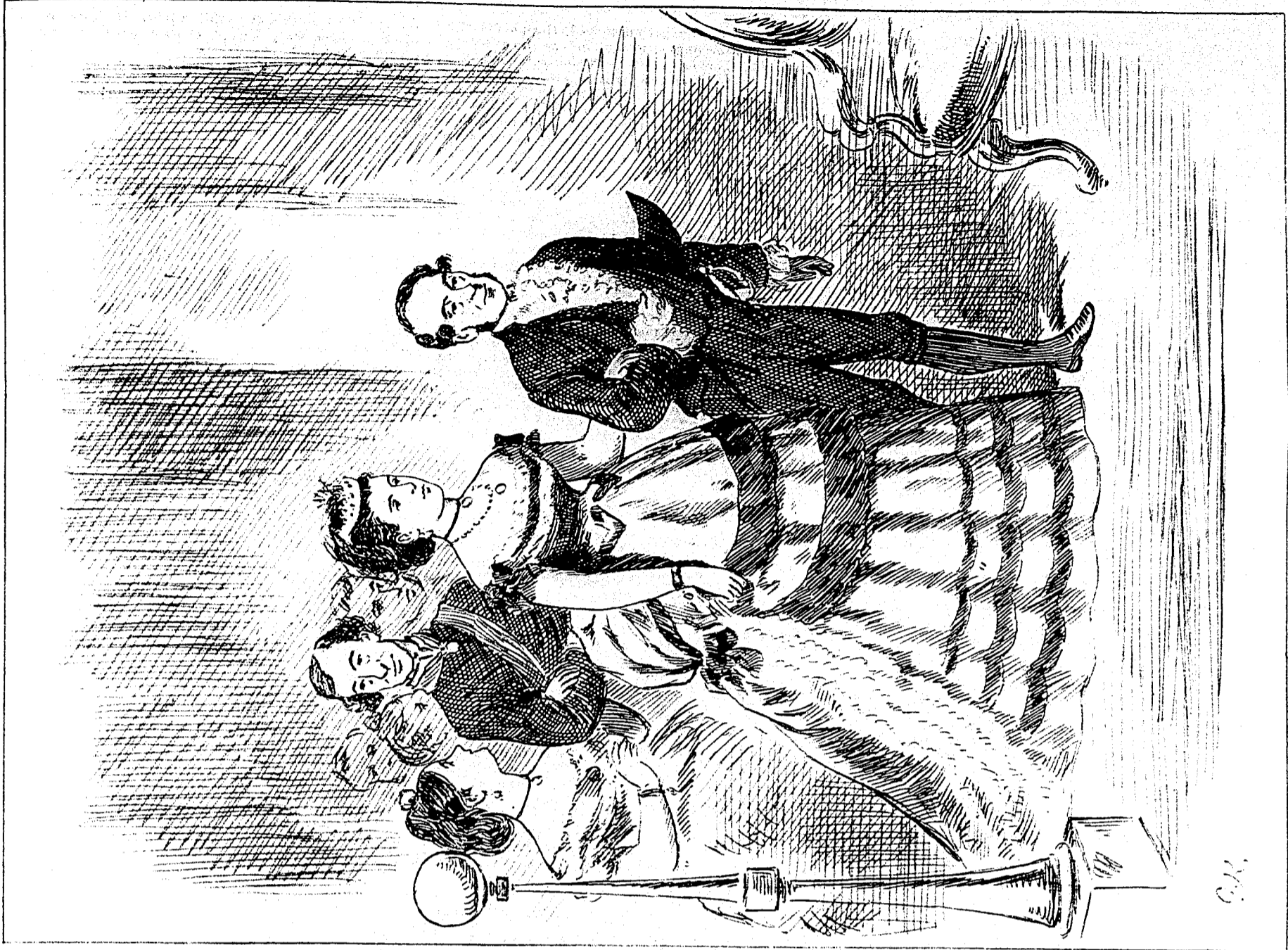
MOUTH OF LONG ISLAND PASSAGE, BRAS D'OR LAKE, CAPE BRETON.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. R.



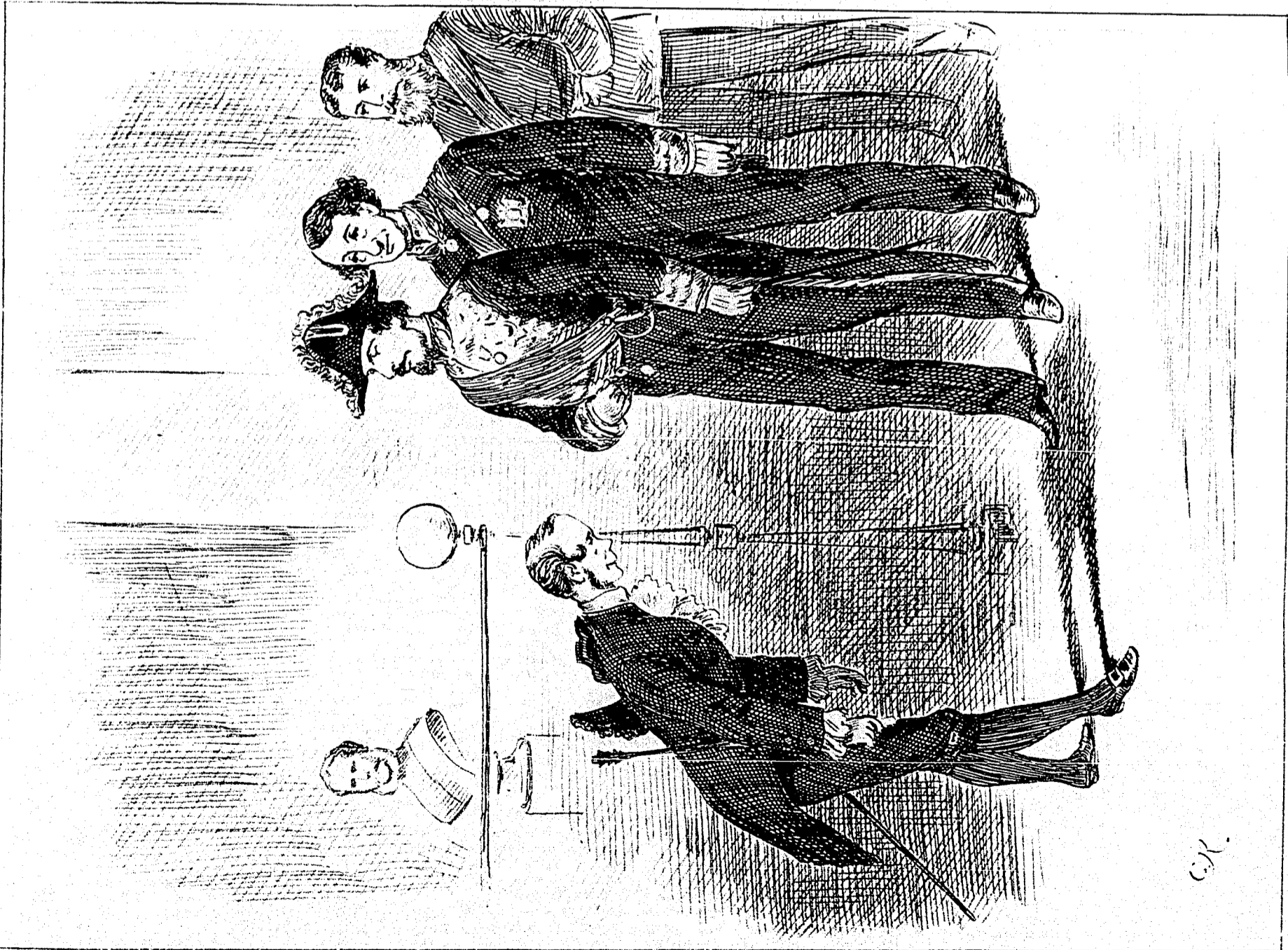
NEW ORLEANS.—MARDI—GRAS, 1873.—"YE MYSTICK KREWE OF COMUS."—FROM A SKETCH BY C. W. Y.



THE SESSION. No. 11.—THE OPENING.—ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. JUMP.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN ENTERING THE SENATE CHAMBER.



H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ENTERING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

THE SESSION. No. III.—THE OPENING.—By E. JOUR.

(Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News.")

LAMENT OF THE TROJAN CAPTIVES.

Euripidis Hecuba: v. 629-656.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN READE.

I.
Sorrow and woe the sorest
Were meted out to me.
When first on Ida's forest
Was felled the fatal tree
From which was formed the vessel
That faithless Paris bore
O'er ocean's foam
To Helen's home
On Lacedaemon's shore.

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

III.
'Twas on the slopes of Ida
The daughters of the skies
Saw in their rival pride
A Shepherd award the prize—
Fell cause of many a battle
With ashen-headed spears,
Of death and woe,
And roofs laid low,
And homeless orphan's tears.

IV.
And many a Spartan maiden
By fair Eurystas' benos,
Tearful and sorrow-laden
For loss of slaughtered friends;
And many an aged mother
Striketh her hoary head,
And tears her cheeks
And wildly shrieks
Because her sons are dead.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

GOSSEPS 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 I, 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 Folkstone 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 faintly-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 phenomenon which greatly surprised him when seen in the mountain deserts of the Andes, but which frequent observations rendered familiar; it is thus described as witnessed at Pambamarca:—

"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 irides 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. These 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.

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 aerial 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 aerial, until they melt 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 Achtermannshöhe, 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 apparition had been noticed, looked toward Achtermannshöhe, 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, a 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 Achtermannshöhe may have moralized in

the spirit of Burko 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 portents 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.

Dramatic Notes.

Barry Sullivan has been playing in Scotland.
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.
Allie Eldridge began an engagement at Albany on Monday.
Wachtel is expected in May at the Vienna International Exhibition.

Joseph Jefferson 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.

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

Charlotte Thompson opened last week at the Rochester Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Bottecault 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.

Oliver Donat 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 life after her Australian and American tour.

A burlesque "Don Giovanni," by R. Reece, has been brought out at the London Gaiety, 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. Taylour's dramatization of Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone" has been lately played at Philadelphia.

It is reported that Lord Lonsdale has lost nearly \$200,000 on the production of "Babil and Blyou" at Covent Garden Theatre.

A new fairy play by Mr. Alberty, called "Orlana," has been brought out at the London Globe. The critics speak very poorly of it.

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

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

A German composer, Herr Goldmarch, has composed an opera 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 have jointly written a tragedy, entitled "Brutus," which Victor Hugo says is superior to any tragedy 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. Petersburg. It is stated that the Russian government have agreed to pay Mr. Strakosch a large sum to release the favourite prima-donna 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 Ambrose Thomas' "Hamlet." This gives Mr. Gye the opportunity to bring Mlle. Albal 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 Guayaquil. During the second act, when the Duchess 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, immediately rose up in his seat and ordered the piece to go no further, as being insulting to the morality and dignity of the Guayaquil 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. Mellican and Halévy are, it seems, at work on a piece to be called "La Veuve," in which the Voltairean 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 plukes.

TORONTO 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 talent 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 "Mum Cro" 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.

Courier des Américains.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

(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. I'm 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: that is of importance to us, as we are therefore in greater demand, and as a natural consequence, 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 acres—their 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 studying the 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 forty-three thousand less women than men in the four provinces of Canada. The enumeration was only made in Ontario, Quebec, and two Maritime Provinces, but 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 Dominion are married—a very happy state of

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 19,500, Quebec 13,500, New Brunswick 3,500, Nova Scotia 4,000. Respecting the distribution of the population I 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* indeed.

BLANCHE B.—

THE FASHION PLATE.

BRIDAL COIFFURES.

FIGS. 1-3 show different arrangements of the hair, wreaths and veils for bridal toilettes. The hair is slightly waved in front and combed upwards, at the back it is arranged in curls. The wreaths are worn with long sprays behind, and should be of orange-blossoms or myrtle.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

FIG. 4. HOUSE COSTUME IN BUFF TULLE-DE-SOIE.—This consists of over and underskirt, the latter with a broad, kilt-pleated flounce, and the former cut square in front and trimmed with grosgrain ribbon to match. Cr-pe-lisse chemisette and sleeves.

FIG. 5. COSTUME FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF 10-12.—Maroon cashmere is the material used. The underskirt is worn with a kilted flounce, and the waist should be trimmed with pout-de-soie ribbons and bows to match. Pleated Swiss muslin sleeves.

FIG. 6. VELVET AND VIOGNE PROMENADE COSTUME.—The underskirt and the sleeveless jacket are made of black velvet, the former being trimmed with a broad kilt-pleated flounce. The overskirt and plain high waist are of gray viogne, trimmed with fringe and grosgrain ribbon to match. Red cr-pe-lisse 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 pointer. Black grosgrain jacket, with black lace trimming. 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 not bonnets, but merely round hats with strings. They are odd, picturesque, becoming, but of decidedly incongruous shape, with large, square, sensible 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 bonnet is placed very far back, mounting the crown of the high coiffure and leaving all the front of the head bare. These new shapes are the outgrowth of the eccentric Rabagas bonnet worn during the winter.

TRIMMING.

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 bias, and arranged in single carelessness-looking folds, with occasional bows 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 *mitanges*, bouquets of various flowers grouped in contrasting hues. 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 *limon*-colour—the pale greenish-yellow of limes—and a wreath of pink roses; or else two light olive shades are associated with deepest blue silk and very pale ten-roses; another combination is crimson roses, light and dark *réséda* repps, with white folds. An elaborate face trimming is seen on all bonnets. This consists of a thick wreath of flowers or a torsade of ribbons, placed directly above the

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 gardens—sweet-pea blossoms, hyacinths, dwarf roses, garden plinks, 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 leaves, or else very dark autumn hues, with striped grasses. Quantities of wild roses are imported, white, red, and yellow eglantine in a single cluster, and there are many half-decayed faded roses that seem ready 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.

ROUND HATS.

Among the round hats that are not misnamed bonnets are found the same erratic brims already 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 Rabagas hats that are turned up all around. To trim a Castilian black straw, take one of Viro's for a model. Face the brim plainly with black felle, turn up the left side very high, and hold it in place by a fligree silver comb piece; put two or three folds of bias silk 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 trimming. 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 lilies of the valley. Another, trimmed with peacock blue, has a wreath of purple heliotropes and well-blown roses.

SORTIES DE BAL.

A new carriage hood for evening is in the shape of a Spanish veil. 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-maids 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 indignant response:—

"Permit me to give the result of many 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, respectably.

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 public 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 far too serious a thing to be trifled with; and I could not conscientiously be the means of adding 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 odd 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 'an 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 to turning her house into a genteel public house

for her benefit. Moreover, as time went on, I 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 'Ferne' does. I once knew a good lady who had rather a leaning to 'Ferne'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 'Ferne' 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 told, 'is no inheritance'; true, but it is a far better 'possession' than many a young girl gets through the lax rules of a thoughtless, pleasure-seeking, 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 'meddlesome' or 'tyrannical' that assist a young girl to keep her thoughts within due bounds and aid her in maintaining her self-respect. 'Ferne' 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 down-stairs. We cannot expect fruit where we do not sow.

"SALF."

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 Mater.

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

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* 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 fifty ladies and gentlemen have expressed their wish to belong to it, and among them are Professor Fawcett, Mr. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. Moncreu Conway, and the daughter of Karl Blind. It is generally supposed that the concession of the suffrage to women will increase the strength of the Conservative party, but the lady 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. That is to 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' Rheumatic Liquid.



SIBILLA ERITHRÆA.

FROM MICHAEL ANGELO, IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL, ROME.



Bridal Coiffures.—Figs. 1 to 3.

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.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Chess.

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. (H. E. C., Montreal, and others.)

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An annual match has been instituted between the University Chess Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge. (Eng.)

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.

- White, (Toronto.) Messrs. F. T. Jones, H. Northcote, J. Young and W. Dye. Black, (Montreal.) Prof. W. Hicks, Messrs. W. Atkinson, and J. White.

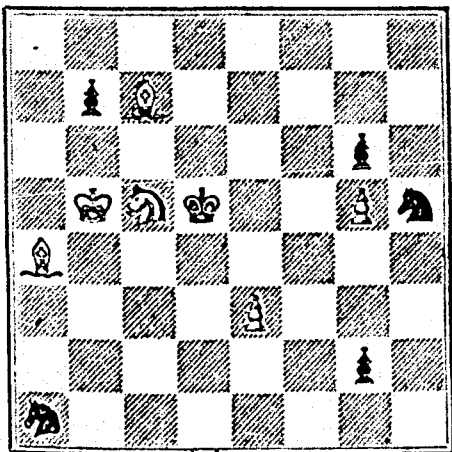
- (a) R. to K. sq. was also suggested. (b) Black had a constrained position before this move, which by no means improves it.

- (c) Correct. (d) If Q. to K. B. 3rd White would probably have advanced P. to K. R. 4th.

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.

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

"ARCONAUTS OF '49,"

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

- FRIDAY, March 21st. SATURDAY, " 22nd. SUNDAY, " 23rd. MONDAY, " 24th. TUESDAY, " 25th. WEDNESDAY, " 26th. THURSDAY, " 27th. FRIDAY, " 28th. SATURDAY, " 29th. SUNDAY, " 30th. MONDAY, " 31st. TUESDAY, April 1st. WEDNESDAY, " 2nd. THURSDAY, " 3rd.

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, &c., as described in Mr. Harte's INIMITTABLE SKETCHES.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by GEO. WOODS & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present.

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. 25 Cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 7-12z 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.

(Signed.) JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Suptg. Engineer.

CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, March 17th, 1873. 7-12z



R R R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the worst Pains 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.

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

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

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA. CATARRH, INFLUENZA. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE. NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford 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.,

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6-17-73 MONTREAL.

LACHINE CANAL.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO F. 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 required, classed and described as follows, viz:—

- For cast iron of every description required, fitted for the work, per pound. Wrought Iron, best quality, fitted for the work, " Common English, do do " Cast Steel Chisels, Drills, &c., &c., " Picks and Crow Bars, " Sharpening Picks or Crow Bars, per point " Sharpening and Steeling do do, " Drills, " Chisels, " Brass of every description required, fitted for the work, per pound " Working Old Iron furnished by Department, " Welding, Cutting, Straightening, or Fitting Hand Rails, per hour " Stanchions, &c., for Lock Gates and other Works, " Blacksmith Work performed on the Line of Canal, per day

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. SIPPPELL, Supt. Engineer. LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, MONTREAL, March 19th, 1873. 7-11b

"BEST IN USE."

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15th

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A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine 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, Broker, 146, ST. JAMES STREET.

4-12th 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 EOLINE—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. 7-2f

TELEGRAPHY.

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 attend at the Dominion Telegraph Institute, No. 75, St. James Street.

"To Mr. MORGAN, Proprietor of the Dominion Telegraph Institute: Sir.—I hereby certify that only eight weeks' study and practice in the DOMINION 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., "S. J. Osgood."

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 THIRTY 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, MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the Matter of Lusk, Lough & Castle. Insolvents.

THE UNDERSIGNED, two of the members of the firm of Lusk, Lough & Castle, the above named Insolvents, have filed in the office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, 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.

ROBERT JAMES LUSK, By Monk & Butler, his Attorneys ad litem. WILLIAM LOUGH, Jr., By Monk & Butler, his Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, March 6, 1873. 7-10-z

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

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

NEW YORK. THE GILSEY HOUSE, on the European plan corner Broadway and 29th Streets. BRISLIN, GARDNER & Co., Proprietors. 5-26zz

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ST. JOHN, N.B. VICTORIA HOTEL, B. T. CROOK, Proprietor.

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.

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

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, Eoline, 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 unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained. The New York and Boston Piano Company 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 KNUCKLE.

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 "HOARHOUD AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I believe 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 anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE. MR. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

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

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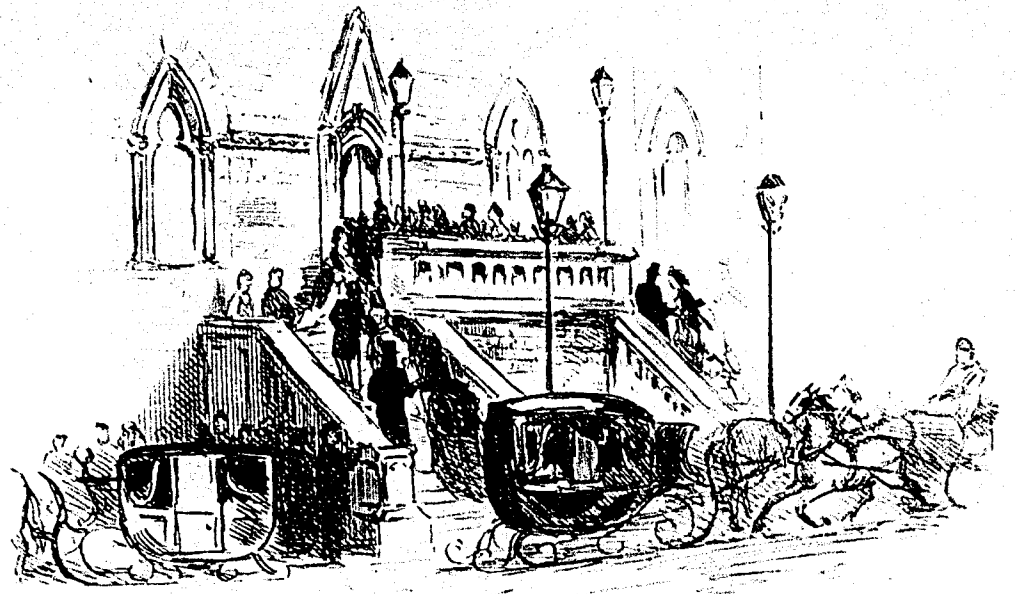
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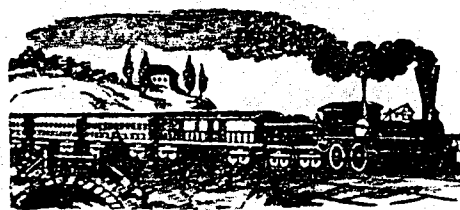
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SAPHIRE & WAUGH, Lessees.
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1872-3. Winter Arrangement. 1872-3.

On and after SATURDAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 5:35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9:30 p.m.

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At Painesec with trains to and from Shediac and intermediate stations.
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LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.
Railway Offices,
MONCTON, N.B., Dec. 1872. 7-2-1f

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FOR THE
H A I R,

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THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses 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.

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