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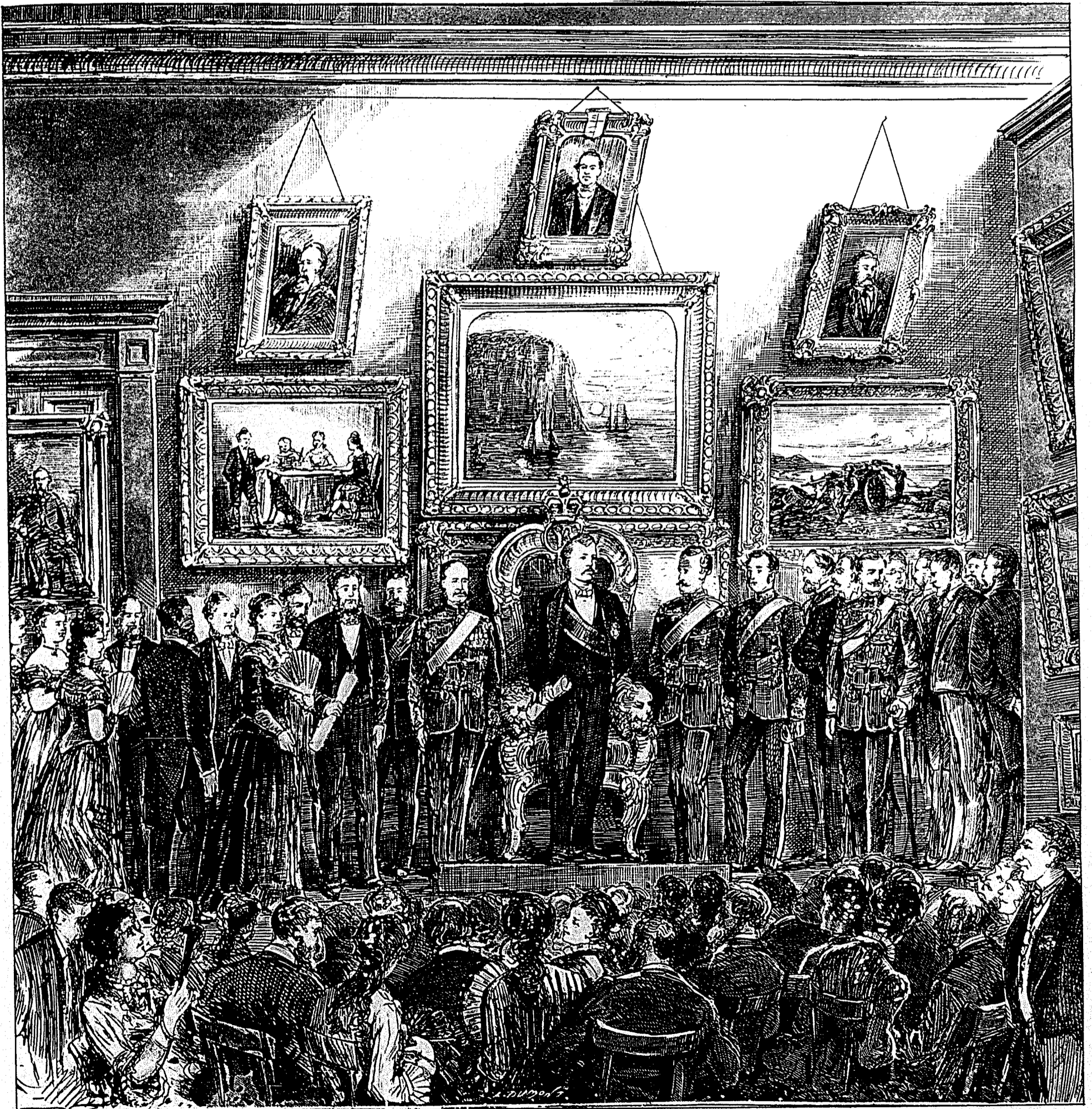
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Whitbread's News

VOL. XXI.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

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OPENING OF THE CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AT OTTAWA. HIS EXCELLENCY DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN.

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NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes we may inform our readers that if they desire indexes of the two preceding volumes they will receive them on making application at this office.

TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THIS WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
March 14th, 1880.					
Mon.	26°	zero	13°	Mon.	27°
Tues.	15°	-6°	4°	Tues.	40°
Wed.	25°	9°	17°	Wed.	48°
Thur.	17°	-5°	6°	Thur.	47°
Fri.	25°	3°	14°	Fri.	36°
Sat.	19°	zero	9°	Sat.	31°
Sun.	22°	10°	16°	Sun.	34°

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LETTER PRESS.—The Week—Editorial Paragraphs—Proposed Tariff Changes—Seat of Government—Clara Chillington (continued)—Wanted, a House—Breviaries pour Dames—Varieties—War Medals—Humorous—Literary—Musical and Dramatic—The Gleaner—History of the Week—Poetry—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 20, 1880.

THE WEEK.

THE United States Consul at Bremen anticipates a large emigration from Germany in 1880, owing partly to the contemplated increase in the Imperial army. Canada ought to make a bid for a share of this very desirable class of settlers—honest, thrifty and law-abiding.

It takes the old-fogy countries to foster literature and art. The French Government have agreed to buy up and pull down the houses adjoining the National Library, so as to secure it from the danger of fire. The cost will be 3,500,000 francs.

THE death of the Hon. Mr. Holton is a national calamity and the regret is universal throughout the Dominion. We have only time in the present issue to promise our readers a portrait and an adequate biography in the next number of the NEWS.

IN spite of a careful and severe condensation, the budget and the discussion incident thereto have trenched heavily upon our space. The matter is of extreme importance and worthy to be recorded in the NEWS for future reference. It may be added, too, by way of compensation that the Budget fortunately comes only once a year. In the same connection we beg to call particular attention to our letter from the seat of Government.

IN mentioning the opening of the Canadian Academy of Arts, a sketch of which, with the building, appears in the present issue, we beg to say that we shall endeavour to reproduce some of the principal paintings which graced the exhibition. We have reason to be proud of our Academy and we hail with the utmost pleasure the impulse which it will give to the cultivation of high art in our midst.

DURING the past few weeks the papers have recorded a number of terrible accidents caused by the explosion of coal oil

lamps. In several instances death has resulted. To what cause are these accidents to be attributed? Many thousand persons are interested in the reply, for the use of coal oil is universal. Is the oil improperly inspected by the Government officer? Are foreign substances mingled with the fluid by dishonest dealers? Or does the fault rest with the lamp and the stoppage of the air tubes by accident or neglect?

THERE is no need of being hypercritical nor indulging in morbid morality; but where the marriage tie is not held sacred and real no security can be looked for in the family, nor in society. In the single State of Ohio, for every ten marriages there is one divorce suit, and the proportion of actual divorces is one in seven-teen. In the year 1878, 25,796 marriages were contracted. There were already pending 1,349 divorce suits, while 2,624 new ones were instituted. The number of marriages dissolved in the course of the year was 1,432. These figures are their own commentary.

IN connection with our article on this subject a couple of weeks ago, we take pleasure in informing our readers that eight members of the "Salvation Army" have just arrived at Castle Garden from London; seven of them are plain-looking women, aged about 30, and the other is a man aged 32. One of the women is called captain and the others lieutenants; the man has the title of commissioner. The women wear Derby hats and the man a cap; around the crown of each is a silk band, with the words "The Salvation Army," in gold letters upon it. The party is a delegation from the "Salvation Army" of London, and is to begin out-door religious services in this country, commencing in New York. It appears the "Salvation Army" work has been successful in London, and is well endorsed in England.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

The following extract from the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, contains a summary of the changes proposed to be made in the Tariff:—

It is proposed to make demijohns pay the same duty as if they were imported empty. Asphaltum is to pay ten per cent., instead of twenty per cent., according to the present tariff. It is an article used in the manufacture of varnish, and the change is in the direction of the National Policy. Bagatelle boards are to be rated as furniture at thirty-five per cent. There has been a difficulty with the collectors in regard to these articles, and, therefore, the duty is made uniform. Billiard tables are to be raised, on the *ad valorem* duty, from ten per cent. to fifteen per cent., and the same is proposed in regard to pianos. It was stated here in the discussion last year that the superior description of pianos paid a much less duty in proportion than those of an inferior quality, and it is, therefore, proposed to increase the *ad valorem* duty from ten to fifteen per cent. Bird cages of all kinds are to be thirty per cent. In the old rating the duty was imposed according to the material of which they were made; now it will be a uniform duty. The next item is shoemakers' ink, and in regard to that the custom house officers found a great difficulty under what kind of ink to classify it. It is now placed under the heading of shoe blacking at twenty-five per cent. Books, printed, are charged from six cents per pound to fifteen per cent., in consideration of our honourable friends opposite, who advocated that course last year. After a year's consideration and conference with the gentlemen representing that trade, it is proposed to change the duty in that way, and books, including British copyright works, blank books, account books, etc., are to pay thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five per cent.; valentines and chromos, and cards generally, are to pay thirty per cent.; before this they were classed under different heads, some paying twenty per cent., some twenty-five per cent., and some thirty per cent., and this led to confusion. Bookbinders' cloth is added to the articles for bookbinders. Braces and suspenders are to pay twenty-five per cent.; before this it depended on the material of which they were made, and that led to a great deal of difficulty, as between the rates of twenty-five per cent. and thirty per cent. On cans containing fish, per Washington treaty, we propose to charge the same as the United States, 1½c. quart, that is in order to meet the admission of American goods, which is operating very unfairly, because Americans, by obtaining a

drawback on the cans they export, have an advantage of 18c. over our manufactures. China and porcelain ware are now charged some twenty per cent., and some twenty-five per cent. It is proposed to make a uniform rate of twenty-five per cent. Some of these goods have come in through the United States at a lower rate than the English ware of the same kind. Combs, of all kinds, are to be twenty-five per cent. Now the duty depends on the material. Another difficulty has arisen in regard to crapes. Some are of silk, some of cotton, some part silk and part cotton, and as the duty was levied according to the material, it was difficult for the Customs officers to levy the correct rate. It is now proposed to place them all under a duty of twenty per cent., no matter of what material they may be made. Fishing rods it is proposed to make thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five. Fire-proof paint is to pay a quarter cent per pound, instead of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, which is the present rate. That is to give encouragement to its manufacture in this country, as we can supply it as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere. On flagstones, dressed, instead of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate now charged, it is proposed to charge \$1.50 per ton. It is proposed to make the rate on flowers and feathers, artificial, twenty-five per cent. They are rated now according to the material used. On grapes, instead of 1c. per pound, it is proposed to charge 2c. Mattresses, of all kinds, are to pay thirty-five per cent., the same as other furniture. Cut bottles and decanters are to pay thirty per cent., instead of twenty per cent., which is now the general rate. Silvered plate glass now pays twenty per cent., the same duty as that upon plate glass. It is proposed to make it twenty-five per cent. On imitation porcelain shades, it is proposed to make the rate twenty per cent. This has been allowed by the Department, but there is a question as to the mode of dealing with it. Gloves and mitts now depend upon the material used, and are classed as clothing. This has occasioned some difficulty in the customs offices, and in order to obviate that difficulty it is proposed to make them all pay the uniform duty of twenty-five per cent. Drawn iron tubing is struck out, and all wrought iron tubing is to be rated fifteen per cent., instead of ten per cent. There is a certain kind of tubing that enters into the manufacture of boilers about which some difficulty arose, and the change is proposed in consequence. Slabs, blooms, loops, and billets are to be ten per cent., instead of twelve and a half per cent. It has been found that scrap iron has been purchased by our American neighbours, and if our rolling mills are to carry on their operations, it is considered desirable to reduce the rate on this item. Liquorice for manufacturers is to be twenty per cent., as at present, and liquorice for the use of confectioners 1c. per pound and twenty per cent., instead of 1c. and thirty-five per cent., as now charged for confectionery. Malt extract for medicinal purposes is to be twenty-five per cent., as now charged. Poultry and game is to be twenty per cent. This has been the rule, but the rating has been different in different parts of the Dominion. Milk-foed to be thirty per cent.; now rated as confectionery. Table and window-blind oil cloth to be rated the same as floor cloth, at thirty per cent. Now it is sometimes charged twenty per cent. and entered as cotton. Organs, cabinet, *ad valorem* duty to be fifteen per cent., now ten per cent.; bismuth, now five per cent., added to free list as bismuth metallic; paper, ruled, specified, twenty five per cent., now twenty-two and a half; collars, print, etc., made uniform, all kinds, thirty per cent., now rated according to material; pianofortes, *ad valorem* duty from ten to fifteen per cent.; quicksilver to be ten per cent., now twenty; raw spun silk, not coloured, to be fifteen per cent., now twenty-five; champagne, words added to establish bottles as old wine wine measure, still free until 1882, instead of 1851; stone, at \$1.50, to be not hammered or chiselled; grindstones to be \$2 per ton instead of twenty per cent. Export duty to be included in value of sugar, for duty. Trunks to be thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five; twines of all kinds to be twenty-five per cent., none on flax; cigars and cigarettes to be 60c. per lb. instead of 50c.; tomatoes in cans to be 2c. per lb., now twenty per cent.; watch movements to be twenty per cent., and watches and cases twenty-five per cent., now twenty; hubs, spokes, &c., in the rough, to be fifteen per cent. instead of twenty; coal, bituminous, to be 60c. per 2,000 lbs., now 50c. I have now come to a question of some importance. When this subject was under the consideration of Parliament before the Government gave it careful attention, and came to the conclusion that 50c. per ton on bituminous coal would carry it from Nova Scotia to Toronto. A considerable portion was sent to Toronto last year, and an effort was made to take it to Toronto by an arrangement with the Grand Trunk, from certain parts of Nova Scotia. After giving this matter the most careful consideration with the desire of enabling this industry to send its products as far as Hamilton, it is supposed that 10c. additional to the short ton would carry it to that city; and, therefore, it is proposed to make the duty 60c. The duty on salt is to be made uniform twenty-five per cent.—it is now twenty to twenty-five per cent. according to the manufacture. Wool, such as is produced in Canada, 3c. per lb. These are the resolutions we propose laying on the table.

Mr. Mackenzie.—What revenue does the honourable gentleman expect to get from them? Sir Leonard Tilley.—I have stated that after

examining the subject carefully I did not think we would get much revenue from these changes.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Not from the coal duty? Sir Leonard Tilley.—No. We think this increase will carry the coal from Toronto to Hamilton; if so we shall lose some duty; but we shall obtain in the export duty on sugar and some other articles an equivalent for that loss. We do not expect any increased revenue as a whole, as the result of these propositions. The hon. gentleman then read the propositions relative to the Inland Revenue and continuing said:—

My attention is called to the fact that I omitted to mention certain articles that are placed upon the free list. Ammonia, changed from crude to sulphate; animals, for the improvement of stock, confined to horses, cattle, sheep, and oxen; bismuth-metallic added to cinibar; machinery for worsted and cotton mills, admission extended to October, 1880, only; potash, muriate of, crude; live stock of intending settlers in Manitoba, to be admitted free under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, and to the North-West; gummy cloth and gummy bags, struck out from free list; steel free, admission extended to 1882; water coloured paintings added to free paintings; newspapers, including quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines unbound, made free by mail or otherwise. At present under the tariff we impose a duty upon all such papers coming through the post-office; but it is found that the treaty made by the hon. gentleman opposite, two years ago, stood in the way of excluding them from the United States. They produce us no revenue, and under the circumstances it is best to place them on the free list. Woollen goods, not elsewhere specified to be free. The other item in the Inland Revenue in reference to mytilated spirits provides that fifteen cents shall be paid. It is a fraction more, owing to changes made from the wine to the Imperial gallon. These are the propositions the Government lay, with confidence, on the table of the House, believing that they are in accordance with the policy we adopted last session, and that they will be sustained by the House, and by the country.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE BUDGET SPEECH—FINANCIAL POSITION—MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER—STOCK BROKERS' BILL—BANKRUPT BILL.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

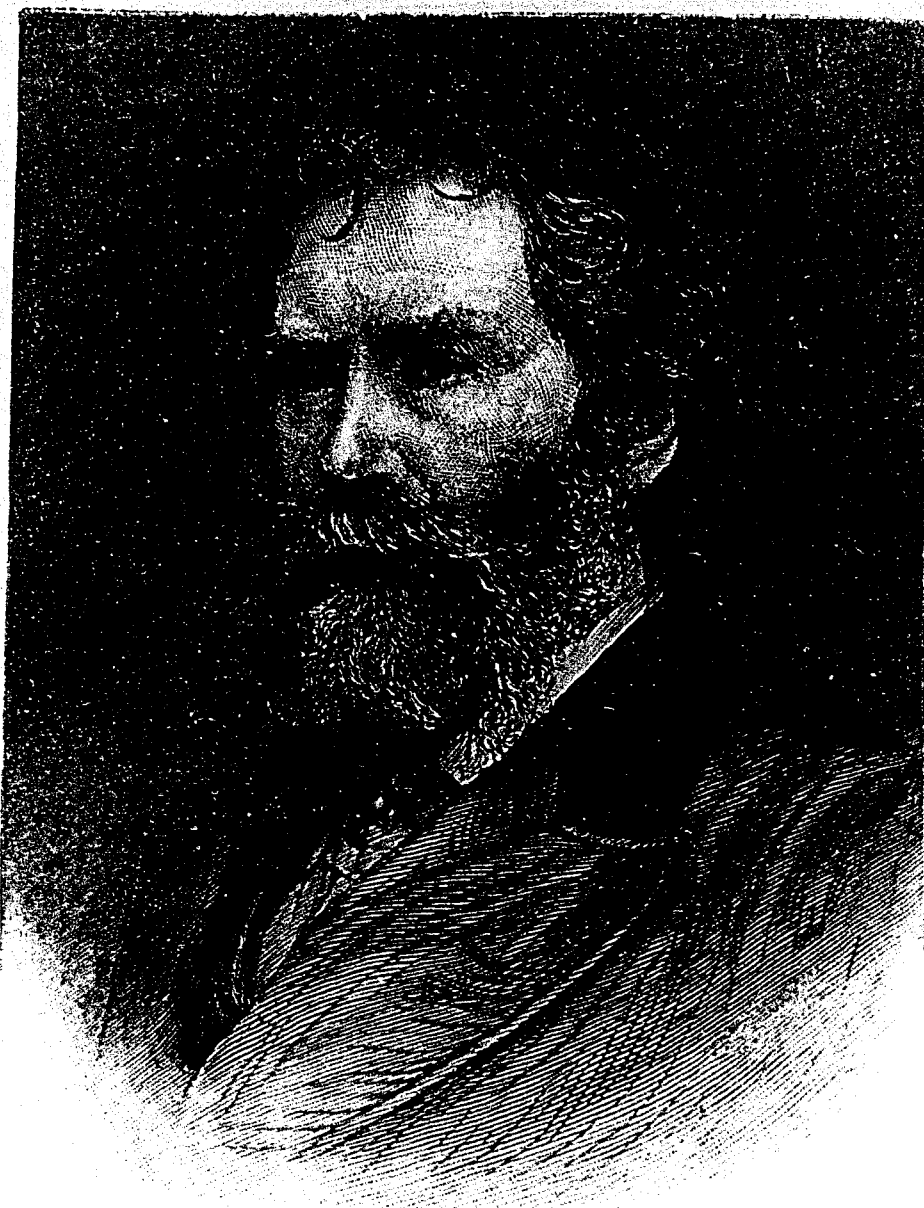
OTTAWA, March 13, 1880.—The event of the week is the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley. It was delivered on Tuesday last, according to previous understanding. It was very careful and painstaking, and spoken with great clearness and deliberation. It gave great satisfaction to the members of his own side of the House, although his pictures were not without shade; and, perhaps, it is needless to add, that it was attacked with bitterness by Sir Richard Cartwright and his side.

In the first place, Sir Leonard went over the figures of the estimate of his predecessor. This was \$23,800,000. The receipts were \$22,517,000; but Sir Leonard contended that this deficiency would have been much greater had not the large sum of \$1,300,000 been somewhat suddenly paid into the revenue when it was known there was to be an increase of duty, and if this were taken into account, Sir Leonard said, Sir Richard's deficiency would have been \$3,418,928, instead of \$2,000,000, the actual deficit; the expenditure was more than the estimate. Sir Richard denied his responsibility for this, but simple denial is scarcely enough to meet the points of Sir Leonard's accusation. The estimate of expenditure for that fiscal year was \$23,669,673; the actual expenditure was \$24,459,381. Sir Leonard made it a special point that \$285,891 were actually under-estimated for interest, a mistake or omission, which, he contended, was unpardonable. Your space will not permit that I attempt even to summarise the remarks of the Minister on the various services, but I may notice some items. He stated that there were paid the financial agents in London \$24,393, and Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., \$47,899 by his predecessor. These are large sums for the management of our finances, and if they can be economized by making Sir Alexander Galt financial agent (but this Sir Leonard did not say), there would be a great gain. The expenditure of the coming financial year is estimated at \$25,007,203. Against this the Customs estimate is \$15,300,000; the Excise, \$5,213,000; Railways and Canals, \$2,286,000; Bill Stamps, \$208,000; Post Office, \$1,210,000; Interest on investments, \$600,000; other revenues, \$210,000; making an estimated revenue of \$25,917,000, or a little over half a million over the estimated expenditure. Sir Leonard felt very sanguine that this view would be realized, and that he would be certain next year to meet the House with a surplus, instead of a deficiency.

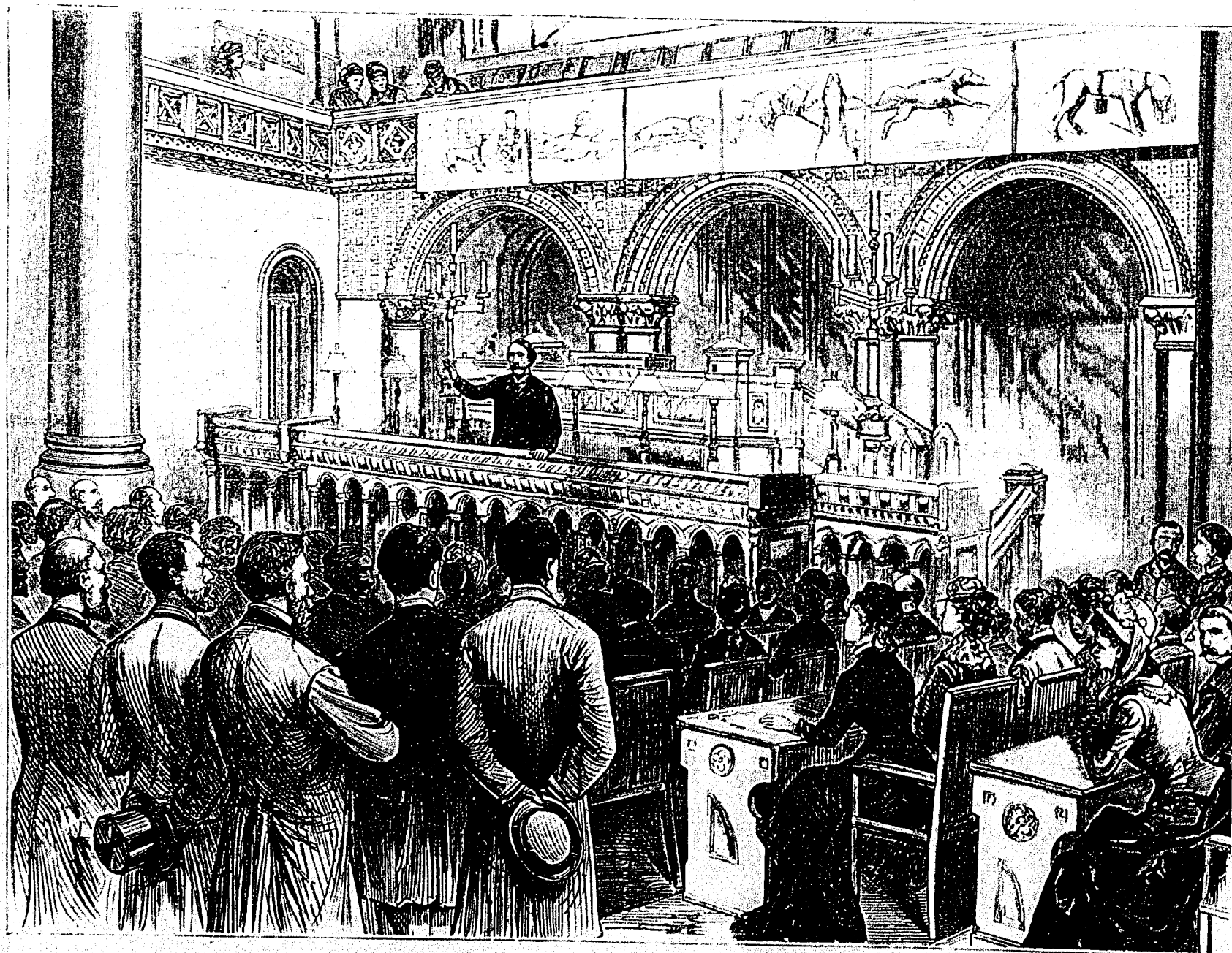
The Minister next came to the question of the issue of Dominion notes, and in this he proposed to make an important change—that is, he proposed to extend the limit of issue from twelve millions (beyond which the law will not allow one further dollar to be issued, without holding gold to the exact amount of the surplus) to twenty millions of dollars. The precise details of this important amendment will, of course, come up in the form of resolutions, and it is better to reserve discussion upon it until they are proposed. The Minister remarked that the



THE COUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS,
CHIEF PROMOTER OF THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL.



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.



MR. HENRY BERGH, ADDRESSING THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ON THE EVILS OF VIVISECTION.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND.

Edward Payson Hammond, was born in Ellington, a quiet town in the valley of the Connecticut, Sept. 1st., 1831, but passed his boyhood and youth in Vermont, Ct. He was a child of prayer, consecrated to God by parental piety, especially was he nurtured with holy fidelity under the wing of maternal love. At the age of seventeen, he attended school at Southington, where had been a powerful revival of religion, including in its sweep nearly all the youth of the place.

Mr. Hammond in his addresses, sometimes refers to the story of his conversion, and relates it thus:

"The first Sabbath of my stay in Southington was the communion. This was held between the services, and all who were not Christians were in the habit of going out. As I looked about, it seemed that all my friends and relatives and new acquaintances were gathering around the table of the Lord. Among the few who passed out were none whom I knew.

"The thought of the judgment day flashed across my troubled mind; and the awful scenes of that final separation passed like a panorama before my view. On returning to my boarding-place that night, a lady handed me James' 'Anxious Inquirer' to read. I glanced my eye hastily over a few of its pages, but thought it too dry a book for me, and I angrily threw it down; but this did not extract the arrow of conviction that had pierced my heart. I felt that I was a sinner, hastening on to the great judgment day unprepared. Little did I know of the earnest pleadings that were daily ascending from a mother's fond heart.

"Day by day my convictions deepened. My heart rebelled against God. I disputed his undivided claim to my heart. I was willing to give a portion of my affections, but I was not ready to give all up for Jesus. For two long weeks I wept and prayed, and read my Bible, all the while treading 'under foot the Son of God.' (Heb. x. 29.)

"During these dark days I read 'James' Inquirer.' I looked upon it no longer as a 'destroyer of my peace,' but as a guide to happiness—to Christ and heaven. I used to study it by the hour with my Bible, looking out all the passages referred to. I thus saw more and more of my awfully deceitful and polluted heart.

"At first it was thoughts of the judgment day, and the sight of the wicked going away into everlasting punishment, that alarmed me; but



REV. E. P. HAMMOND,
THE REVIVALIST.—From a Photograph by Poole of St. Catharines, Ont.

afterwards it was the sight of myself that alarmed me most.

"I then began to realize that reformation was not enough, that a great, an entire, a radical change must be experienced if I would enter heaven.

"It was then the pit of sin in my own heart alarmed me more than the pit of hell, into which I had been so lately gazing. The desperate enmity of my guilt before God I began to realize. My burden seemed heavier than I could bear; but another, a third sight I was called to gaze upon which pierced my soul with a new and keener arrow,—Godly sorrow. I was led by the Holy Spirit to look on Him whom my sins had 'pierced, and mourn.' (Zach. xii. 10.) I began to understand those words in Acts v. 31, 'Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance.' I shall never forget that calm autumn morning when I fell upon my knees in my little closet and repeated the hymn my mother had taught me.

"It was then, in the light of Calvary's cross, I began to feel that 'godly sorrow' for sin that 'worketh repentance to salvation.' I then saw that God 'might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus,' (Rom. iii. 26,) and that I must

Cast my deadly doing down,
Down, down at Jesus' feet;

and with tears in my eyes I exclaimed, in the words of the last verse of the hymn which I was repeating,

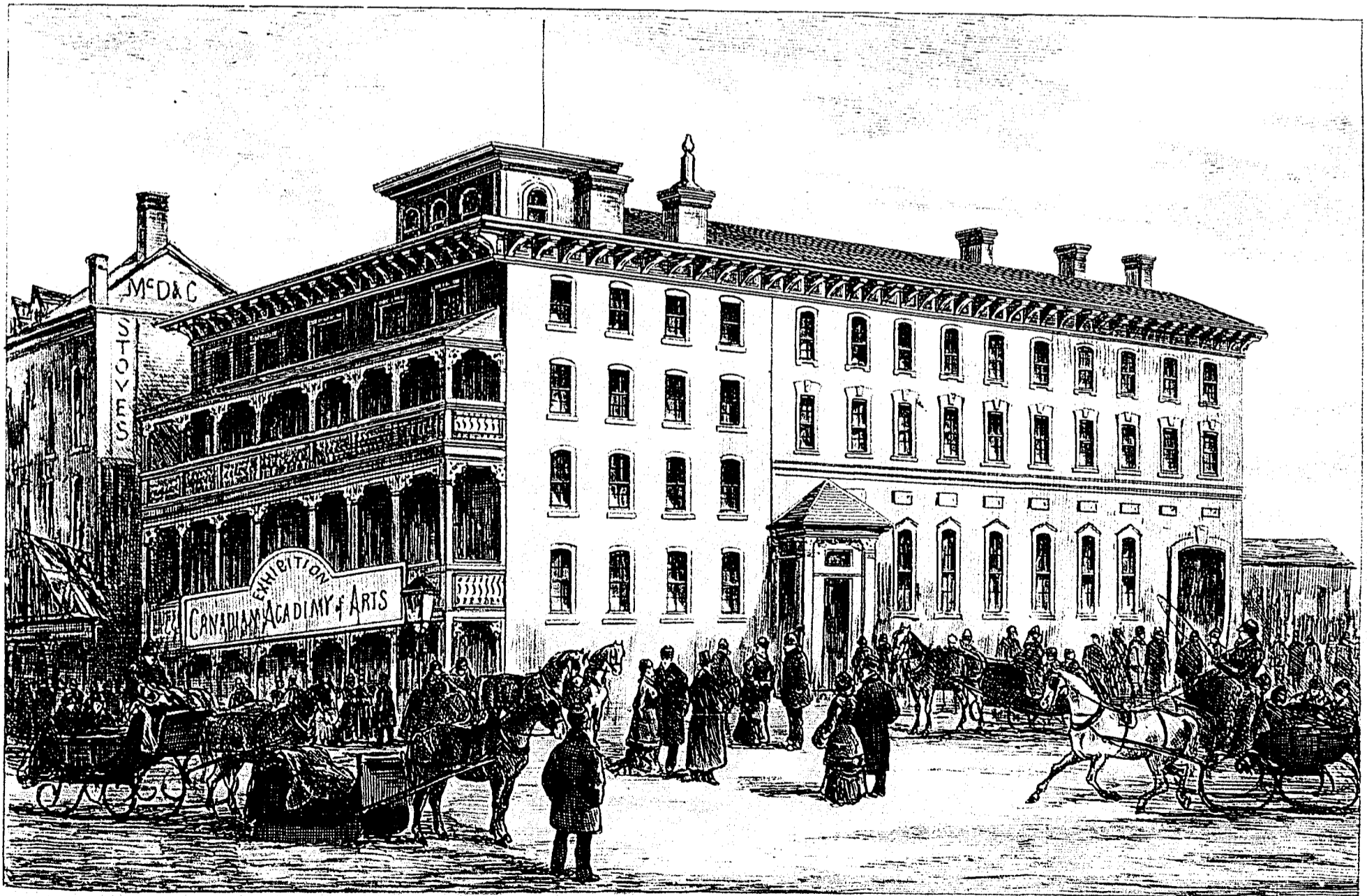
But drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe,
Here, Lord I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do.

"It was then the blessed Holy Spirit, that had so long been striving with me, took of the things of Christ and showed them unto me—my blind eyes were opened. I saw that God was satisfied with what Christ had done; that Jesus had paid the debt, and I had only to trust him for it all—and I could sing with all my heart,

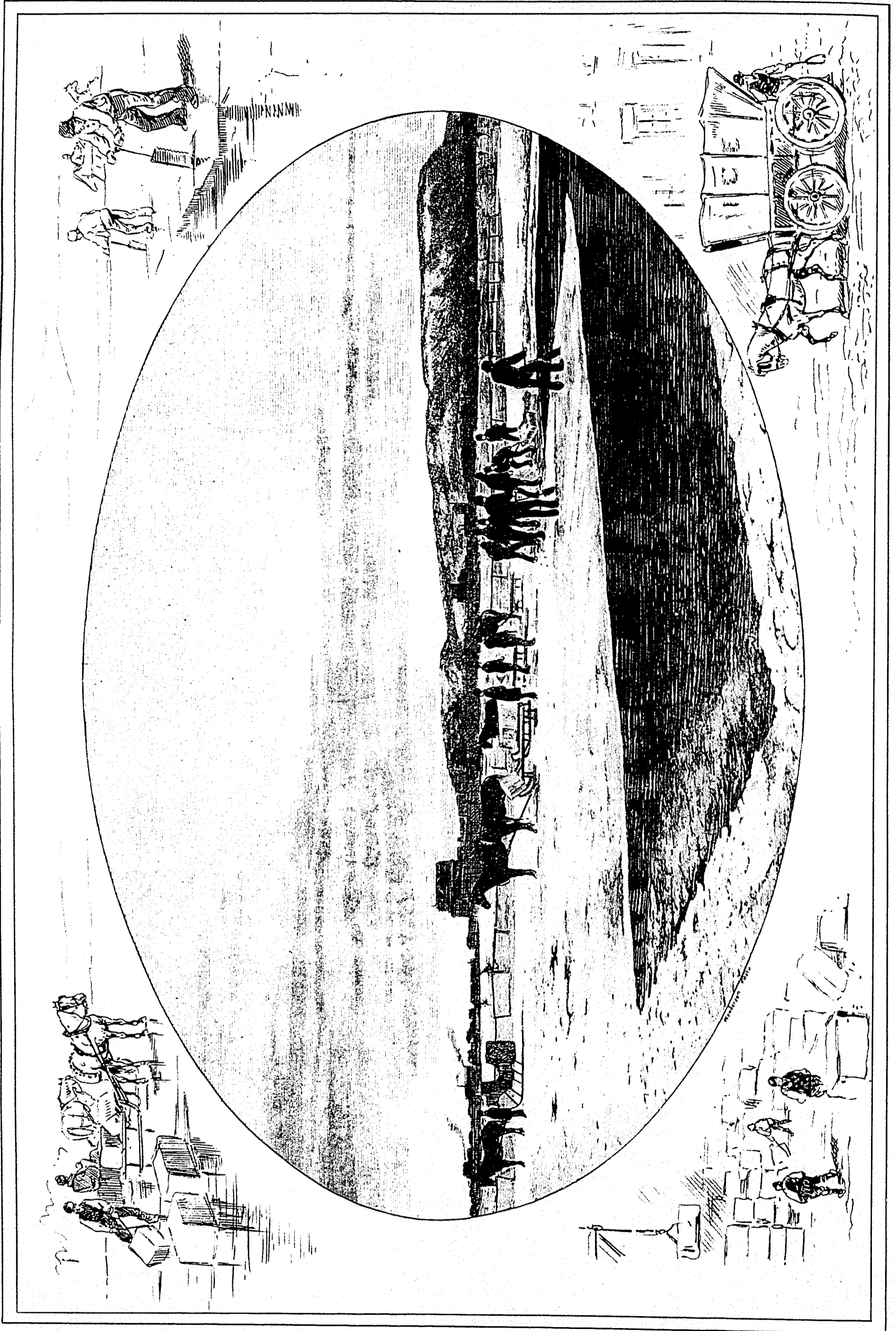
My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear,
He owns me for his child,
I can no longer fear.

"I then knew the meaning of the promise in Ezek. xxxvi. 26, 'A new heart, also, will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you.'

"As there was no revival at the time, and no preaching that I remember made any special impression on my mind, I can but feel that my



OTTAWA.—THE CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS BUILDING.



THE MONTREAL ICE HARVEST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HENDERSON.



COSTUMES AT THE FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT, ON THE VICTORIA RINK, MONTREAL.—LEAVES FROM OUR ARTIST'S SKETCH BOOK.

tinels of the sky, which appear as the eyes of the Omniscent ever gazing on our world, had come forth to perform their nightly vigils. The shining of the stars, the murmur of the ocean, and the quiet of the earth, seemed as the voice of Mercy uttered in the low cadence of eternal love, to invite the sinning man to repent, and refrain from his evil purpose.

Bent on mischief, and on gain, the voice of Heaven uttered through the medium of nature fell unheeded on the gypsy, and he passed on until he reached the town of Folkestone, and through its quiet streets to the residence of Charles Freeman. In answer to the summons of the house bell the servant appeared, to whom he delivered the note, with the strict injunction that it should be immediately placed in the hands of the person to whom it was addressed. While passing the note to the girl the messenger placed himself in such a position that his face could only partly be seen, but his livery appeared clearly. Giving expression to a few of those familiarities peculiar to themselves, which servants from different families indulge in when they meet, he nimbly withdrew from the door, leaving the servant standing and smiling at the pleasantries he had uttered. Faithful to her charge the girl immediately delivered the note to Charles Freeman, who on receiving it withdrew from the apartment.

Entering his study he again perused the note, and as he read his mind became agitated. Repeatedly did he read it, and then placing it on the table looked at it from a distance as though to assure himself that it was reality. There could be no mistaking the writing; but what had Sir Harry being doing to her he loved to produce such an unusual request. This question now occupied his thoughts, and made him forget any danger which might threaten himself in his apprehension for the welfare of Clara.

Bitterly did Charles Freeman lament that Clara should be shut up as with a lion in his den, beyond the power of human sympathy and aid; and with a fierceness of manner unusual to him did he denounce the cowardice of the baronet, who refused to meet himself as a man, and assail him either by word or deed, giving to him the opportunity to explain or to defend himself. Still he would respond to the note; as in obeying her request it was all that at present he could do to solace her, and taking the note he placed it in his bosom.

Having thus taken care of the document, as though that missive uttered a warning voice, the thought entered his brain that possibly the request might be the trap of an enemy set for his destruction; but this feeling he quickly rejected as being too cowardly to be entertained. He prepared for starting; but the thought again intruded, and more to satisfy this feeling arising from it than from any reasonable consideration, he drew forth from his desk a brace of pistols. He smiled at his own apprehension as he looked on the weapons, and having made them ready for use, he placed them in his pocket.

Soon after the messenger had left the camp with the note, Jethro might have been seen exercising the edge of his knife on a piece of tough wood he had cut from an adjoining copse. Having shaped it according to design, he notched the ends, and fastening a piece of strong cord to them put the machine in his pocket. Coiling up other pieces of cord, he also placed them about his person, that they might be ready for immediate use. Matters being thus arranged to the satisfaction of the gypsy chief, he placed a brace of pistols in his belt, and calling to him three stout fellows who lay on the grass awaiting his signal, the four left the encampment.

"You'll not use those bull dogs!" said Rachel, as she stood at the entrance of the chief's tent as the men passed.

"Only to wing him with, or in self-defence," was the short reply of Jethro.

The beautiful daughter of the gypsy also stood at the tent door, but without condescending as much as to look at her father, she drew herself up proudly, and walked away stately, in another direction. That girl had no heart for the envenomed work of a gypsy, and disgusted with her associates she sought retirement. Sitting upon the grass, beneath the branches of a majestic oak, whose thick foliage shut out the star of evening, which had already taken its place in the sky as the herald of approaching night, the gypsy girl wept. What would she not have given at that moment to put a stop to the execution of a plot destructive to the happiness of those who had never sought her harm. For an instant she had been flattered with the praises of her tribe for her success; but now that reflection had taken possession of her mind, she appeared an object of loathing to herself, and the tears she shed were those of reproach and shame for what she had done. That the gypsies were hated by the house-dwellers she felt to be no excuse for her conduct, and that they were hated she felt to be richly deserved. Had it been possible for that beautiful girl to persuade herself that Clara Chillington would have been her friend and protector, she would willingly have dared the wrath of her tribe to explode the plot now about to be reduced to practice; but her education was against such an idea. She had been trained to think that every man's hand was against them; and such being the case, it was right that the hand of the gypsy should be against every man.

On leaving the camp the men took their course for the place where Charles Freeman

had been invited to meet the messenger from the Priory; and having reached the spot, they now lay secreted in a thicket that skirted the edge of the cliff, noiselessly and anxiously awaiting his approach.

"It is time he made his appearance, if he means to come at all," whispered one of the watchers.

"He'll come presently," was the answer returned.

"Cease your talking!" peevishly exclaimed Jethro, who was not without unpleasant thoughts lest his scheme should fail. Having commanded silence, he placed his ear on the ground, and lay attentively listening.

Not a sound reached the ear of the gypsy as he lay stretched upon the ground; the stillness of the night was unusual, and every noise appeared hushed in silence. Again he placed his ear upon the ground to listen, and again arose with disappointment and vexation written upon his countenance. Pausing awhile, he once more pursued the same course; and this time the sound of approaching footsteps were heard.

"He is coming," whispered Jethro, "prepare for action; but let no more violence be employed than is necessary for securing him."

All unconscious of the danger awaiting him, and expecting every moment to meet the messenger from the Priory, Charles Freeman came walking on.

"It is strange the messenger does not appear!" he quietly exclaimed. "It is past the hour appointed, and I have already reached the place named in the note. Perhaps some incident occurred which prevented the person starting exactly to the minute. Peace! unquiet thought. The note was too plainly written for it to be a deception. I would stake my life upon its genuineness. I will walk as far as the stile, and sit there and wait."

Following out this resolve he started at a quicker pace; but before he had proceeded a dozen yards he was seized upon from behind and nearly hurled to the ground. On feeling himself touched he sprang forward, and forcing himself free, stood confronting his adversary. Not a word was spoken on either side, but a flash from the pistol of Charles Freeman sent a bullet in the direction of the gypsies. In his excitement he aimed too high, the shot passed over their heads, and before he could repeat the firing they had seized upon him.

Charles Freeman fought desperately, and succeeded in again getting free; but fearing that he would now escape them, one of the men rushed upon him, and with a blow from the butt of a pistol fetched him senseless to the ground.

"That's a quietus," said Jethro, as he saw the form of the man stretched on the ground in a state of unconsciousness. These were the first words spoken during the affray; for as the result of the pride and vigor of manhood one side had refused to cry for help, and it was not in the interest of his opponents to make a noise.

While Charles Freeman lay senseless at their feet the men bound him hand and foot, and drawing the gag he had made from his pocket, Jethro employed it for further security. At a signal from the gypsy chief the boat from the *Nancy* came quickly to the shore, and receiving her apparently lifeless freight, she pushed off to the larger vessel.

For a long time Charles Freeman remained unconscious of his condition, and when his senses returned finding himself at sea, and surrounded by the smuggler crew, the conspiracy became patent. On placing their captive on board the *Nancy* the gypsies had released him from the gag, and things which bound him, so that his limbs were now free.

As the light from the binnacle lantern fell on the countenance of the smuggler skipper, the prisoner saw the type of character among whom he had fallen, and that it was useless to expect any commiseration from them. In the pride of his nature he scorned to solicit any favour, and he arose and walked the deck in silence. It was plain from appearances that a carousel had been indulged in on board the *Nancy*, for bottles broken and entire were lying upon the deck. Secretly Charles Freeman picked up an empty bottle, and having employed it for his own purpose, he then sought to reduce his feelings to the level of his condition.

The wind which had been gently blowing from the east as the evening began, had freshened considerably during the night, and under full sail the vessel soon reached the shores of France.

The dawn was breaking and casting its oblique rays across the expanse of water as the smuggler came to an anchor. Quickly the canvas ran down the well-shaven mast of the *Nancy*, and the little boat which brought the prisoner aboard was hauled again alongside. In company with Jack Pegden he was commanded to leave the vessel, and they both were rowed to the shore. As the boat struck the beach Charles Freeman was delivered up to two men, one in the decline of life, the other in the prime and strength of youth, and entering a *voiture* he was borne away. Having seen him secured Jack Pegden returned to his vessel, and the prisoner became lost to the world.

(To be continued.)

THE Prince Edward Island Legislature was opened recently, and among the Government measures promised is one to diminish the cost of the administration of justice, and one to abolish the Legislative Council.

FEEDING ON AIR.

Schwaekheimer wanted my opinion the other day about fasting, *à propos* of a newspaper paragraph concerning the controversy between certain doctors on this subject. My friend had just been favoring me with his company at dinner, and had done justice to the meal, as he always does—when the meal is a good one; and as we sat in the library subsequently, lazily burning certain vegetable productions, and watching the circling wreaths of smoke wind upward till they lost themselves in the dim shadows the student's lamp threw on the ceiling, I suppose his heart warmed towards the unfortunate people who had to do without their dinners. He is not himself more abstemious than is necessary for his own good. He is a very earnest student, and will spend hours poring intently over a volume of metaphysics—German, at that—to all appearances quite oblivious of sublunary affairs; but when feeding his brain he never forgets his stomach, and the meal-time summons never break upon his ear unheeded. He holds the theory that a man cannot do justice to his mental powers if he neglects physical sustenance, and he practices what he preaches.

So, I suppose it was not without a sense of pity for suffering humanity that he started talking about Dr. Hammond and his controversy with professing fasters. A certain Miss Faucher, it was claimed, could and did abstain from food for several weeks. Dr. Hammond had mildly expressed his opinion that she was a fraud, and offered to give her \$1,000 if she could show herself able to endure an extended fast under careful watching; but her friends would not agree to this proposition, because the presence of a nature so gross and material as his would have a bad effect on the young lady, and hinder the success of the experiment. Then a doctor out west took up the subject, and declared that he could fast forty days, on the same principle that bears hibernate during the winter season. Dr. Hammond made him, also, the same proposition—giving him a chance to earn \$1,000 by thirty days' fasting—provided only he would submit to be watched. Up to date the offer had not been accepted; and it was in referring to this controversy, as detailed in a newspaper, that Schwaekheimer wanted to know what I thought about it.

What about it? Well, I am prepared to believe a great many wonderful things; but when it comes to living for thirty days without a particle of solid food or a drop of liquid, I feel somewhat like the New York doctor and would prefer seeing it before believing. Not that the western medico who boasts of his abstemious capabilities propounds any novel doctrine. There was an enthusiastic Rosierucian some centuries ago—John Heyden by name—who professed to believe that men could fast as long as they lived, even though they should reach the age of Methuselah. There was "a fine foreign fatness" in the very air, he held, which ought to suffice for most people; though gross and material natures might be allowed the occasional application of a cooked meat poaltice to the epigastrium.

Did he try the experiment on himself with any degree of success?

I could not say; the record is silent on this point.

Ah! quoth Schwaekheimer, I was thinking that, perhaps, he had tried it with the same success that befel Duncan McGirdie in his experiment on his mare, of which the valiant Easign Maccombich tell us. "He wanted to use her by degrees to live without meat, and just as he had put her on a straw a day the poor thing died."

Perhaps so; but if you want to hear about people who were supposed to have lived on little or nothing for a long time you have only to read Dr. Hammond's little book on "Fasting Girls," where many of the notable cases are recorded. Some appeared to live on decidedly low rations. There was a lady named Lidiane who fell ill in 1395, and remained an invalid till her death thirty-three years later; for the first nineteen years her food consisted of a piece of apple no bigger than a wafer daily, with a swallow of water, or beer, or milk, and by this means she so accustomed herself to dispense with victuals that for the last fourteen years of her life she took nothing at all. St. Joseph of Copertino kept seven forty-day fasts every year, during which he ate only on Thursdays and Sundays, and even then nothing but bitter herbs and dried fruits. St. Nicholas of Flue—certainly no relation to Santa Claus—when he embraced a monastic life abandoned all food save the Holy Eucharist. And the ecclesiastical records tell of other holy personages—St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Rose of Lima, St. Catharine of Siena and the nun of Leicester—who were also able to live on the sacramental bread alone. Then we are told of one Mary Woughton, of Wigginton, in Staffordshire, who lived on a spoonful of milk and water a day, with a bit of bread the size of a half-crown, or a piece of meat as large as a pigeon's egg; of Christina Michelot, a French girl, who for four years lived on water, and then returned to her normal diet; of Ann Walsh, of Harrowgate, who for thirteen months subsisted on a daily allowance of a third of a pint of wine and water. Of course, when you get down to such a small quantity of food you can easily go a step further, and accept the record of cases wherein food was dispensed with entirely. Margaret Weiss, a girl of ten, near Spire, lived for three years without food or drink—during which time she was carefully watched by the parish priest and Dr. Bucoldianus. Apollonia Schreira, a virgin in Berne, was examined by the magistrates, who certified that she was

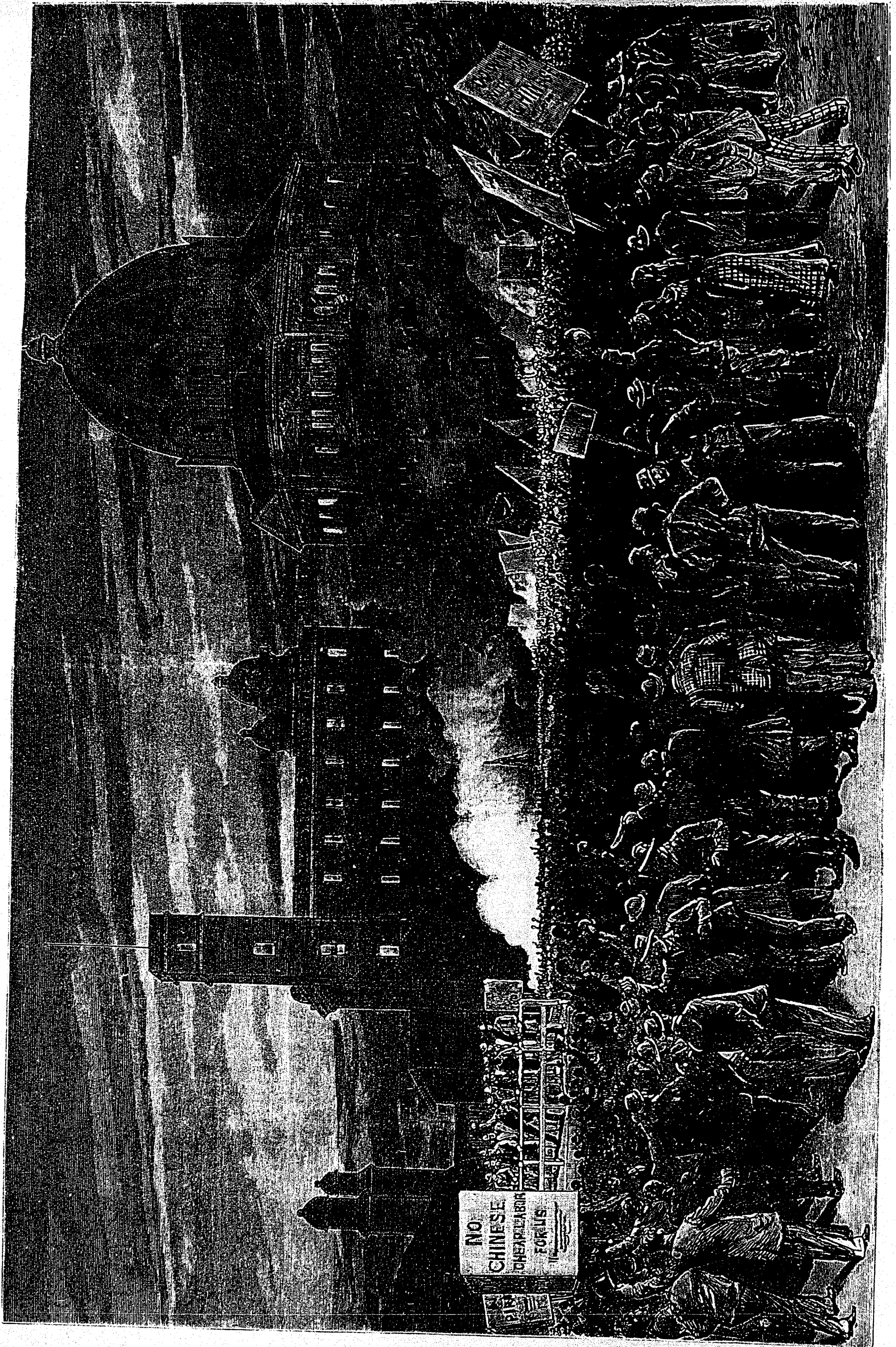
able to live without eating anything. Katherine Binder, of the Palatinate, lived on air for nine years; and Eva Fliegen, of Meurs, we are assured on the authority of the local magistracy and clergy, "took no kind of sustenance for the space of fourteen years together." Many other cases are recorded, nearly all being women or children. But sometimes men were able to show as much self-denial as women; such, for instance, was John Scott, the Faster, a Teviotdale man, who in 1531, took sanctuary in the abbey of Holy rood House, where he remained some forty days without food, and then was imprisoned in the Castle for thirty-two days, at the end of which time the bread and water left in the cell with him were found untouched. Subsequently, Scott went to Rome where he gave an exhibition of abstinence to the truth of which Clement VII. certified. Returning to England, he got into trouble by preaching against Henry VIII., and was sent to jail again, where he remained for fifty days without eating. Albergati investigated this fasting phenomenon at his own house, and after a trial of eleven days came to the conclusion that Scott really possessed the power he claimed.

I was about referring to some more of these wonderful cases; but I said that Schwaekheimer was anxious to deliver himself of some ideas, so I let him. He has been meditating on matrimony of late, and is, therefore, disposed to speculations of an economical nature. So I was not surprised to hear him say he thought it would be a great saving in the way of butcher's and baker's bills if a family could be run on this principle. The head of the household, of course, have to live after the usual fashion; but water and air would be a cheap diet for children, if only sufficiently fattening. He had always been of the opinion that the observations of the old Hebrew writer about Ephraim feeding on wind, and following after the east wind, were to be taken in a metaphorical sense; but if these stories were true it would justify one in supposing that there was an abundant supply of nutriment in the atmosphere. Perhaps, if people would take the air into their stomachs as well as their lungs it would serve all the purposes of a rarified soup. After solemnly advancing this idea, which I was not prepared to controvert, my friend wanted to know if the neighbours of any of these fasting girls were ever curious enough to watch them and see if they took a surreptitious bite.

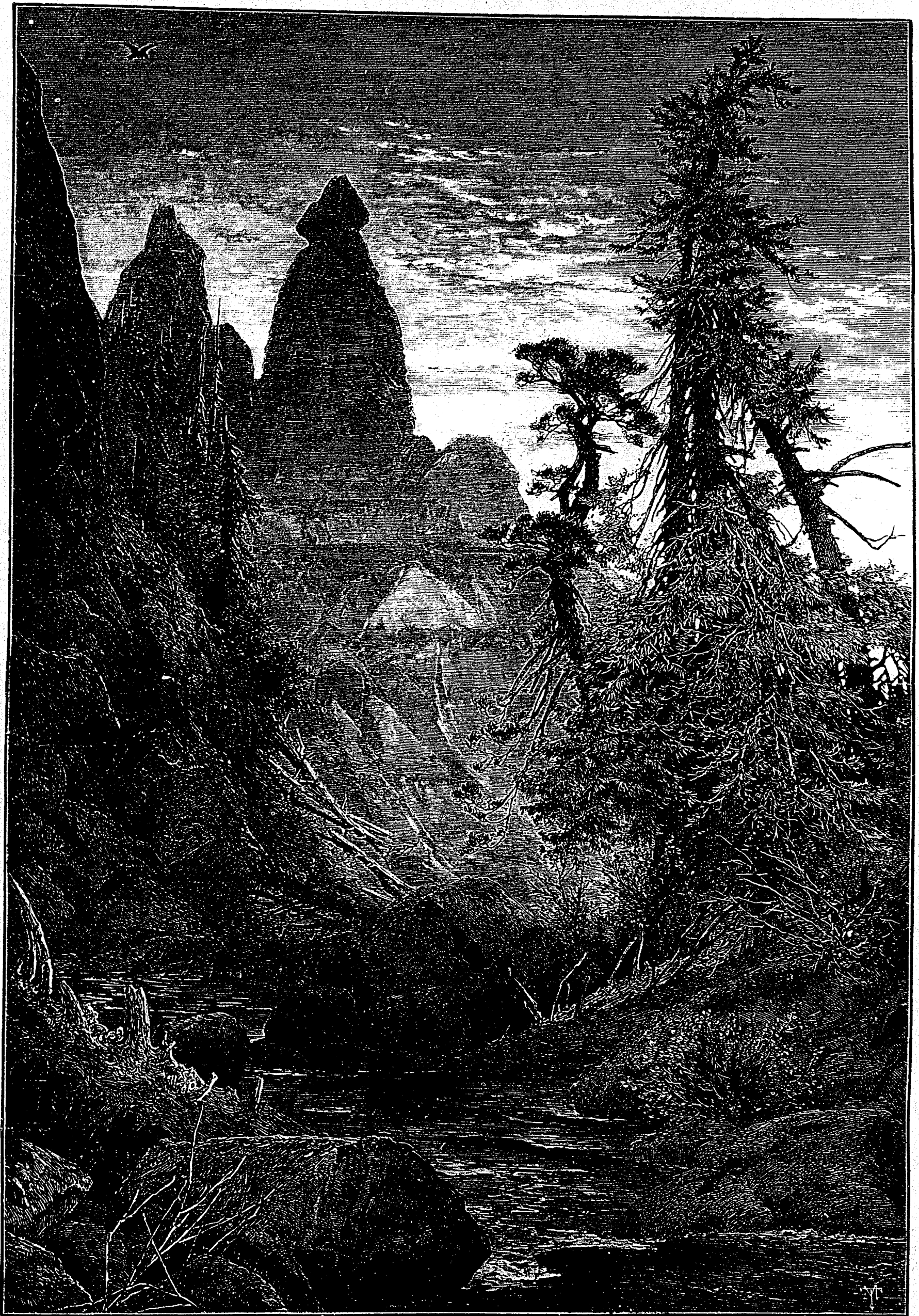
Oh, yes! sometimes, for example, at the beginning of the present century, one Ann Moore, of Sudbury, in England, professed for several years to be able to do without food, and made considerable money out of the bounty of visitors who came to see her. She was watched, but succeeded in deceiving the watchers for three weeks by her daughters giving her food when kissing her, or by washing her face with towels dipped in milk or gruel and squeezing the liquid into her mouth. A second set of watchers were keener, and when she found herself, as she thought, near dead from starvation she made a full confession. In 1852, Elizabeth Squirell, of Shottesham, Suffolk, managed for a time to befool a number of doctors, preachers, and "members of the aristocracy," and make them believe that she lived for three months without eating; but she was detected at last. Thirteen years ago, the case of Sarah Jacob, the Welsh fasting girl, attracted considerable notoriety. She was ten years old; had been subject to epilepsy, and, according to her parents, lost her appetite, eating gradually less and less till she got down to nothing at all. On this diet she was said to have existed for a couple of years to the great profit of her people, who derived a respectable income from the credulous visitors. In 1867, a fortnight's systematic watch was undertaken; but as some of the watchers got drunk, and others slept, their inspection of the case was not to be depended on. Finally, in December of that year, four female nurses from Guy's Hospital were sent to take charge of the case. She gradually sank, and after eight days died—starved to death undoubtedly. Other cases are said to have been carefully watched with a different result; but, of course, there is always the possibility of collusion. It is much easier to report that a thing has been done, than to do it over again.

But, quoth Schwaekheimer, viewing the subject in the light of these illustrations it does not appear that healthy activity and this low diet are at all compatible. When a person wants to live on these exceedingly low rations he—or she usually—has to go to bed and be for all practical purposes dead. That's what you call "suspended animation," I suppose.

Nearly so; in some cases altogether so, and there is no doubt that in true cases of "suspended animation" life may be protracted for a long time without food. Hibernating animals are evidences of this; but whether it is possible to make men hibernate is another question. St. Augustine, in one of his books, tells of a priest who could withdraw himself from life so far as to become insensible to pain and incapable of motion, though not entirely unconscious for he could hear the voices of those around him; but let me get down this book on the shelf over your head and read you a wonderful story told with a minuteness of detail that gives it a flavor of veracity, and yet so startling that I will not press you to believe it. Here it is. It purports to be the account by the Hon. G. W. Osborne, Military Secretary to the English Mission at the Court of Runjeet Singh in 1838, of what he actually heard respectable witnesses say. In his report he tells of an interview with an Indian fakir who had a great reputation for his miraculous power of living under very adverse cir-



ANTI-CHINESE CRUSADE IN CALIFORNIA. A KEARNEY MEETING AT THE SAND LOTS.



TOWER CREEK BELOW THE FALLS.—FROM A PAINTING BY MORAN.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Paper to hand. Thanks. Correct solution received of Problem No. 266.

T. S., St. Andrews, Manitoba.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 264, also, of Problem for Young Players No. 261. Many thanks for Problem enclosed.

E. D. W. Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Problem 266 is rightly printed. The author must have overlooked the obvious mate you send. We relied on his well-known skill when we inserted the position.

H. & J. McG., Côte des Neiges.—Correct solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 262.

E. H.—Solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 262. Correct.

Tyro, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 262.

We have received from Mr. Shaw, the Conductor of the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney, the following list, which will show the standing of each competitor up to the 6th inst. Since then another game has been brought to a close, so that there are only five more to be finished, in order to bring this contest to an end.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Continuation of list of games concluded. (From Oct. 10, 1879, to March 6, 1880.)

Table with 3 columns: No., Players, Won By. Lists chess matches between various players like Henderson vs Braithwaite, Wilde vs Gibson, etc.

J. W. SHAW, Conductor of Tourney.

Table showing the standing of every player in the Tourney, to March 6, 1880.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Games Played, Won. Lists names of players and their performance in the tournament.

We are glad to learn from the Chess Column of the Quebec Chronicle that the spirited Chess Club of that city has organized a tournament among its members, and that the competitor obtaining the highest score will receive a magnificent chess-board, presented by a member of the club.

Mr. T. H. Forster, of Michigan, one of the American team in the International correspondence match, informs us of a draw in the last game of his series with Mr. Craik.—Hartford Times.

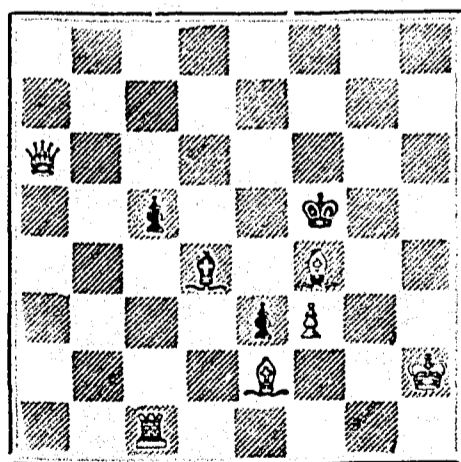
Mr. Thorold has resigned his final match at the odds of the Kt with Miss Rudge. Miss Rudge had won 12 games to 3 and only wanted one more to secure the victory.—Chessplayer's Chronicle.

Problem 267, Healey's, is solved in three moves, not two, as stated in our last Column.

PROBLEM No. 268.

By T. H. Hopwood.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 398TH.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

(From Land and Water.)

THE BOSTON CONGRESS.

The following game was played in the first-class tournament at this meeting:

(Two Knights' Attack.)

- List of chess moves: White—(Rev. J. de Soyres.) Black—(Rev. W. Wayte.) 1. P to K4, 2. Kt to B3, 3. Kt to B3, etc.

- 14. P takes P, 15. B to Kt5, 16. R to Ksq, 17. B to Q2, 18. B to B3, etc.

NOTES.

- (a) There is something to be said for 4 Kt to B3, 5 Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt, 6 Kt takes P, Q to K2, 7 P to Q4, or P to K B4, P to Q3, if 5 P to B3, then B to K2.

SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. 266

- WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to K Kt5 1. Any move. 2. Mate acc.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 264.

- WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to K B7 (ch) 1. R to Kt2 2. R takes P (ch) 2. P takes R 3. P to K5 (dis ch) and mate.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 265

By T. Sinclair, St. Andrews, Manitoba.

- WHITE. BLACK. K at K Kt5 1. R to Kt2 Q at Q Kt6 2. P takes R R at K R2 R at K Kt2 B at K2 R at Q R2 Kt at K B3 Kt at K R2 Kt at Kt3 Kt at K2 Pawn at K4

White to play and mate in two moves.

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	A. M.	P. M.
Express Trains for Hull at.....	9.30	and 4.30
Arrive at Hull at.....	2.00 p.m.	and 9.00
Aylmer at.....	2.35 p.m.	and 9.35

	A. M.	P. M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	and 3.35
" " Hull at.....	9.20	and 4.20
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.50 p.m.	and 8.50
Train for St. Jerome at.....	5.00 p.m.	
Train from St. Jerome at.....	7.00 a.m.	

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