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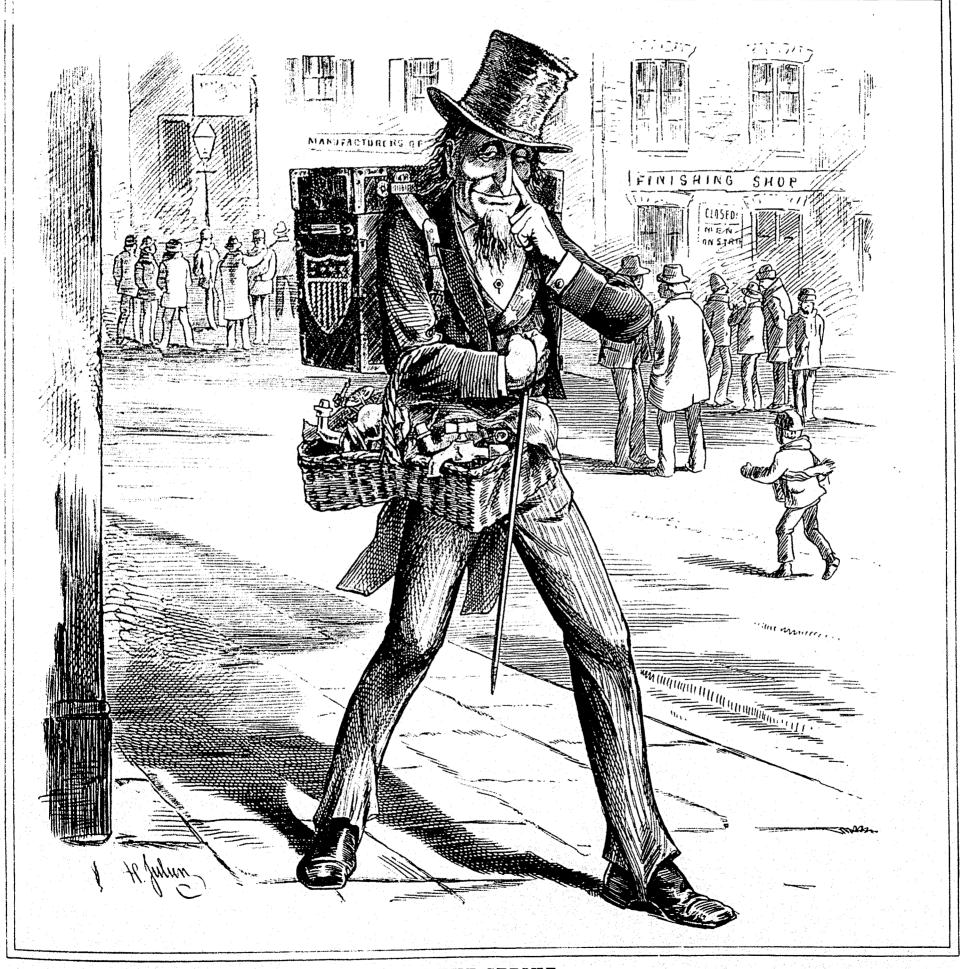
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Vol. XI.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



ON THE STRIKE.

YANKER PEDLAR: Strike away, boys! Guess I'll take the opportunity to sell Canada all she wants for a year to come; and when you go back to work, I reckon there'll be nothing for you to do!

AND PUBLISHING COMPANY issue the following periodicals, to all of which subscriptions are poyable in advance;—The Canadian Lles-trated News, \$4.00 per annum; The Cana-dian Patent Office Record and Mechanics' MAGAZINE, \$2.00 per annum; L'Orinton Pu-BLIQUE, \$3.00 per annum.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. H. B., Franklin Co., Mass. -- You will find the information which you require in an editorial article of the Canada. MILLUSTRATED NEWS, February 13th, 1875.

Notice. -- All letters requiring an answer must be accompanied with stamps for return postage. This rule is absolute. Unaccepted MSS, unaccompanied by stamps for return postage, will be

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 3rd, 1875.

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

It is a long time since we have had so healthy an exhibition of public feeling as was evinced last week in the House of ground, questioning its opportuneness and his statements. stating that though he had personally no; objection to the establishment of such long for publication in these columns, or courts, he did not desire to afford ældis even to give a full abstract of it. But we tional facilities for obtaining divorces. Sin | may say generally, that he states he visited JOHN A. MACRONALD went on higher about 400 of the children, that is, not more ground to the principle itself. He did not than about one-eighth of the whole of those see that there was any necessity for divorce, who are settled throughout the country. courts in Canada, and, while he would not He alleges however, that such an inspecgo so far as to say that there should be no tion enabled him to judge of the character divorce granted, he thought they should of the whole. His judgment is very unnot encourage divorce in this country, favourable. He states that neither Miss Happily we had very few divorce cases Rye nor Miss Macpherson haye-fived up here, and very little time was spent over to their professions; that they have in them in Parliament; but he thought that fact obtained the workhouse children unthey could spire Canada the curse of a the children previously to putting them in Divorce Court. In England there was a places has not been sufficient; that suffireason for establishing such a court, which cient care is not taken of them on ship-was the enormous cost of getting a private board; that on their arrival at the Home bill through the Parliament of that count they are got rid of as soon as possible; try. Here there was no such reason, as that many of them are made to suffer the expense of getting a private bill hardships in their situations; that many through Parliament was very small.

that of Mr. CAUCHON. The member for is regarded as an evil and a nuisance. Quebec Centre declared that divorce was Further, Mr. Dovle more than insimultes a locial disease, and that if we established that the two ladies we have named, make a Divorce Court, as they had in England a lucrative trade out of the emigration of and the United States, it would prove a this kind of pauper and "gutter" children. social epidemic. There was nothing so He states that in the case of the former inviting as a court of that kind for people they get £8. 8s., stg., from the Poor to marry without any consideration or re- Law Guardians with each child; and then flection, and then to procure a divorce at get Passenger Warrants from the Dominion

a long period carried into effect; but after points of destination free. the first case, it spread like an epidemic, and the consequences in Italy, the United States and England were very well known. He did not consider the subject from a religious, but from a social point of view. When BONAPARTE established the Code Napoléon, he pronounced, after a long discussion, in favor of divorce. But in 1816 CHATEAUBRIAND, the eminent writer, who was at that time Minister of the Crown, succeeded in abolishing divorce and establishing the old laws, not on religious but on purely social considerations, and after that the que tion was tried in the legislative body of France under Louis Philippe three times. On the two first occasions a proposition to reverse the law was carried in the Lower House by an overwhelming majority, but it was rejected by the House of Peers, simply on social considerations. In 1843 and 1844 the question was again brought up before the legislative body. and, upon the simple considerations he had mentioned, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and was never tried again. Its adoption now would result in a greater evil than the social evil, and he hoped the the question would not be brought up again. According as the Dominion increases in numbers, and the complexities of modern civilization entangle us more than they do in our present young existence, there is not the least doubt that the question will be brought up, and finally decided in a different sense. But until then, we may rest content with the position assumed by Parliament, last week.

MR. DOYLE'S REPORT.

It is well known to almost everybody in Canada that for a number of years past two benevolent ladies Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, have been engaged in the work of bringing pauper and "gutter" children to Canada; and for two years past, Mr. Muddlemore of Birmingham has been engaged in the same work. In Commons on the vexed question of dist Canada the impression has been that this voice. Mr. DeCosmos having moved the work, with a very slight percentage of establishment of a Dominion Divorce failure, has been beneficent. But accounts Court, rallied only five voices in his favor. In a different sense appear to have reached while one hundred and thirty-four declared England; and last year, the Imperial against him. The speeches made were no Government sent out an Inspector, Mr. less satisfactory than the vote. It is due (Andaew Doyle, to make a report on the to Mr. DeCosnos to say that he based his condition of these children in Canada. resolution not on the merits of the abstract. He has made an adverse one which has question of divorce itself, but on the desira-created sensation among all those interestbility of transferring jurisdiction in the led in this species of immigration; and the matter from Parliament, as at present, to Government and a Committee of the a judicial tribunal nominated ad hec. Mr. House of Commons at Ottawa, are now Mackenzie argued the point on this same (engaged in making an examination into

Mr. Doyle's report is altogether too turn out badly and run into vicious ways; But the ablest speech of the debate was and in some neighbourhoods their presence

children had turned out failures. Miss Macriferson denied that the propor-But such a proportion of failure would not be a large one. We should have expected mittee; and Miss Rvr promised to furnish hers.

The Hon, Mr. VAIL, Minister of Militia, introduced Miss Ryg to the Committee. and declared that the efforts of this lady in Nova Scotia had been eminently suc cessful. He said that the demand for the that the people of Nova Scotia greatly de-TICE DUNKIN appeared before the Cone; more verdant sections of country, mittee. His testimony was very valuable after being placed out,

So far then Mr. Dovie has been conin view of his official position and the upon an inspection, will not be necessary to which we have referred to continue.

Mr. Doyle himself admits that under cerned. But he thinks that there should took wing and went South. be Homes in Canada under Government). By far the most useful portion of the control in which the children should be lecture is that which refers to the meantrained for some months before being of destroying these insects, or guarding placed out; and that a regular Govern- against their ravages. Professor BEI tatells ment inspection should be maintained us that they may be attacked in all the stages after they are placed out. We doubt if of their existences. They are absolutely the kind of Homes suggested would be dependent on the weather and have many at all adapted to the genius of this couns living enemies, especially among other in try; but there might not be any serious sects, which attack the eggs, the larvacated difficulty in providing for a periodic inspect the adults, destroying great numbers. The tion of the children, for some time after efforts of man can be most effectually di being placed out.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

In the interesting account of our special correspondent, "Six Months in the Wilds, ing a greater area the farmers might enjoy that time was well spent, if by spending it der false pretenses; that the training of of the North West," which has appeared plenty, even after suffering a certain in the Canadian Leastrated News, for amount of loss. Professor Bell, does not some weeks past, and which will be consthink the grasshopper plague need be a tinued for some weeks longer, a graphic bug bear in the way of the development description was given of the ravages of of the North West Territory. The young the grasshopper in those distant regions, insects may be looked for again this Spring. The subject is one which has attracted but the chances are that we shall next wide and painful attention. The devast have a succession of years of plenty, and ation from this cause was so great in Nebraska, last summer, that subscriptions dually, even when the grasshoppins do apthroughout the United States and Canada pear, their ravages will cease to be serious had to be made to offer some alleviation by felt. to the destitute sufferers. Chief Justice Wood, in his charge to the Grand Jury, vontly to be wished for. Still, after all at Winnipeg, a few weeks ago, attached so said and done, we fear we have not heard much importance to this plague, that he the last of the entomological plague. Cerpredicted the prosperity of Manitoba, only tainly, a few more such visitations, as on the condition that the fell visitation of those of last year, and the hopes of imgrasshoppers would not be renewed. In migration to the North West will be in a cisure. There was divorce in the Roman Government for £3, 5s., and £2, 5s; also view of these circumstances, we were pleased great measure thwarted.

THE BURLAND-DESDARAYS LATHOGRAPHIC Law, but it was not in accord with the £1 4s. Sd., from the Ontario Covernment; to find attention drawn to the topic by Profeelings of the people, and was not during and Railway fare from Quebec to their fessor Bell, of the Geological Survey, who saw these insects at their work in the North Such is the general purport of Mr. West, during the last two years. In a DOVLE's report; and, as a whole, we are most interesting lecture which we hope satisfied that it is very unfair. Both Miss to see published in pamphlet form and RYE and Miss MACCHERSON have been up | widely circulated-delivered before the before the Immigration Committee to rebut! Natural History Society, of this city, on the statements contained in it. Miss RyE the 25th ult, the learned Professor went admitted that about 3 per cent, of her into all desirable details concerning the grasshopper plague of the North West. He began by stating that among the hun tion in hers was even so much as this, dreds of species of grasshoppers and locusts in North America, only three appeared to be migratory. Of these, the hateful grass more, and been yet prepared to call the hopper, C spectus, performs all the scheme successful. Both ladies denied dreadful ravages in the Western Terra that they had made any money out of tories and Manitoba. Another species, their emigration labours. Miss Macriffer closely resembling this one, is common all sox presented her accounts to the Com- over Canada, and has occasionally done some damage in New England. The lo enst devastations in California are due to the third of the migratory species.

Professor Bill states that the move ments and habits of the first of these insects, the one with which we are partien larly interested, are not thoroughly known, children was in excess of the supply; and "It does not seem capable of propagating itself continuously when far away from its sired to have the movement continued, permanent home, among the mountains in Mr. James Young, M. P., the Chairman the South West, and perhaps also on the of the Committee of Public Accounts, the high and planes of the Western Ter made similar statements with respect to ritories. Its visitations of the low-lying Miss Macrificason's Home, at Galt, Out, eastern and northern regions, approaching Mr. White, M. P., for Hastings, and the the Mississippe and the Saskatchewan Hon, Billy Flax r made similar statements? Rivers, last only from one to three years. with regard to the Belleville Home. And The old insects arrive one season and de-Mr. Thompson, M. P., Mr. Plann, M. P., posit their eggs in the ground, and the and other members spoke in the highest next Spring the young hatch out and des terms, from personal observation, of the troy the crops. They fly only during a working of Miss Rye's Niagara Hone, few hours on warm sunny days and rest Mr. Perres, M. P., was searcely less at night and during cool or dull weather. enthusiastic in his testimony as to the Hunger is the cause of their migrations. working of the Miss Macrinesos Home, which are guided by no kind of regularity at Knowlton, Que. And later Mr. Jus. They prefer to follow river courses and the

The lectmer then went into the history as to the thorough efficiency of the Knowless of the periodical irruptions of these in ton Home and the care of the children sects. According to him, there have been seven grasshopper visitations of the North West Territory, since the foundation of siderably damaged by the Committee; but the Red River settlement in 1812, most of them having occurred of late years, but nature of his report, it may be doubted there has been one period of exemption of whether a more detailed reply, founded nearly forty years, or from 1818-19 till 1857-58. The plague always lasted two to meet its allegations, and so induce the years. The old grasshoppers arrived the Guardians in England to allow the work first, and the young broad hatched out the second. The larve came botth in . Manitoba, about the end of May, and the proper restrictions the emigration of these insects arrived at maturity by the begin children may be of advantage to all consuming of August, soon after which they

> rected against the eggs, and of all the means which have been tried deep ploughing has proved the best. It seems that experience has shown that in other countries, the pest is mitigated by extending the cultivation of the land. By sow freedom from the scourge; and that, gra-

This is certainly a consummation de-

Our Canadian cities, and Montreal in especial, must learn a lesson from the great disaster at Port Jervis. We are liable even this year to a flood arising from the jamming of the ice. Our American friends, with characteristic energy and ingenuity, resorted to artificial means for the breaking up of the ice, while we, year after year, are exposed to loss of life and property, without adopting any mode of prevention. In the case of Port Jervis, the blasting with nitro-glycerine proved not efficient against a gorge of accumulated ice three or four miles in extent. At the beginning of the gorge the river was blocked only at a single point, and it was against this barrier that the ice, constantly brought down by the stream, accumulated. The successive contributions of new ice from above kept lengthening the gorge, which froze together in the cold nights and became cemented and consolidated into a compact mass miles and miles in extent. Of course there was no possibility of blasting out such a coherent mass and opening a free course to the river. But had time been taken by the forelock, and had the nitroglycerine blasting been begun when the extent of the gorge was only a few rods, instead of several miles, it would have succeeded at once and have averted this catastrophe. The experiments in blasting furnished abundant evidence that had they been begun in the first days of the obstruction they would have been completely successful. And so they would be here if proper precautions were taken be-

We have received a pamphlet containing a list of the registered tonnage of New Brunswick up to the 31 December 1874, with summaries of the tonnage of Canada, and other commercial statistics. It is published by the St. John Daily Telegraph, one of the fullest and most reliable commercial authorities in the Dominion. From this exhibit of the Mercantile Marine of Canada, during the year, we trace an increase of 151 vessels and 84,849 tons. The tonnage of all the Provinces has increased, except British Columbia, which shows a small decrease. Nova Scotia added 29,968 tons of shipping to her fleet, Ontario 24,101 tons, New Brunswick 16, 891 tons, Prince Edward Island 9,470 tons, and Quebec 4,903 tons. St. John heads the list of Canadian ports with 263,-401 tons of shipping, standing nearly 130,000 tons in advance of the second port of the Dominion, Yarmouth. The total registered tonnage of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1874, was 1,158, 567 tons, but if the steamers in the Upper Provinces registered under the old Canadian Act were remeasured according to the Imperial Standard, from 75,000 to 100,000 tons would have to be added to this amount.

The Insolvency Bill has passed its third reading, after a searching discussion. The clause providing that no insolvent shall receive his discharge unless his estate realizes thirty-three and a third per cent. on the dollar, was carried by a large majority. The object of this clause is to prevent persons going into insolvency who only pay ten or twenty cents on the dollar, and as soon as they obtain their discharge set up business again. There is perhaps no question in the whole range of legislation more difficult to settle than this of insolvency, as the example of England proves. There the subject turns up every two or three sessions, and the courts have often overriden the decisions of Parliament.

Col. FLETCHER, the Governor General's Secretary, left by the last steamer for Scotland to remain. He took his family with him. He has been promoted to the full colonelcy of his Regiment, the Fusilier Guards; and goes home to join it. He does not return to Canada. His departure is a loss to the country. He is a thorough business man; and possesses great attainments as a military man. His duties as Governor's Secretary were often

of great delicacy; but they were always carefully and thoroughly done. Personally, Lord Dufferin will miss him, and so will the public service.

The late intercollegiate contest in New York has been imitated by the colleges of Ohio, seven of which, through representatives, participated in an oratorical contest at Akron, on the 11th instant. No prize was awarded, but the decision of the judges entitles the winner to represent the State of Ohio in an inter-State collegiate competition, to be held in May next, at Indianapolis. There is also to be a grand intercollegiate contest during the American Centennial next year. In a mild way, as we have before suggested, and stripping off the taint of sensationalism, could not our Canadian colleges imagine some such mode of friendly rivalry?

A member of the New York Legislature is going to attempt a wise thing. It is to force conductors of street cars and omnibuses by law to provide every passenger with a seat, on penalty of forfeiture of pay money. This is to do away with the nuisance of overcrowding public conveyances and yielding one's seat to ladies who persist in coming in when the car or omnibus is quite full.

THE WHISKEY WAR.

AN ANGEL IN A SALOON.

One afternoon in the month of June, a lady in deep mourning, followed by a little child, entered one of the most noted whiskey saloons in the city of N——. The writer happened to be passing a the time, and, prompted by curiosity, followed her in to see what would ensue. Stepping up to the bar, and addressing the proprietor, she said:

said:
"Sir, can you assist me? I have no home,
no friends, and am not able to work."

He glanced at her and then at the child, with a mingled look of curiosity and pity. Evidently he was much surprised to see a woman in such a place, begging; but, without asking any questions, gave her some change, and turning to those present. he said:

those present, he said:

"Gentlemen, here is a lady in distress. Can't some of you help her a little?"

They cheerfully acceded to the request, and soon a purse of two dollars was put into her hand.

"Madam," said the gentleman who gave her the money, "why do you come to a saloon? It isn't a proper place for a lady, and why are you

driven to such a step?"

"Sir," said the lady, "I know it isn't a proper place for a lady to be in, and you ask newhy I am driven to such a step. I will tell you in one short word," pointing to a bottle behind the counter labelled "whiskey"—"that is what brought me here—whiskey. I was once happy, and surrounded by all the luxuries wealth could produce, with a fond, indulgent husband. But in an evil hour he was tempted, and not possessing the will to resist the temptation, fell, and in one short year my dream of happiness was over, my home was for ever desolate, and the kind husband, and the wealth that some called mine, lost—lost never to return; and all by the accursed wine-cup. You see before you only the wreck of my former self, homeless and friendless, with nothing left me in this world but this little child"; and weeping bitterly, she affectionately caressed the golden curls that shaded a face of exquisite loveliness. Regaining her composure, and turning to the proprietor of the saloon, she continued:

"Sir, the reason why I occasionally enter a

"Sir, the reason why I occasionally enter a place like this is to implore those who deal in this deadly poison to desist; to stop a business that spreads desolation, ruin, poverty, and starvation. Think one moment of your own loved ones, and then imagine them in the situation I am in. I appeal to your better nature, I appeal to your kind heart—for I know you possess a kind one—to retire from a business so ruinous to

your patrons.

"Do you know the money you take across the bar is the same as taking the bread out of the mouth of the famishing? That it strips the clothing from their backs, deprives them of all the comforts of this life, and throws unhappiness misery, crime, and desolation into their once happy homes? Oh! sir,, I implore, beseech, and pray you to retire from a business you blush to own you are engaged in before your fellow men, and enter one that will not only be profitable to yourself, but to your fellow creatures also. You will excuse me if I have spoken too plainly, but I could not help it when I thought of the misery, the unhappiness and the suffering it has caused me."

"Madam, I am not offended," he answered, in a voice husky with emotion, "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said"

"Mamma," said the little girl—who, meantime, had been spoken to by some of the gentlemen present—taking hold of her mother's hand, "these gentlemen want me to sing 'Little Bessie' for them. Shall I do so!" They all joined in the request, and placing her in the chair she sang, in a sweet, childish voice, the following beautiful words:

"Out in the gloomy night, sadly I roam; I have no mother dear, no pleasant home; No one cares for me, no one would cry. Even if poor little Bessie should die. Weary and tired I've been wandering all day, Asking for work, but I'm too small they say; On the damp ground I must now lay my head Father's a drunkard, and mother is dead.

We were so happy till father drank rum, Then all our sorrow and trouble begun: Mother grew pale, and wept every day: Baby and I were too hungry te play. Blowly they faded, till one aunmer night Found their dead faces all stient and white: Then with big tears slowly dropping; I said, Father's a drunkard, and mother is dead.

Oh! if the temperance men only could find Poor, wretched father, and talk very kinc: If they would stop him from drinking, then I should be very happy again.

Is it to late, temperance men? Pleuse try. Or poor little Bessie nust soon starve and dic. All the day long I've been begging for bread; Father's a drunkard, and mother is dead."

The game of billiards was left unfinished, the cards thrown aside, and the unemptied glasses remained on the counter; all had pressed near, some with pity-beaming eyes, entranced with the musical voice and beauty of the child, who seemed better fitted to be with angels than in such a place.

The scene I shall never forget till my dying day, and the sweet cadence of her musical voice still rings in my ears, and from her lips sank deep into the hearts of those gathered around her

With her golden hair falling carelessly around her shoulders, and looking so trustingly and confidingly upon the gentlemen around her, the beautiful eyes illuminated with a light that seemed not of this earth, she formed a picture of purity and innocence worthy the genius of a poet or painter.

At the close of the song many were weeping; men who had not shed a tear for years wept like children. One young man who had resisted with scorn the pleadings of a loving mother, and entreaties of friends to strive and lead a better life, to desist from a course that was wasting his fortune and ruining his health, now approached the child, and taking both hands in his, while tears streamed down his cheeks, exclaimed in deep emotion:

"God bless you, my little angel. You have saved me from ruin and disgrace, from poverty and a drunkard's grave. If there are angels on earth, you are one! God bless you! God bless you!" Putting a note into the hands of the mother, the young man continued:

"Please accept this trifle as a token of my re-

"Please accept this trifle as a token of my regard and esteem, for your little girl has done me a kindness I can never repay; and remember whenever you are in want, you will find me a true friend;" at the same time giving her his name and address

name and address.

Taking her child by the hand she turned to go, but, pausing at the door, said:

go, but, pausing at the door, said:

"God bless you, Gentlemen! Accept the
heartfelt thanks of a poor, friendless woman for
the kindness and courtesy you have shown her."
Before any one could reply she was gone.
A silence of several minutes ensued, which

A silence of several minutes ensued, which was broken by the proprietor, who exclaimed:
"Gentlemen, that lady was right, and I have sold my last glass of whisky; if any one of you want anymore you will have to go elsewhere."

"And I have drunk my last glass of whisky." said a young man who had long been given up as utterly beyond the reach of those who had a deep interest in his welfare—sunk too low ever to reform.

A PARISIAN PANORAMA.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Have you ever observed that, next to inducing your friends to adopt your favourite remedy for rheumatism, your special reading-lamp, the homoeopathic system of medicine, your theory of spiritualism, or your infallible method of making up a comfortable fire, warranted to last through the longest evening, you have the greatest difficulty in persuading them to go and see a panorama of anything? I was almost unpersuadable about the Panorama of the Defence of Paris, in the the Panorama of the Defence of Paris, in the Champs Elysees, myself, but since I went, ra-ther sulkily, to see it, and recognized it as one of the most interesting and extraordinary spectacles I ever beheld, I am wildly anxious to make everybody go there (I verily believe I am occasionally suspected of a vested interest in the exhibition), and I am wearily aware that they won't go. It is really very up-hill work, and I don't know why I should do it; but it makes me quite uncomfortable when people say care-lessly, in answer to my eager question, 'Have you seen the panorama?' 'No, we don't care you seem the panoramas. I understand them—I, too, was 'born so.' I had a notion that a panorama was a dauby picture, which never left off being unwound by some complicated machinery, to an accompaniment of spasmodic music, and the 'horrid grind' of a professional horrid grind' of a professional show Perhaps the same is my secret belief about a diorama to this moment, but I am an enthusiastic convert to the panorama, as on view, en permanence, just across the road, at the far side of the Palais d'Industrie, where, by the bye, they had a concours of lovely pigs and poultry, such sheep as any one might be proud to conduct in a straw hat and with a rose-garlanded crook, Watteau-like, during the week before Lent. You must see the panorama to believe in it; your mind is merely cramped by looking at the outside of the circular building, but it expands when, after you have studied a terribly realistic picture of the bombardment of a street, with the houses blown to pieces and the people killed by the flying missiles, you find yourself transported bodily to the centre of Fort Issy, and in the midst of the busy operations of the defence, with the Prussian batteries firing, with a seemingly vast space around, and the doomed city below you. The men, the horses, the guns, the ammunition; the constant movement and as constant vigilance; the terrible ensemble and the minute details; above all, the incomparable illusion, the impossibility of believing that you are merely within walls of painted canvas, the impressive silence of the few spectators—each comes lightly up the winding stair to the central platform, and is in his turn struck into the dumb, solicitous attention which adds to the reality of the scene—all must be witnessed and felt to be understood. Nobody could describe it—I only urge upon travelling mankind—go and see the panorama!"

HOW THE SPIDER BUILDS.

Prof. Wilder, in the Popular Science Monthly for April, says:—" Having first decided upon the general location of her net, the spider probably takes position head downward upon the "lee ward" side of a twig or small branch, or upon its top, and then, turning her abdomen outward, "xpresses from her spinners a drop of gum, which instantly dries so as to form a fine end of a silken thread. This is taken by the wind (and careful experiments have proved that a current of air is absolutely necessary to the extension of the line) and wafted outward, waving from side to side, and usually tending upward from its extreme lightness, until at last it touches some other branch at a greater or less distance from the first. When this stoppage is perceived by the spider, she turns about and pulls in the slack line, until she is sure that the other end is fast: If it yields, she tries again and again, until successful. If it holds, she attaches her end firmly by pressing her spinners upon the wood, so as to include the line. The first and most important step in the construction of all geometrical nets has now been taken, and the spider can meet with no serious difficulty in completing her task.

DOMESTIC.

FRIED POTATOES SOUFFLEES.—Cut the potatoes in flat layers, fry them, let them get cold, refry them in boiling fat, and the feat is accomplished.

SUGAR SNAPS.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four cups of flour, one egg, half a cup of water and a half teaspoonful of soda, with twice as much cream tartar: roll very thin.

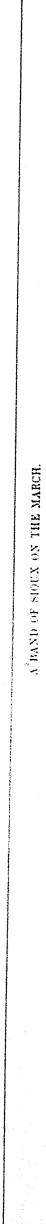
CHILBLAINS.—(1.) Strong oil of peppermint need as an ointment on chilblains removes the itching sensations almost instantly, and a few applications effect a cure. (2.) Take equal parts by weight of lurd and uitric acid, sir together with a porcelain or glass spatula and apply mornings and nights. The skin hardens, peels off, and with it go chilblains, bunions, and corns. A piece of kid should be used in applying it, as it will have the same effect on the fingers as on the chilblains.

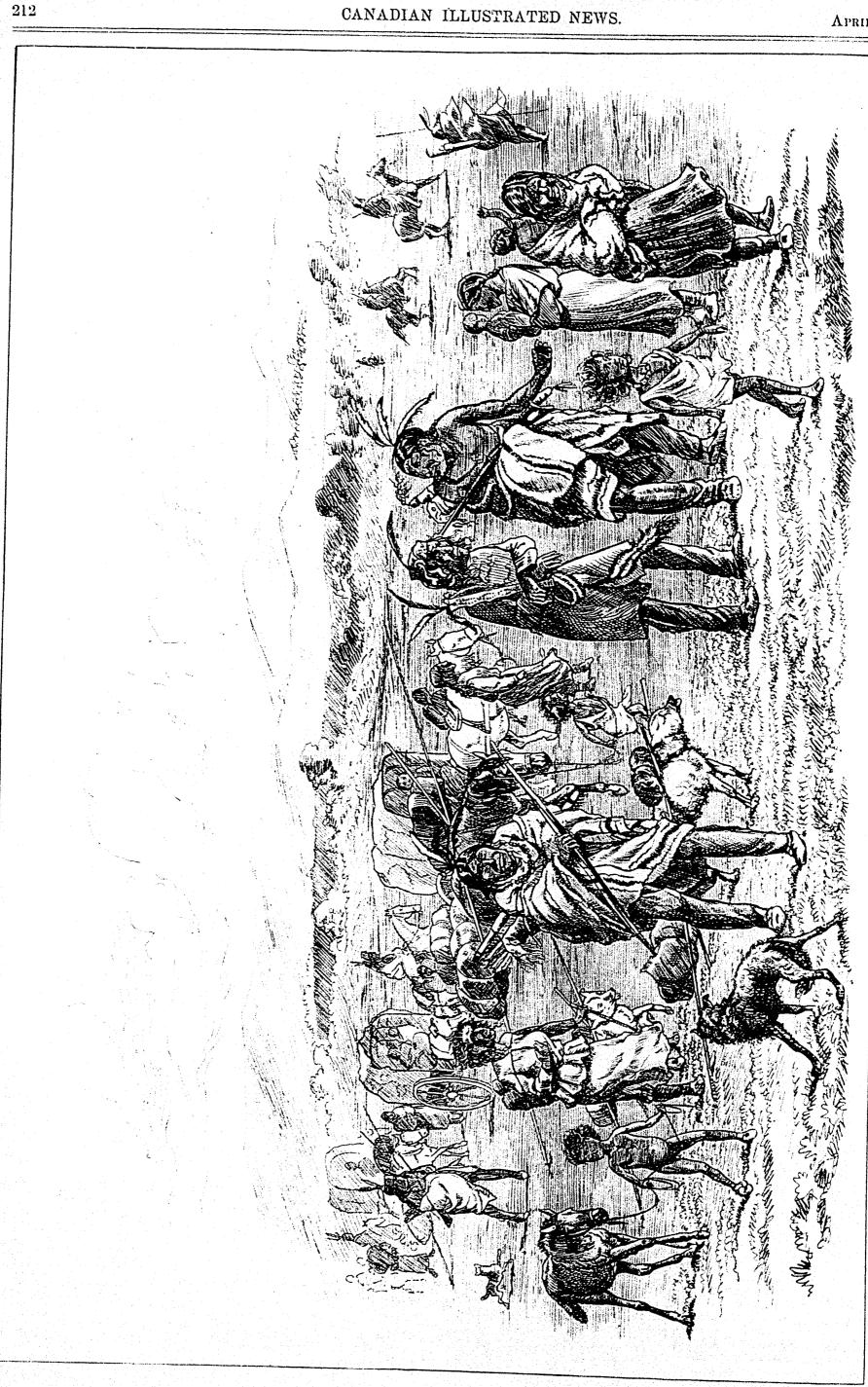
OAT CAKE.—(1.) Make a thick paste of coarse oatmeal and water, knead it, spread it thin, lay it on a griddle over the fire, turn and brown on both sides. 2.) On a pound of oatmeal pour a pint of hoiling water in which half an ounce of butter or lard has been melted Make it into a dough quickly, roll as thin as the dough will hold together, cut into small shapes. Place these on a gridiron of fine wire bars, and toust them over the fire, on each side alternately, until they be ome crist.

HARICOTS BLANCS.—The beans should be large and rather soft. Wash carefully, rubbing between the hands, and changing the water two or three times; put into a sancepan with water to cover them well; boil up quickly for ten minutes, change the water and boil for an hour and a half; to be eaten with pepper, sait, and a little oil. Or they may, after being cooked as above, be put in a close jar with butter, pepper, and salt, and the jar set into boiling water for half an hour, or even longer. Either, way, they must be served very hot. When cold, a little oil, with a dash of French vinegar, makes them into a very good salad.

FISH BROTH.—The broth or jelly of fish, which is usually thrown away, will be found one of the most nourishing animal jellies that can be obtained. Supposing a poor family to buy a dinner of plaice—which is a choap fish—the plaice would be boiled, and the ment of the fish eaten, and the liquor and bones of the fish thrown away. If the remains of the fish be pur into the liquor and boiled for a couple of hours, the thrifty housewife will find that she has something in her pot which, when strained off, will be as good to her as much of that which is sold in the shops as gelatine. This she may use as a simple broth, or she may thicken it with rice and flavour it with onions and pepper, and have an nourishing and satisfying meal: or should she have an invalid in her family, one-third of milk added and warmed with it would be nourishing and restoring.

CHILDREN'S DINNERS.—Suet puddings are capital for hungry boys. Dr. Chavasse says: "A well-bolled suet pudding is one of the best puddings a child can have; it is, in point of fact, meat and farinaceous food combined, and is equal to, and will often prevent the giving of, cod-liver oil. Before cod-liver oil came into vogue, suet boiled in milk was the remedy for a delicate child." A plain suet pudding with plums in it, or a lemon pudding made with suet, a boiled apple (or any fresh fruit) pudding with a suet crust, an apple charlotte made of alternate layers of bread crumbs, suet, and apples, with a little sugar and nutmeg, are all favornites with my children; and so is a plain suet pudding made in the form of a "reley-poley," cut into rounds, and sent to table with jam on each round. It is absolutely necessary that suet puddings should be thoroughly well cooked, otherwise they are heavy and indigestible. A large pudding must be boiled three or four hours at least, and they onght to be served quite hot. Of course, I am only suggesting these puddings as a change from others. I would not keep my children on them entirely any more than I would give them rice five days a week. No one has said much about the last meal of the day. I give my boys, aged 3 and 5, a small cup each of Epps's cooca; they like it, and I am sure it entits them, for they are rosy and blooming. It is made with water, with sugar and milk to taste. They est bread and butter, biscuits, girigerbread nute, and sometimes springe cake, or jam er honey.

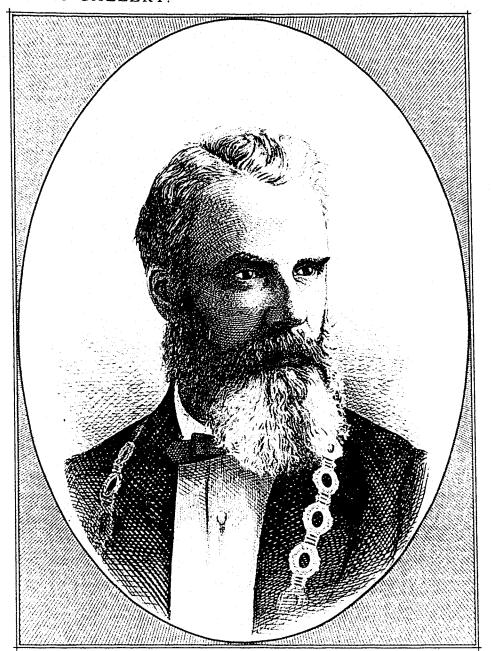




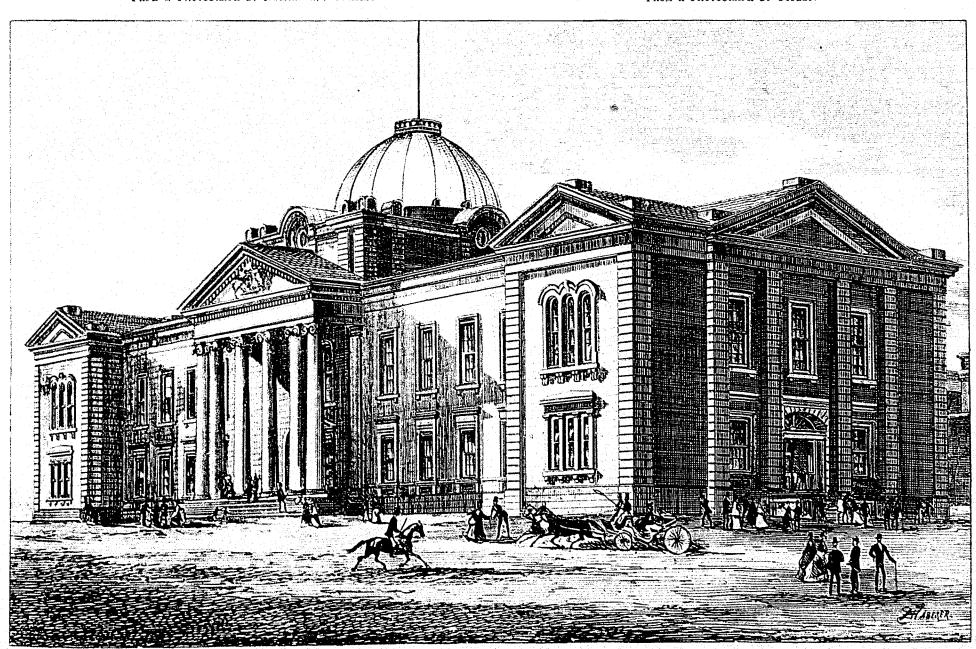
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 233. -THE LATE BISHOP RICHARDSON OF THE M. E. CHURCH. FROM A PROTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN AND FRASEB.



No. 234.—J. P. FEATHERSTONE ESQ.; MAYOR OF OTTAWA. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.



KINGSTON.—THE COURT HOUSE LATELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

FOOT NOTES.

An old poet, in introducing Winter, one of his characters, made a good pun when he said:—
"Lastly came Winter, clothed all in frieze."

It is stated that three millions of copies of Moody and Sankey's Hymnal are being printed for their London mission.

It is said that France intends to buy up Monaco and abolish the gaming tables. The world's eulogy would endorse the deed.

It is stated that the advocates of cremation have bought a site in the neighbourhood of London, and intend to erect a furnace and a mortuary chapel.

A photographer promises to revolutionise the business by the introduction of a gas which renders the sitter unconscious during the taking of the picture. He has already issued cards announcing "Photographs in all styles taken without pain."

The three richest men in the British Commons are Conservatives, but they are three self-made men, with no family arms. They are Sir Grorge Elliott, who made £750,000 last year, Mr. Fielden and Mr. Hermon, the two latter being worth about £300.000 a year apiece.

The price of ladies' chignons is looking up. Sometimes blonde maidens receive as much as 1,500 francs or 2,000 francs for their tresses. Since the war, however, the ladies have moderated their demands, and regarded with less favour this hateful fashion, to which the physicians attribute so many nervous disorders and brain fevers.

Madame Patti is the rage in Russia. The Haguenots was produced on a Sunday night at St. Petersburg with enormous success, Adelina Patti appearing in the principal rôle. At the end of the fourth act there was a great ovation, which latted nearly a quarter of an hour. Her Valentine is co sidered the greatest success yet made by the accomplished prima donna.

The longevity of the Russians is extraordinary, One man, born in 1760, has just died. He was six feet five inches in height, and possessed of colossal strength, which he retained until his death, occasioned by a fall. Another man, born in the same year, still enjoys his full faculties and strength; and amongst the notabilities of the Court are to be found many octogenarians, and one lady, a nonogenarian, who reads without spectacles, and walks without a stick.

An aspiring young author sent a very bulky MS., containing the making of four or five ordinary novel volumes, to an editor a short time since, with the modest request that he would rend it and make his comments thereon—in all, about a fortnight's hard work. He was afterwards to send word to the said young author what he thought the MS. to be worth, and whether he would use it. The editor's reply as to the worth of the MS. was three-halfpence per pound.

The Parisians say they have had enough of the high heel boot fashion for ladies. They assert that it flings them too much forward, hurts the spine, and reduces the size of the calf. The doctors have recommended the reverse fashion, very low heels indeed, and high soles, for a time, so as to fling the body backwards from the hips upwards. This will counteract the effects of the late folly they think. When will the ladies be permitted to be perfectly upright and straight down?

The drama of Rose Michel, playing at the Ambigu, is very trying to the nerves of the audience. The other evening, at the moment when Rose Michel seizes Pierre Michel by the throat and accuses him of assassination, the audience was electrified by the screams of a lady in the stalls, who rose up and then fainted away, upon which the heroine, Rose, fainted away, and there was for a time great vivacity in the house. Eventually the lady and the actress recovered, and things went on pleasantly.

Alphonse Karr asserts that, had Othello been an angler, he would never have killed the gentle lady because one passion extinguished another. Purisian anglers are in desolation; not a gudgeon or whiting will bite, since steamboats have commenced to ply on the river; they have hence petitioned the authorities to be allowed to fish during the night, when all is still. It is rumoured that a counter-petition is in course of being signed by the ladies, who do not like desertion of the conjugal roof for the pursuit of gudgeon and carp.

There is a growing conviction in certain quarters that the advanced section of the English Liberal party is being quietly reconstructed under the leadership of Mr. Bright, and that the other section will be allowed to go on just as its own peculiar views lead it. The programme of the new party will, it is predicted, be very small and very definite—disestablishment and repeal of the 25th clause. All other questions are to be either ignored or postponed, and the clamours of the London democrats are to be especially disregarded.

Bergamo, the city in which Donizetti was born and died, has resolved to remove the bones of the great composer from their extramural place of interment to the Church of St. Maria Maggiore, and deposit them at the base of the magnificent marble monument executed some years ago in his honour by the sculptor Vela. The ceremony will take place next autumn, and many of the most distinguished artists of Italy and other countries will assist at the solemn funeral mass and the succeeding musical festival to be celebrated at Bergamo.

HOUSEHOLD THOUGHTS.

Speech.—Think before you speak what you shall speak, why you shall speak, to whom you shall speak, about whom you are to speak, what will come from what you may speak, what may be the benefit from what you may speak, and, lastly, who may be listening to what you may speak. Turn your speech seven ways, and there will never come any harm from what you have spoken.

Cash Instead of Credit.—Purchases which are paid for when they are made are limited to the purchaser's wants. There is nothing like having to count the money out when the article is bought to make people economical. The amount of indebtedness incurred is not much considered when the pay-day is far off. Persons who do all their business on a cash basis know just where they stand and what they can afford. Real wants are few, and can be gratified for cash; at all events they should be limited to what can be paid for in cash. How much of anxiety, how many sleepless hours, how many heart burnings, disappointments and regrets would be avoided if this rule were always strictly adhered to!

LOVE.—The love that survives the tomb (says Irving) is the noblest tribute of the soul. If it has wees, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is lulled into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved are softened away into pensive meditations of all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness overthe hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

Don't Scold.—For the sake of your children, don't do it. It is a great misfortune to have children reared in the presence and under the influence of a scold. The effect of the continuous fault-finding of such persons is to make the young who hear it unamiable, malicious, callous-hearted; and they often learn to take pleasure in doing the very things for which they receive such tongue-lashings. As they are always getting the blame of wrong-doing, whether they deserve it or not, they think they might as well do wrong as right. They lose all ambition to strive for the favourable opinion of the fault-finder, since they see they always strive in vain. Thus a scold is not only a nuisance, but a destroyer of the morals of children. If these unloved, dreaded people could only see them, they would flee to the mountains in very shame.

Dull Homes.—It is said that home is the cradle of the nobler virtues, of gentleness, self-sacrifice, obedience, truth, affection, patience. And yet, at nine or ten, boys are sent to school never to return as permanent settlers round the family hearth. At about eighteen they go up to college, and thence pass away into the legal, military, or clerical professions, or into trades, marry, and make new homes elsewhere. With girls, the most part of whom stay at home, the case is different, and what do we find? We are not acquainted with a single family in which the young ladies do not, without hesitation, confess that the neighbourhood in which they reside is the dullest, without exception, in the country. There is never "anything going on "there. While everywhere else people seem to be enjoying life, with them all is petrifaction and monotony. They are sick of the same old walks and rides; their studies, commonly under compulsion, are a bore to them; they are not even a source of entertainment to one another.

MATRIMONIAL CLUB.—A society has been started in Vienna entitled the Mariahilf Matrimonial Club. The club is named after one of the most fashionable suburbs of the Austrian capital. It was started by three gentlemen, sons of rich proprietors; and none can join it who are not wealthy. Each member binds himself to marry a poor girl who has no prospect of inheriting any property whatsoever. Should he, however, fail to resist the charms of some one who is gifted with wealth, he is then bound to pay a forfeit of four hundred pounds sterling to the society. On this condition only is he released from his bond, and his sins are forgiven him in consequence of the happ ness which the money thus obtained will confer on others; for the society undertakes to discover some poor but worthy couple, and start them in life with the fine paid by the faithless member.

Making Friends.—Friendship is a combination of affection and confidence. It extends from the common attachments of master and servant to the highest order of human reverence. The secret of making friends is a gift of nature. With some, it requires months and years to become acquainted, while others are bound by a bond of sympathy that often lasts a lifetime. It has been urged by many that, to some, the

It has been urged by many that, to some, the marriage relation is less sacred than the finer feelings of pure friendship, and that the latter reaches even higher than happy marriage. Be this as it may, there is always room for each in connection with the other, and few are so selfish as to hope for a monopoly of all that is pure and lovable.

Kindred experiences of people thrown together under peculiar circumstances often lead to enduring friendship. At such times, it only needs confidence to coment the affections of a whole company together. "For," says Chesterfield, "they who tell all, and they who tell nothing, will alike never be trusted."

THE GLEANER.

The corporation of Stratford-on-Avon have declined the proposed transfer to them by Mr. Halliwell of the site and grounds of New Place, Shakespeare's house, because its keeping up might lead to the loss of a few pounds a year.

At Florence, the committee for arranging the programme of the great "Michael Angelo's Festival"—to take place this year, the centenary of his birth—has nearly completed its labours. Deputations will represent, on the occasion, all the chief towns of Italy. The inscription to be placed over Michael Angelo's house, in the Via Ghibellina has been approved by the committee. It is from the pen of the Cavaliere Guasti.

A renewed attempt will be made to bring to England the famous Cleopatra's Needle, the companion obelisk to that of Luxor, which makes so line a show upon the Place de la Concorde, in Paris. Mahomed Ali gave these two obelisks to the French and British Governments. The French brought away their gift; but ours lies prone in the sand, and we have never found either time, money, or inclination to bring it away. Estimates of the expense of removing it have been made, but Mr. Lowe would not give the money. Perhaps the present Government will be less niggardly. It is 65 feet long, beautifully proportioned, and covered with hieroglyphics; and would certainly be a most conspicuous and novel monument upon the Thames Embankment, where a site is ready for it.

ONE often reads in the newspapers and elsewhere of the discovery of live toads in the centre of trees or inside of apparently solid stone. A French naturalist, M. Margelidet, has just published the results of an experiment of that nature. On the 15th of January, in the year 1870, he caused a cavity to be hollowed in a large stone, put a toad into the cavity, and then sealed up the mouth of the cavity with impermeable cement. The other day, on the 15th of last January, five years, day for day, since he had put the poor creature into durance vile, he broke open the cavity, at the Paris Museum of Natural History, and found the toad within alive and well, though in a torpid condition. Nor has it since its release taken any nourishment whatever.

An erroneous idea seems to prevail in regard to the healthfulness of our sleeping apartments. It is often asserted that they should be cold in order to be healthy. In alluding to this a medical journal states that "A moderate amount of heat is needed in a bedroom, but that moderate amount is needed in the winter time. There is no advantage in going to bed in a cold room, nor in sleeping in a cold room, nor in getting up and dressing in a cold room. Persons may survive it; many have lost health by it. To have the chill taken off the air on going to bed, and when dressing, is comfortable and healthful. A room under forty-five degrees is a cold room for a sleeping apartment, and sleeping in an indoor atmosphere lower than that is always hurtful and positively pernicious, for the simple reason that such a temperature causes the carbonic acid gas of a sleeping apartment to condense and settle in the lower part of the room, where it is breathed into the lungs with all its pernicious results.

The Chronique des Arts informs us that the thieves of Spain are gaily pursuing their mad career amongst pictures and statues. The celebrated cartoons of Gova at Madrid have gone after the Seville Murillo—which latter, indeed, has been recovered. The Virgin's Crown in St. Ferdinand's Chapel at Seville has vanished. So has the Mater Dolorosa of Alonzo Gano at Granada. The latest exploit of these enterprising fellows has been triumphantly carried out in Madrid. Their booty is a small statue of the Virgin Mary, most excellent of workmanship, and dating from the end of the sixteenth century. Its material is wood, gilt and painted. The thieves got it safely into Paris, where they borrowed a round sum upon it from André and Mercuard, bankers. The Spanish legation has claimed the statue. Not the least curious amongst "things of Spain" is this spirited association of burglars. Nowhere else, probably, would your picker-up of unconsidered trifles think of unhooking a Virgin twice the size of life, and walking off with it under his arm. Spain cannot be "played out" whilst such enterprise exists amongst her children.

Now that the new Venus, which was found on Christmas Eve, has been placed on a pedestal in the gallery of the Capitoline Museum, it is easier to arrive at a sound conclusion as to her rank as to arrive at a sound conclusion as to ner rank as a statue, than when lying on her back in a Tabularium. The statue is only four feet eight in height, and represents a young girl of the Roman type, of not more than thirteen years old. The fragment of the hand on the top of the head is not twing up the being a head head at the control of the head is not twing up the head and at the property of the head. ia not tying up the hair as has been stated, but modellin tremely fine and beautiful, but yet it lacks those qualities which would stamp the statue as a work of the highest Greek art. In it nature has been closely adhered to rather than idealised.
As compared with the celebrated Capitoline Venus in the same museum, it is far behind in point of merit, neither can it be ranked as a work of art with the unrivalled Venus de Medici at Florence. Nevertheless, it is a most levely specimen of the sculpture executed by Greek artists in Rome. The silver statue which was reported to have been found in the excavations at the Esquiline is reduced to the legs and base of a small male figure not more than twelve inches high. Many bronze utensils, have been unearthed lately, all of exquisite shape, though of course very much worn by the action of time.

A PRETTY DISH.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Here is a recipe for 'dressing' a fashionable lady: Take a young woman and turn her once in a breadth of satin, twice in a gauze scarf, and three times in a putf of tulle; add twenty yards of flowery garlands wherewith to season the whole. The dish is then trussed up, but has not yet sufficient dressing. Something heavy in the shape of a train is needed. It may be made of matelasse, with raised flowers, or of brocade. Skewer it on well behind, and garnish with gauze butterflies, lace birds, or gilt beetles. Keep very warm at the base and very cool at the top. Remove the dressing as much as possible from the upper part and pile it on below. Season with diamonds and serve up warm."

VARIETIES.

THE Maharajah of Travancore was recently allowed to make his appearance at Jubbulpore entirely unattended and unannounced, while his secretary, described as a consequential-looking personage in a long togs, with a smoking-cap, slip-shod, without socks, was received with all honour by the officials, who mistook him for his master.

THE Crown Princess of Germany, at the recent masquerade which she gave in representation of the Medicæan Court in the fifteenth century, was dressed in the well-known costume of "La Bella," in Titian's picture in the Patti Palace, Florence. The colours of her velvet dress were reddish brown and blue, and she wore a broad silver girdle and a cap of pearls.

THE Detroit Post, in commenting on the refusal of President Grant to see the labouring men who came in procession to the White House the other evening, says that the President deserves credit for being manly enough to set a good example. Business is not done with a procession and a brass band, and the President was right in refusing to be used simply to give celat to their proceeding.

The Cincinnati Gazette advocates the admission of the various secretaries of departments to the floor in Congress, arguing that it might be expected that out of this would grow a rational order and a recognized leadership which, without impairing the independence of any member, would have a wholesome effect in legislation, and guard against the disorder which now makes the last part of a session a positive danger.

It must have been a woman who compiled the table of figures to show that the average man who partonizes the barber spends for shaving in 40 years the sum of \$4,600 67. For how can it be possible for a man. recognizing this fact, to lounge in that blissful oblivion which comes of the gentle strokes of the razor, and not have a pang of regret when he thinks of the money he is spending for this, while his wife is wanting a new dress.

DEMOCRATIC principles are advancing in Japan. But a few years ago the Mikado was deemed too sacred to touch the ground with his feet or to be looked upon by mortals. Now he drives about the streets in an open carriage and is hardly noticed except by foreigners. The utmost respect offered him, or exacted, is that persons in European costume who meet him must hold their hats under their left arms, or, if they have no hats, must put their hands on their knees. The Mikado is no longer divine.

It is surprising how useful a man can be if he tries, and that too in a small, obscure way. The Rev. Hosea F. Ballou. of Wilmington, Vt., is 76 years old. He has been 43 years in the ministry. He has attended 1,350 funerals, preaching sermons at most of them. Aside from his religious duties, Mr. Ballou has been for 17 years town clerk, for 14 years a justice of the peace, for two terms a member of the Vermont Legislature, once a delegate to a Constitutional convention, and for 21 years a superintendent of schools.

CAPTAIN LORD GIFFORD, a member of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff, who greatly distinguished himself in the Ashantee war, happened to mention to his brother officers recently that he lost in Coomassie a valuable and highly prized locket, whereupon Major Butler, also of the staff, remarked that he had bought a locket of a black man. It was recognized by Lord Gifford as the one he had lost, for the recovery of which he had offered a large reward, and was of course immediately returned.

MME. RISTORI is given the following extraordinary description by a writer in an out-of-town paper: "Ristori is large in figure and feature, with reddish hair, and few superficial charms. Her eyes are quite light in colour, and when rolling in fine frenzy, as they do rather frequently, there is often in their appearance but a step, if as much. from the trageic to the comical." The "fine frenzy" produced by the reading of these lines by one who knows that the tragedienne's hair is no more reddish than her eyes are light, renders a step "if as much," from the trageic to the comical a matter of impossibility.

LITERARY.

 Λ LIBRARY has been established at Jerusalem bearing the name of Sir Moses Monteflore.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot to place some suitable memorial over the grave of Charles Lamb, which it seems is in rather a neglected state.

THE unpublished manuscripts of Peter Sterry, one of Cromwell's chaplains, mentioned in the second volume of his works, has been found in the hands of some of his descendants, together with several of his letters.

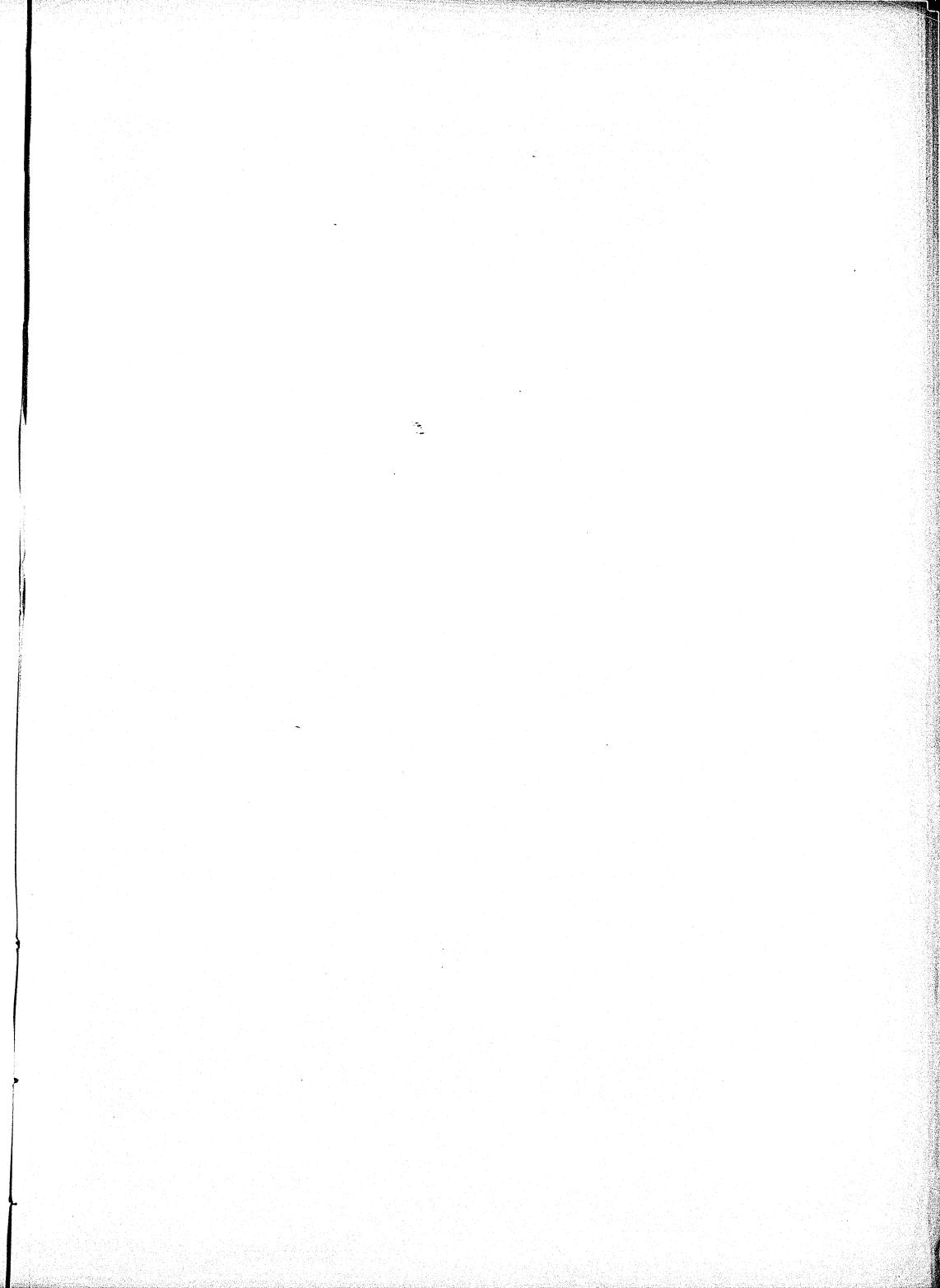
THE poems of Laman Blanchard will shortly be published. Mr. Blanchard was an intimate friend of Ainsworth, Lettita Landon, Lord Lytton, Douglas Jerrold, Browning, Dudley Costello, Marryat, and other of his famous contemporaries. His life was written by Bulwer Lytton many years ago.

WE may look for the publication in a few months of some models of light epigram and graceful fancy. They are the poems, early and recent, of the late Mr. Shirley Brooks. It is known that the late editor of Punch was a prolific master of easy and elegant vers de société. Many of his humorous parodies have been very famous in their day.

WE understand that Mr. Browning's new poem is not, as has been stated, a translation of any work of Aristophanes, but an Aristophanic poem, in which the Greek poet—or the English one in his person—says some things about himself that Mr. Browning thinks have not been said, though they want saying. The book is more than half through the press, and is expected within a forteight.

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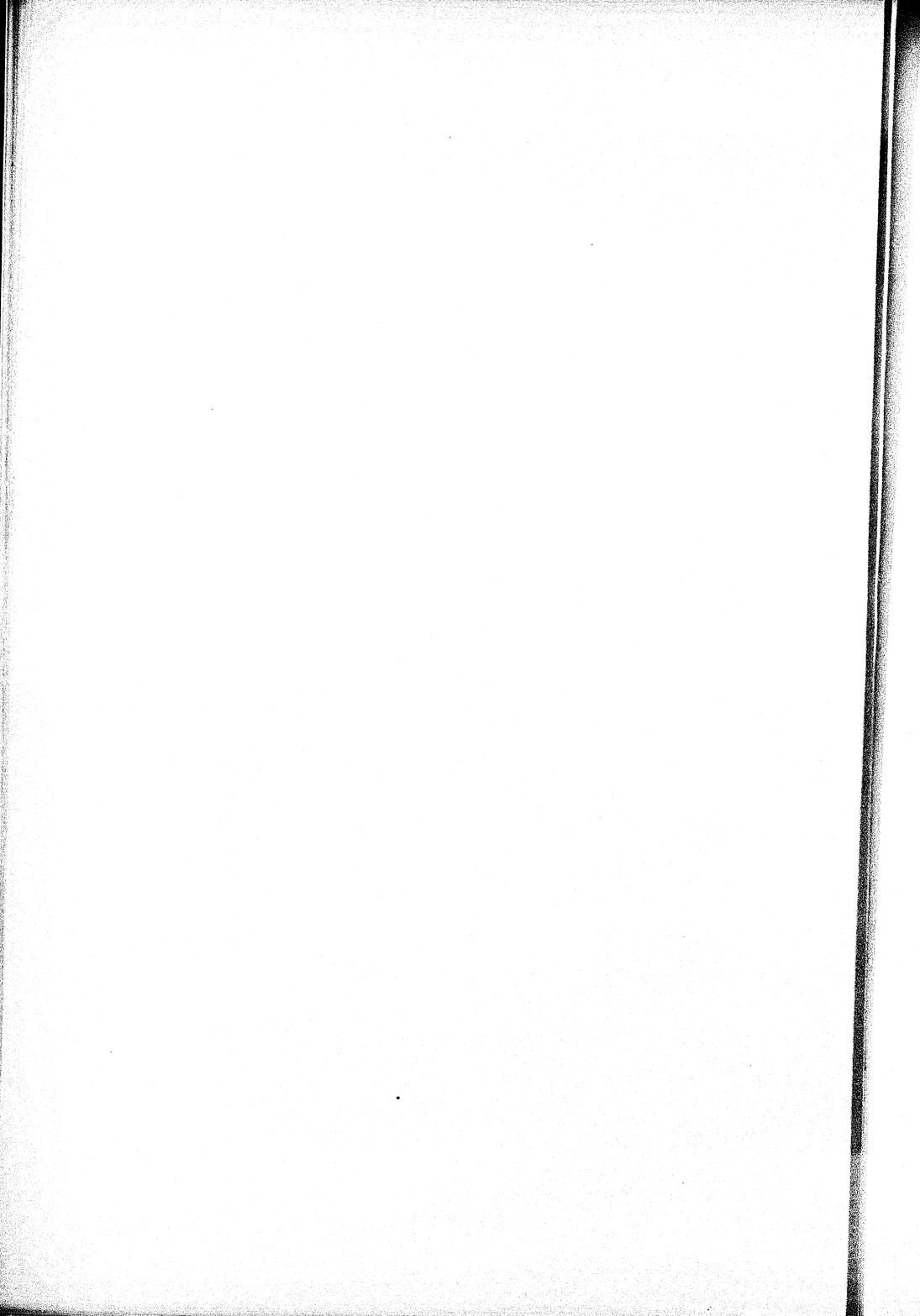
The Prime Minister of England has granted a pension of £200 a year to Mr. Wood, in recognition of his labours at Ephesus, and the distinguished service rendered by him to science and history by the discovery of the site of the Temple of Dians, and by the acquisition for the British Museum of a most valuable collection of sculburges, architectural marbles, and Greek and Roman inscriptions. in obtaining which results his health has suffered permanent injury.







PEINT PAR C. DEJONGHE.



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LATE BISHOP RICHARDSON.

The Mail gives the following particulars concerning the last illness and death of the venerable senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which sad event occurred in Toronto on the 9th ult.,:—"Our readers will learn with universal regret, that the fears entertained respecting the illness of Bishop Richardson were too true, the venerable gentleman dying yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, at his residence, Clover Hill. On Saturday and Sunday he suffered severely from congestion of the lungs, which brought on debility which his age could not overcome. He was eighty-four years of age on the 29th of January. Born at Kingston, he has been a true son of Canada, "to the manor born," and has on many occasions, attested his loyality. Early in life he joined the Canadian Navy, and when it was disbanded in 1812, he acted as sailing muster in the Imperial service. In the action before Oswego, in 1813, he lost one of his arms. He was afterwards a customhouse officer at Presqu'ile. The deceased was President of the Bible Society and agent of the same between 1839 and 1851. For many years he has been a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and up to within ten days of his death he was actively engaged in Church work. His decease will be severely felt by the York Pioneers, he having been their President for a number of years."

years."

The Funeral of the late Bishop took place on Friday, the 13th ultimo., at three o'clock, P. M. J. P. FEATHERSTONE, ESQ., MAYOR OF OTTAWA.

John P. Featherstone, Esq., Mayor of Ottawa, is the son of the late Jonathan Featherstone, M. D., of H. M. 24th Fort, and of Newton's Grange, County of Durham, England, by Janet Dunbar Nicolson of Thurso, Scotland, through whom he is descended from the Dunbars Hemprigs and Scrabster, one of the oldest families in Scotland. He was born on the 28th of November 1830, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire. He came to Canada in 1858, and settled in Ottawa. came to Canada in 1858, and settled in Ottawa. Was elected to the City Council to represent St. George's Ward in 1867, and continued to represent the same Ward as Alderman and Water Commissioner during the seven succeeding years, holding for several years the Chairmanship of the Civic Board of Works, and in 1873 that of the Finance Committee. In January 1874, after a severe contest, owing to the political excitement of the time, he was elected Mayor, and last December, had so fully proved himself the best cember, had so fully proved himself the best man for the place that he was re-elected by ac-clamation. Mr. Featherstone has been and is an an energetic promoter of the waterworks, the drainage and the other city improvements which are being vigorously pushed forward in Ottawa, and which, when completed, will make the capital one of the finest and healthiest of the cities of the Dominion. Mr. Featherstone is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute and a Director, and Chairman of the Building Committee of the new County Hospital, discharging his duties towards both insti-tutions most zealously and energetically. He has also been an active member of the Masonic Order, and holds the rank of Past District Deputy Grand Master. At the election just over in Ontario, he was nominated as a candidate for the representation of Ottawa in the Provincial Legislature, by the Reform party of which he is an active adherent, being a prominent member of the City Reform Association. He is a good speaker, an acute thinker and close reasoner, qualities which with his great energy have won and must win still further advancement for him.

FIRE AT THE KINGSTON COURT HOUSE.

On the morning of the 24th ult., the County Court House, Kingston, considered one of the finest building in Canada, was completely destroyed by fire. So far as can be ascertained it appears that the fire broke out in the Treasurer's office, in connection with the stove or stovepipe. At first it was thought that it might possibly be confined to the room where it originated; but, as a precautionary measure, it was deemed advisable to remove the books and papers from the offices in the building. To accomplish this many willing hands were found, and in a few minutes the work of carrying out the documents and furniture commenced. The high wind swept the flames with destructive fury to every part of the now heated building, and its complete destruction was inevitable. The dome fell in with a crash, and the flames raged with apparently greater fury than ever. Parts of the tin roof were blown by the gale to a considerable distance in rear of the building, and not a few of the residents in the vicinity became apprehensive for the safety of their dwellings.

BAY ROBERTS, N. F.

This is a thriving village on the north shore of Conception Bay, in the district of Harbor Grace. The greater part of the inhabitants spend the summer at Labrador to carry on the cod fishery, returning in the autumn. It has only one street, the houses are all built facing the Bay and are nearly all of wood. It is a post town and a town of entry. The population is about 1,500. The two views of it which we give show that it lies amid picturesque scenery.

ON THE STRIKE.

Our front page cartoon is an anusing, but sternly realistic picture of the situation made in Canada by workingmen's strikes. Here in Montreal, the hands in several of our largest manufactures have struck, and the result will be such as we depict. The American manufacturer steps in with his wares, and floods our markets, ac-

tually demanding less for his goods than Canadians can make them for, and the consequence is that when the men wish to return to work, they may find that there is actually no work for them.

LA BECQUEE.

We give again to-day a superb reproduction of a really magnificent steel engraving, and we call the attention of connoisseurs to the fidelity of the copy brought out by our particular processes. In order to bring out more saliently every point and line of the original we have left the back of the picture blank, without adding the usual reading columns. By this means, our picture is fit for preservation in a frame. Those who will give it this destination need only pass a warm iron over the creases of the folding and it will spread out stiff and even, ready for framing. With regard to the picture itself, a careful study of it will reveal all its beauties. The attitudes are models of drawing while the expression of the faces of both mother and child is exquisite. We have been unable to translate the French title "La Becquée." If any of our readers can furnish us with a true rendering, we shall be grateful for it.

CLASSIC MUSIC.

The Beethoven Quintette Club always presents a good programme and renders it well. The audience are never disappointed and neither the Club ensemble, nor any member of it performs in an indifferent or careless manner the task undertaken. The programme for the first evening, last week, was by far the best.

last week, was by far the best.

The overture "Cheval de Bronze," (Auber) was brilliantly performed. The second number, Andante-Allegro from Onslow, while well-rendered, yet revealed the defects of the performers. The ensemble of this Club is excellent; they understand each other perfectly; and the joint effect is the best thatcan result from the capability of each performer. This is especially commendable, and worthy of imitation. However, the want of fine feeling and delicacy of execution by the 'cello player and at times of the others was plainly shown. As a leader of Quartette, we consider Mr. Allen superior to Mr. Mullaly—the latter though an effective player lacks finish and polish. The Selection from Haydn, that familiar and immortal "Austrian Hymn" with magnificent variations, was most acceptably given, but like much that this Club renders, was deficient in power and depth of feeling. Mr. Allen often sacrifices breadth and distinctness of phrasing, for the less important perfection of details. We consider this his chief fault both as a soloist and leader.

The Quintette Concertante on the "Last Rose of Summer," (Buck) was given in too hard a style of execution for this kind of music. Some of the variations do not seem to us particularly appropriate. As soloists none of the performers can, we think, rank as of a very high class; and as such they contrast somewhat unfavorably with the surpassing performers of the Philarmonic Club. We feel that each player of this latter Club is indeed a master of his instrument. As to the violinists, Messrs. Allen and Mullaly, neither possesses enough of breadth, power, or feeling either of intensity or delicacy. Mr. Allen is superior in finish and somewhat more careful and polished, and does his best, while Mr. Mullaly is bolder and more vigorous. He is also free from all effeminacy or dandyism of manner.

Is nonder and more vigorous. He is also free from all effeminacy or dandyism of manner. Mr. Allen's rendering of Leclair's Sonata (of 1734) was fair but wanting in power and breadth. All his music is deficient in feeling; he, moreover, applies the firm classical style of bowing to all sorts of music. This, especially, marred his performance of Wienawski's most poetical "Legende" on the former visit of the Club. This defect we consider a serious one. The viola solo "Polonaise Brillante," by Mr. Heind'l was well though not very brilliantly performed. His bowing is faulty and he fails to bring from the instrument the sweetness and depth of tone of

which it is capable in the hands of a master.

Mr. Wulf Fries' rendering of the "Souvenir de Spa" for 'cello, by Servais, was sufficiently brilliant in execution, but altogether lacking in that rich and delicate feeling in which the composition abounds. Mr. Rietzel played a flute solo (Rigoletto), in his usual brilliant style of execution. He commands excellent mechanical skill, though his breath power is not equal to his fingering. He has defects; but we are inclined to consider him the best soloist of the Club.

We regret that want of space does not allow of a more detailed criticism. We must altogether pass by Mme. Dow, the vocalist. We would suggest that it would be preferable to play some of the accompaniments for both vocalist and soloplayers, on the piano. The effect of the strings would be heightened by contrast. Mr. Allen's violin solo was quite overpowered by string accompaniment. We consider that those clubs that render classical music are doing much for the education of the people in high art; and we shall always hail with pleasure the Beethoven Quintette Club as efficient exponents of classical music.

ALBANI'S STAGE NAME.

A writer in the Albany Journal contributes the following concerning Mile. Albani's (Miss Lajeunesse) choice of a nom de théâtre. "When it became clearly established that success was to crown the painstaking efforts of this most promising girl, it was suggested to her that in time it would be necessary to assume a name by which

she would be known to the musical world. Many illustrious examples will be recalled who excepted from the rule, but the whole influence of the Italian schools strongly presses to the en-forcement of the usage. On one occasion Miss Lajeunesse eagerly besought her teacher-Lamperti, I think—to give the matter attention and bring her some day a list of attractive names from which to make a selection. A few days after he told her he had brought her simply one, and knew there was such a cluster of renowed associations about it which, united to its pleasant sound, would induce her to accept it without deliberation. It was 'Albani.' No sooner said than a host of associations far different from those in his mind came trooping through 'memory's halls,' marshalling forms and faces, a long time before left behind; the beautiful cathedral where some of her best triumphs occurred and instances not a few of unselfish interest lavish generosity, and tireless devotion. Naturally, she asked him whether he knew that she came from the town of Albany in America He replied that he neither knew that nor had he ever heard of any such city; that 'Albani' was the name of a once celebrated Italian family -now extinct; that some of their numbers had risen to great distinction—one having been a Cardinal; and that their superb villa and grounds were now the property of the Government, having been sequestrated in a period of domestic disturbance. She eagerly sought a detailed history of the family and the name, and found there was no spot or stain of dishonour which had ever tarnished them, but on the other hand they reflected countless deeds of old-time chivalry and courage. It was a strange blending of incident, which speedily determined her to concur with her master's proposal, and from that time forward she has felt that in wearing her name she has worn a charm.'

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VERSIFICATION.

We recommend the following curious state ments to our poetic and literary friends. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for January, 1875, a paper intended to prove that respiration has an intimate relation with the structure of metrical compositions. He tells us that in his opinion the fact that the form of verse is conditioned by economy of those muscular move-ments which ensure the oxygenation of the blood, is one on which many have acted without knowing why they did so. He first considers the ing why they did so. He first considers the natural rate of respiration. Of 1,817 individuals who were the subject of Mr. Hutchinson's observations, "the great majority (1,731) breathed from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. Nearly a third breathed twenty times per minute, a number which may be taken as the average. He continues: "The 'fatal facility,' of the octosyllabic measure has often been spoken of octosyllabic measure has often been spoken of, without any reference to its real cause. The reason why eight syllable verse is so singularly easy to read aloud is that it follows more exactly than any other measure the natural rhythm of than any other measure the natural raythm of respiration. In reading aloud in the ordinary way from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," from "In Memoriam," or from "Hiawatha," all written in this measure, the first two in iambics, short-longs, the last in trochaics or long-shorts, it will be found that not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-four lines will be groken in a more than twenty-four lines will be spoken in a minute, probably about twenty. It is plain, therefore, that if one reads twenty lines in a minute, and naturally breathes the same number of times in that minute, he will pronounce one line to each expiration, taking advantage of the pause at its close for inspiration. The only effort required is that of vocalising and articulation. ing; the breathing takes care of itself, not even demanding a thought except where the sense may require a pause in the middle of the line. The very fault found with these octosyllabic lines is that they slip away too fluently, and run easily into a monotonous sing-song. In speaking the ten syllable or heroic lines, that of Pope's "Homer," it will be found that about fourteen lines will be pronounced in the minute. If a preath is allowed to each line, the respiration will be longer and slower than natural, and a sense of effort and fatigue will soon be the consequence. It will be remembered, however, that the cresura or pause in the course of the line, comes in at or pause in the course of the line, comes in at irregular intervals as a "breathing-place," which term is its definition when applied to music. This gives a degree of relief, but its management requires care in reading, and it entirely breaks up the natural rhythm of breathing. The fourteen sullable ways that of Channel. The fourteen syllable verse, that of Chapman's "Homer," the common metre of our hymn-books, "Homer," the common metre of our hymn-books, is broken in reading into alternate lines of eight and six syllables. This also is exceedingly easy reading, allowing a line to each expiration, and giving time for a little longer rest than usual at the close of the six syllabic line. The twelve syllable line that of Drayton's "Polyobion," is almost intolerable, from its essentially unphysiological construction. One can read the ten logical construction. One can read the ten syllable line in a single expiration, without any considerable effort. One instinctively divides the fourteen syllable line so as to accommodate it to the respiratory rhythm. But the twelve syllable line is too much for one expiration and not enough for two. For this reason, doubtless, it enough for two. For this reason, doubtless, it has been instinctively avoided by almost all writers in every period of our literature. The long measure of Tennyson's "Maud" has lines of a length varying from fourteen to seventeen syllables, which are irregularly divided in reading for the respiratory pause. Where the sense

does not require a break at some point of the line we divide it by accents, three in each half, no matter what the number of syllables; but the breaks which the sense requires so interfere with the regularity of the breathing as to make these parts of "Maud" among the most difficult verses to read aloud, almost as difficult as the "Polyolbion."

PLANTS AS DOCTORS.

A writer in Appleton's journal says: In addition to the pleasure that may be derived from flori-culture, the sanitary value of flowers and plants is a feature of the subject so important as to call for special mention. It was known many years ago that ozone is one of the forms in which oxygen exists in the air, and that it possesses extraordinary powers as an oxidant, disinfectant and deodorizer. Now, one of the most important of late discoveries in chemistry is that made by Professor Mantogazza, of Pavia, to the effect that ozone is generated in immense quantities by all plants and flowers possessing green leaves and aromatic odors. Hyacinths, mignonette, heliotrope, lemon, mint, lavender, narcissus, cherry-laurel, and the like, all throw off ozone largely on exposure to the sun's rays; and so powerful is this great atmospheric purifier, that it is the belief of chemists that whole districts can be redeemed from the deadly malaria which infests them, by simply covering them with aromatic vegetation. The bearing of this upon aromatic vegetation. The bearing of this upon flower culture in our large cities is also very im-portant. Experiments have proved that the air of cities contains less ozone than that of the surrounding country, and the thickly inhabited parts of cities less than the more sparsely built, or than the parks and open squares. Plants and or than the parks and open squares.

flowers and green trees can alone restore the balance; so that every little flower-pot is not merely a thing of beauty, while it lasts, but has a direct and beneficial influence upon the health of the neighborhood in which it is found.

SCIENTIFIC.

A CURIOUS suggestion is made by Dr. Otto Oesterlen, in a treatise on the human hair lately published in Germany, to the effect that some poisons, such as arsenic, for example, may be detected in the hair of persons to whom they have been long administered as medicines or otherwise. A verification of this view would be important in its medico-legal bearings.

The two periodic comets whose appearance at this time was expected by astronomers, have been seen from several observatories. Although one is known as Encke's comet and the other as Winnecke's comet, it seems that neither of them bears the name of its discoverer; for, according to M. W. de Fonvielle, both were discove red in 1818 and 1819 respectively, by Pons, a French astronomer, who was then simply the house keeper of the observatory at Marseilles.

FIRES which arise from the ignition of petroleum vapor are exceedingly difficult to subdue. An Antwerp chemist, however, has recently discovered that the vapour of chloroform will not only extinguish the flame of petroleum vapor very speedily, but will even destroy its explosive and combustible properties, if mixed with it. This discovery may prove capable of practical application in the prevention of fires at oi works.

The disappearance of herrings from many places where they formerly were caught in large numbers along the coast of Scotland, has, for some time past, been the subject of scientific investigation in that country. The Scottish Meteorological Society has instituted a series of observations into the temperature of the sea at those localities where the herring fishery is now successfully carried on; and these observations are made by utelligent fishermen, with twenty thermometers furnished for the purpose by the Marquis of Tweeddale.

THE destruction of the forests in Central Europe is said to have lowered all the large rivers of Germany, so that according to M. G. Wex, of the Vienns Geographical Society, the Rhine is more than two feet lower than it was fifty years ago, while the Danube has fallen more than four and a half feet within the same period. It should be remembered, however, that even if the fact of the decrease be established beyond doubt, the cause assigned for it may not be the correct one. The opinions of scientific men are by no means unanimous as to the effects of forest denudation.

HUMOUROUS.

Morro for the married—" Never dis-pair."

The best way to rise in a lady's estimation is

THE best way to rise in a indy's estimation is not by stares.

M. C. stands for Member of Congress and also

for "mighty corrupt."

WHEN is a husband like a great-coat? When his wife is wrapped up in him.

A Brooklyn paper is of opinion that a kind word will always go farther than a flat-iron.

A young man has sued his barber for cutting

off his moustache. The barber says he didn't see it.

A Young Lady, when told to exercise for her health, said she would jump at an offer, and run her own

TIME.

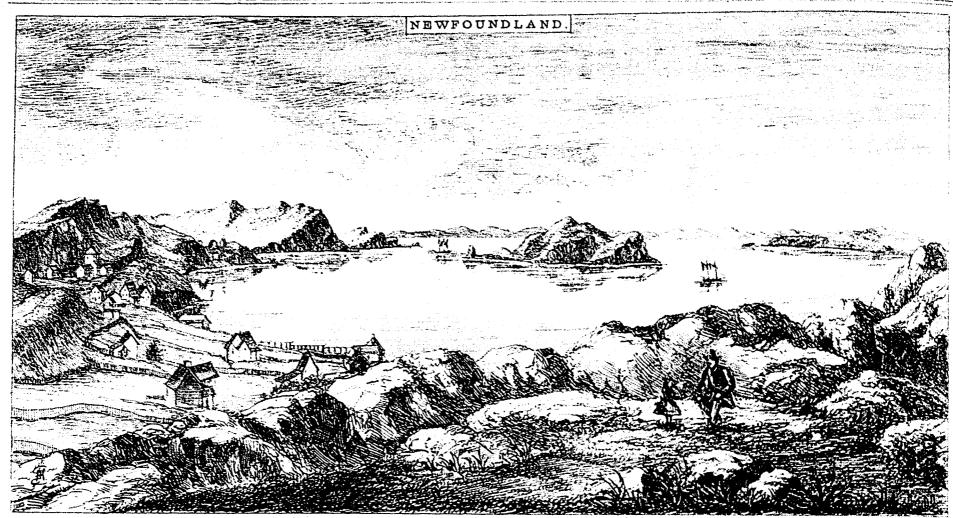
CALL a girl a young witch and she is pleased; call an elderly woman an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

SIMPKINS has 'discovered that the pleasantest way to take cod liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.

"Why did you pass yesterday without looking at me?" said a beautiful woman to Talleyrand.
"Because, madam, if I had looked I could not have passed."

"CAPTAIN," said a fashionable lady to an oldfashioned naval officer, who stood up to go through a country dance with her without gloves, "you are perhaps not aware that you have no gloves on." "Oh, never mind, m'am," answered the captain, "never mind. I can wash my hands when we've done."

THE paying teller of the Union Savings Bank at Oakland, California, is suffering the agonies of the wicked by the conduct of a young man who deposited \$250, and each day with sepulchral solemnity comes at a given hour and draws out one dollar. Three pass books have been used up, and the teller is trying to compromise by the offer of a twenty-dollar piece to close the account.



BAY ROBERTS.—CONCEPTION BAY

BERS.

The present system of voting in the French Chambers being found both awkward and unestisfactory, various new systems have been proposed, and are now under consideration. M. Jaquin, a clerk engaged in the Government telegraph office, has conceived a plan for recording votes by electricity, which is thus described: Before every Deputy two ivery buttons are placed, like the buttons of electric bells. If the Deputy wishes to vote "Yes," he presses the button on his right; if he wishes to vote " No." he presses the button on his left. The voter establishes by this means an electric communication, which is transmitted to an apparatus close to the President and his Secretaries. Every time the electric current acts thus it opens the door to a bail, and the ball falls through a tube into the ballot-box. The balls are made of glass or ivory, and are strictly identical in weight. The two ballot-boxes are then weighed, and the

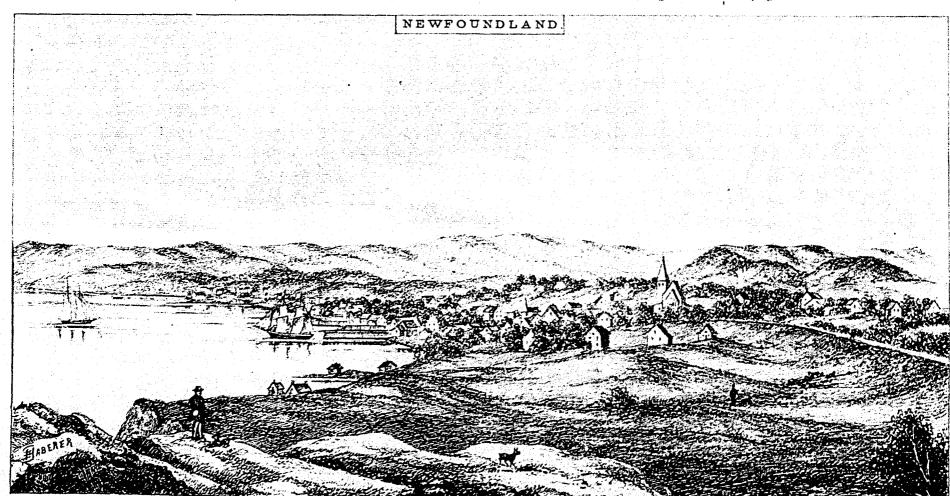
VIEW LOOKING EAST. VOTING IN THE FRENCH CHAM- number of balls is indicated by the weight.

RFRS Finally, by turning a handle all the balls which have not been used are let out, and they give the number of members who have abstained or were absent when the vote was taken. Nothing can be more simple. M. Jacquin has offered to set up his apparatus in the Versailles Assembly for the sum of 60,000 francs. Another plan invented by M. Martur, a well-known electrician, does away with the scales, which might not always be Accordingly, as the vote is black, a piece of colored pasteboard appears instantaneously above a line bearing the name of the Deputy. Before each Deputy is a small box, supplied with two buttons. When he presses on one or the two buttons. When he presses on one or the other he discloses the piece of white or black card on the board. This system has much in common with that used in hotels to indicate the number of the room from which the electric signal has come. The sum total of the votes for either side is marked on a totalizing board. The advantage of this system is that it enables the President to see whether a Deputy has not voted because he abstained or because he was absent. A member can, by placing his hand on both buttons, vote at once "Yes" and "No," and be thus numbered among the abstainers

THE TREASURY GIRL.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean writes: "The Treasury girl is not beautiful except with that old-fashioned style of beauty in vogue when the daughters of the house esteemed it a duty to be self-supporting institutions. She has not led-ure for the milder steets in shaded parlor and the prolonged devotion at the toilet bath which produce the langual demeanor and peachy complexion of that fancy article of women which our rich men marry to put on exhibition with their stately horses and brilliant equipages Mark them as they assemlde in the morning, each with a scarlet napkin of luncheon and perhaps a novel from the library of the Treasury, on whose hero, if she be more her thoughts to dwell when they ought to be occupied in her country's service. Her overdress is perhaps a trifle worn and fided, her headgear is more hurried than studied, and an

a fear lest she may be late. About nine o'clock in the morning they come one by one and straggling in by detachments; at three o'clock in the afterneon they depart altogether, and the number of them is overwhelming to contemplate They go home with a slow step, weariness on the brow and tak on the fingers. Laving this manner of life the Treasury gul has neither the time nor energy to devote to making herself brilliant, vivacious and far-mating, which is one of the most liferious excitions of a woman's experience. Yet there are these who are piquant exceptions, and who can come and copy by day and talk persulage, and tread the Boston by night all the gay and goldy season through, and then say. Oh, dear! when Lent comes along and frowns their discipation down. Sometimes one of these handmands of the Government takes a notion to get married, as all girls will; but more than ordinary inducements, such as love, for instance, need be offered them in return for sentimental than conscientions, she may allow themselves. Most of our women marry for the sake of a home and the certainty of a livelihood, but these, the girls of the departments, having these conditions assured them by their ability to headgear is more harried than studied, and an work, are enabled to include in the luxury of expression of anxiety and a hurried gait indicate marrying for love or not at all "



BAY ROBERTS .- CONCEPTION BAY. VIEW LOOKING WEST.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.] A GREAT PAINTER.

Imagine a robust peasant whose gestures and words are full of the flavor of youth; place on his white and abundant hair one of those marroon birettas with which Hans Holbein capped his portraits; throw a workingman's blouse over his solid shoulders; illumine his honest face with a candid smile; hook to his lips a briar-root pipe, and charge his bronzed hands with a palette and adozen of brushes, and you have Corot

No life was ever better filled. He worked always and everywhere. An early riser, like all those who go to bed betimes, he seized his pencils at the dawn and laid them aside only at nightfall. The coming of darknass always annoyed him, but he would say gaily:

"Well, well, the good God is putting out my lamp."

He then sorted his colors, doffed his blouse, and retired to a copious dinner, for, during the whole day, he had taken only a dish of soup, gorged with bread and floating with vegetables which the good Adèle, his housekeeper, served up to him regularly at eleven o'clock, on a little table, in a corner of his studio.

His last spoonful was scarcely swallowed when he returned to his work. He always sang while he painted. When he had reached the accessories of his landscape, he rose, studied his canvas, and took his final determination. He had seen by what details he should complete his work. He then sat down again before his easel, and humming, planted here and here the touches necessary to the general effect.

His remarks and experiences were very original. He would say:

"People are astonished that painters can spread upon a canvas which they almost touch with their noses, colors whose ensemble viewed at a distance produce such and such an effect. This is the result of experience. When one begins to paint, he daubs, and then he stands off from his easel to judge of the pell-mell at a distance. Then he returns to place other tones upon it, goes back, returns again until the work is finished. My first attempts thus cost me a walk of one hundred and fifty miles each. Later,



COROT, THE GREAT LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

with the aid of habit, I reduced my walks. Now my hand is so sure that I could name many of my paintings which I did not inspect until they were signed, framed and sold."

This great man who has been justly styled the first of modern landscapiats, was especially remarkable for the vagueness and ideality of his sketches. He felt and reproduced the poetry of cature. On this subject, he used to say:

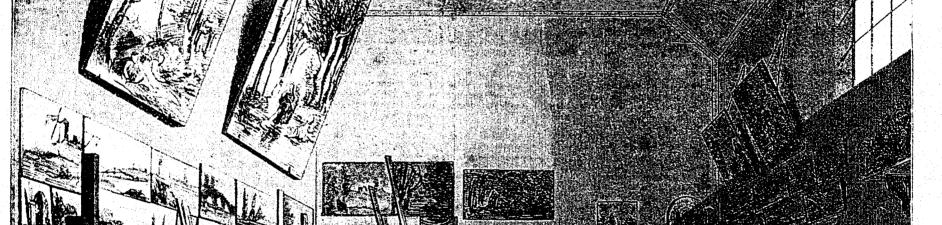
"In my youth, I was always furious when, wishing to paint a sky, I saw the clouds moving. Stop, I cried to them as Joseph said to the sun. But the clouds wound go on sailing through the azure, changing color and torm and mocking me with their metamorphoses. I have since learned a lesson from nature. An immoveable sky is no sky at all. The talent of the vainter consists precisely in rendering the change-tail that said the majorate movement of those rast luminous or marky masses which float through space, before the breath of the wind. I am delighted when a connoisseur tells me, looking at my canyas: 'your clouds run well.'"

through space, before the oreath of the wind. I am delighted when a connoisseur tells me, looking at my canvas: 'your clouds run well.'"

Corot adored the country. Fontainebleau had his sympathies, but he spent the greater part of the fine season at Coubron, near Drancy. The parish priest of the village was his best friend, they dined almost every evening together, and the master, who was an intrepid drinker, used to joke pleasantly at the sobriety of the abbé. He always returned to Paris from these excursions with his portfolio full of studies, out of which he produced those magnificent works which have made him immortal. He lived to the age of seventy-nine, painting to the last, and his last convases are his chief masterpieces.

A few weeks before his death, which took place last February, he underwent an operation for cancer in the stomach, but his powerful constitution was undermined. Through the open window at his bedside, he looked up and said:

But he was destined not to paint them His agony was long and painful. He continually agitated his right thumb after the manner of painters who wish to indicate the dominant points of their pictures. And it must be observed that Corot painted with his thumb. He used it as a flat knife to spread out tones on his canvas and to extinguish notes that were too vigorous. A few minutes before his death, he tossed somewhat on his mahogany bed, turned his face to the wall, fixedly gazed on the golden medal of honor which had been awarded him by his European colleagues, and gathering the fingers of his right hand into a sheaf, as if they were holding the brush, he made the sign of the painter. The nun who was attending him approached to see if he still breathed. Corot was dead.





COROT AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

THE LAW AND THE LADY: A NOVEL.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

AUTHOR OF "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," "THE MOONSTONE," "THE NEW MAGDALEN," ETC.

(From Author's MS, and Advance Sheets)

ENTRRED according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1874, by WILKLE COLLINS, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.]

PART II .- PARADISE REGAINED.

CHAPTER XLIX.

PAST AND FUTURE.

" Questions of the Second Group: relating to the Wife's Confession. First Question:—What prevented Dexter from destroying the letter, when he first discovered it under the dead woman's pillow?

"Answer:—The same motives which led him to resist the seizure of the Diary, and to give his evidence in the prisoner's favour at the rive his evidence in the prisoner's rayour at the Trial, induced him to preserve the letter, until the verdict was known. Looking back once more at his last words, as taken down by Mr. Berjamin, we may infer that if the verdict had been Guilty, he would not have hesitated to save the tapagent hyshead by producing the wife's the innocent husband by producing the wife's the innocent husband by producing the wife's confessior. There are degrees in all wickedness. Dexter was wicked enough to suppress the letter, which wounded his vanity by revealing him as an object tor loathing and contempt—but he was not on the scaffold. He was capable of exposing the rival whom be hated to the infamy and torture of a public accusation of murder; but, in the event of an adverse verdict, he shrank before the direr cruelty of letting him he shrank before the direr crueity of letting him be hanged. Reflect, in this connection, on what he must have suffered, villain as he was, when he first read the wife's confession. He when he first read the whie's confession. He had calculated on undermining her affection for her husband—and whither had his calculations led him? He had driven the woman whom he loved to the last dreadful refuge of death by suitable Give these considerations their

cide! Give these considerations their due weight; and you will understand that some little redeeming virtue might show itself, as the result even of this man's remonse.

"Second Question:—What motive influenced Miserrimus Dexter's conduct, when Mrs. (Valeria) Macallan informed him that she proposed re-opening the inquiry into the poisoning at Gleninch?

"Answer :—In all probability, Dexter's guilty fears suggested to him that he might have been watched, on the morning when he secretly en-tered the chamber in which the first Mrs. Eustered the chamber in which the first Mrs. Eustace lay dead. Feeling no scruples himself, to restrain him from listening at doors and looking through keyholes, he would be all the more ready to suspect other people of the same practices. With this dread in him, it would naturally occur to his mind that Mrs. Valeria might meet with the person who had watched him, and might hear all that the person had discovered—unless he led her astray at the outset of and might hear all that the person had discovered—unless he led her astray at the outset of her investigations. Her own jealous suspicions of Mrs. Beauly offered him the chance of easily doing this. And he was all the readier to profit by the chance, being himself animated by the most hostile feeling towards that lady. He knew her, as the enemy who destroyed the domestic peace of the mistress of the house; he loved the mistress of the house—and he hated her enemy, accordingly. The preserva-tion of his guilty secret, and the persecution of Mrs. Beauly; there you have the greater and the lesser motive of his conduct, in his relations with Mrs. Eustace the second!"

Benjamin laid down his notes, and took off his spectacles.

We have not thought it necessary to go fur-

"We have not thought it necessary to go rurther than this," he said. "Is there any point you on think of that is still left unexplained?" In flected. There was no point of any importance left nuexplained that I could remember. But there was one little matter, suggested by the recent allusions to Mr Beauly, which I wished if consible to have thoroughly cleared wished, if possible, to have thoroughly cleared

up,
"Have you and Mr. Playmore ever spoken together on the subject of my husband's former attachment to Mrs. Beauly!" I asked. "Has Mr. Playmore ever told you why Eustace did

not marry her, after the Trial?"

"I put that question to Mr. Playmore m) self," said Benjamin. "He answered it easily enough. Being your husband's confidential friend and adviser, he was consulted when Mr. Eustace wrote to Mrs. Beauly, after the Trial; an he repeated the substance of the letter, at my request. Would you like to hear what I remember of it,

I owned that I should like to hear it. What Benjamin thereupon told me, exactly coincided with what Miserrimus Dexter had told me—as related in the thirtieth chapter of my narrative. Mrs. Beauly had been a witness of the public degradation of my husband. That was enough in itself to prevent him from marrying her. with her, for the same reason which had led him to separate himself from me. Existence with a woman who knew that he had been tried for his lie as a murderer, was an existence which he had not resolution enough to face. The two accounts agreed in every particular. At last my jealous curiosity was pacified; and Benjamin was free to dismiss the past

* Note by the writer of the narrative;-

Look back for a further illustration of this point of view to the scene at Benjamin's house (Chapter XXXV.), where Dexter, in a moment of ungovernable agitation, betrays his own secret to Valeria.

His first inquiries related to Eustace. He asked if my husband had any suspicion of the proceedings which had taken place at Gleninch. I told him what had happened, and how I had contrived to put off the inevitable disclosure

for a time.

My old friend's face cleared up as he listened

to me.
"This will be good news for Mr, Playmore," he said. "Our excellent friend, the lawyer, is sorely afraid that our discoveries may compromise your position with your husband. On the one hand, he is naturally anxious to spare Mr. Eustace the distress which he must certainly feel, if he reads his first wife's confession. On the other hand, it is impossible, in justice, as Mr. Playmore puts it, to the unborn children of your marriage, to suppress a document which vindicates the memory of their father from the aspersion that the Scotch Verdict might otherwise see that wise cast on it."

I listened attentively. Benjamin had touched on a trouble which was still secretly preying on my mind.

"How does Mr. Playmore propose to meet

the difficulty?" I asked.

"He can only meet it in one way," Benjamin replied. "He proposes to seal up the original manuscript of the letter, and to add to it a plain statement of the circumstances under which it was discovered; supported by your signed attestation and mine, as witnesses to the facts. This done, he must leave it to you to take your husband into your confidence, at your own time. It will then be for Mr. Eustace to decide whether he will leave it with the seal unbroken, a an heirloom to his children, to be made public or not, at their discretion, when they are of age to think for themselves. Do you consent to this, my dear? or would you prefer that Mr. Playmore should see your husband, and act for you in the matter?"

I decided, without hesitation, to take the responsibility on myself. Where the question of guiding Eustace's decision was concerned, I considered my influence to be decidedly super-ior to the influence of Mr. Playmore. My choice met with Benjamin's full approval. He arrang-ed to write to Edinburgh, and relieve the lawyer's anxieties by that day's post.

The one last thing now left to be settled, re-

lated to our plans for returning to England. The doctors were the authorities on this subject. I promised to consult them about it, at their next visit to Eustace.

"Have you anothing more to say to me?" Benjamin inquired, as he opened his writing-

I thought of Miserrimus Dexter and Ariel: and I inquired if he had heard any news of them lately. My old friend signed, and warned me that I had touched on a painful subject.

"The best thing that can happen to that un-happy man, is likely to happen," he said. "The one change in him is a change that threatens paralysis. You may hear of his death before you get back to England."

"And Ariel?" I asked.
"Quite unaltered," Benjamin answered. "Perfeetly happy so long as she is with 'the Master.' From all I can hear of her, poor soul, she doesn't reckon Dexter among mortal beings. She laughs at the idea of his dying; and she waits patiently, in the firm persuasion that he will recognise her again,"

Benjamin's news saddened and silenced me. I left him to his letter.

C.APTER L.

THE LAST OF THE STORY.

In ten days more we returned to England, accompanied by Benjamin.

Mrs. Macallan's house in London offered us ample accommodation. We gladly availed our-selves of her proposal, when she invited us to stay with her until our child was born, and our

plans for the future were arranged. The sad news from the asylum (for which Benjamin had prepared my mind at Paris) reached me soon after our return to England. Miserrimus Dexter's release from the burden of life had come to him, by sow degrees. A few hours before he breathed his last, he railled for awhile, and recognised Ariel at his beds'de He feebly pronounced her name, and looked at her, and asked for me. They thought of sending for me, but it was too late. Before the messenger could be despatched, he said with a touch of his old self-importance, "Silence all of you! my brains are weary; I am going to sleep." He closed his eyes in slumber, and never woke again. So for this man too the end came mercifully, without grief or pain! So that strange and many-sided life—with its guilt and its misery, its fiful flashes of poetry and humour, its fantastic galety, cruelty, and vanity—ran its destined course, and faded out like a dream!

Alas for Ariel! She had lived for the Master what more could she do, now the Master was gone? She could die for him.

They had mercifully allowed her to attend the funeral of Miserrimus Dexter—in the hope that the ceremony might avail to convince her of his death. The anticipation was not realised; she still persisted in denying that "the Master," had left her. They were obliged to restrain the poor creature by force, when the comm was

from further consideration, and to approach the lowered into the grave; and they could only remore critical and more interesting topic of the move her from the cemetery, by the same means, when the burial service was over. From that time, her life alternated, for a few weeks, between fits of raving delirium, and intervals of lethargic repose. At the annual ball given in the asylum, when the strict superintendence of the patients was in some degree relaxed, the alarm was raised, a little before midnight, that Ariel was missing. The nurse in charge had left her asleep, and had yielded to the temptation of going downstairs to look at the dancing. When the woman returned to her post, Ariel was gone. The presence of strangers, and the confusion incidental to the festival, offered her facilities for escaping which would not have presented themselves at any other time. That night the search for her proved to be useless. The next morning brought with it the last touching and terrible tidings of her. She had strayed back to the burial-ground; and she had been found towards sunrise, dead of cold and exposure, on Miserrimus Dexter's grave. Faithful to the last, Ariel had followed the Master! Faithful to the last, Ariel had died on the Mas-

Having written these sad words, I turn wil-

lingly to a less painful theme.

Events had separated me from Major Fitz-David, after the date of the dinner-party which had witnessed my memorable meeting with Lady Clarinda. From that time, I heard little or nothing of the Major; and I am ashamed to say I had almost entirely forgotten hlm-when I was reminded of the modern Don Juan, by the amazing appearance of wedding-cards, addressed to me at my mother-in-law's house! The Major had settled in life at last. And, more wonderful still, the Major had chosen as the lawful ruler of his household and himself—"the future Queen of Song;" the roun l-eyel over-dressed young lady with the strident soprano voice!

We paid our visit of congratulation in due form; and we really did feel for Major Fitz. David.

The ordeal of marriage had so changed my gay and gallant admirer of former times, that I hardly knew him again. He had lost all his pretensions to youth; he had become, hopelessly and undisguisedly, an old man. Standing behind the chair on which his imperious young wife sat enthroned, he looked at her submissively between every two words that he addressed to me, as if he walted for her permission to open his lips and speak. Whenever she interrupted him-and she did it, over and over again, without ceremony—he submitted with a senile docility and admiration, at once absurd and shocking to see.

"Isn't she beautiful?" he said to me (in his wife's hearing!). "What a figure and what a voice! You remember her voice? It's a loss, my dear lady, and irretrievable loss, to the operatic stage! Do you know, when I think what that grand creature might have done, I sometimes ask myself if I really had any right to marry her, I feel, upon my honour I feel, as if I had committed a fraud on the public!"

As for the favoured object of this quaint mixture of admiration and regret, she was pleased to receive me graciously, as an old friend, While Eustace was talking to the Major, the bride drew me aside out of their hearing, and explained her motives for marrying, with a candour which was positively shameless.

"You see we are a large family at home, quite unprovided for!" this odious young woman whispered in my ear. "It's all very well to talk about my being a 'Queen of Song' and the rest of it. Lord bles you, I have been often enough to the opera, and I have learnt enough of my music-master, to know what it takes to me a flue singer. I haven't the patience to work at it as those foreign women do: a parcel of brazen-faced Jezebels—I hate them. No! no! between you and me, it was a great deal easier to get the money by marrying the old easier to get the money by marrying the old gentleman. Here I am, provided for—and there's all my family provided for, too,—and nothing to do but to spend the money. I am fond of my family: I'm a good daughter and sister—I am! See how I'm dressed; look at the furniture; I haven't played my cards badly, have I? It's a great advantage to marry an old man—you can twist him round your little finger. Happy? Oh, yes! I'm quite happy; and I hope you are, too. Where are you living now? I shall call soon, and have a long gossip with you. I always had a sort of liking for you, and (now I'm as good as you are) I want e friends

I made a short and civil reply to this; determining inwardly that when she did visit me, she should get no farther than the house-door. I don't scrupie to say that I was thoroughly disgusted with her. When a woman sells herseld to a man, that vile bargain is none the less infamous (to my mind), because it happens to made under the sauction of the Church and the

As I sit at the desk thinking, the picture of the Major and his wife vanishes from my memory-and the last scene in my story comes slowly into view.

The place is my bedroom. The persons (both if you will be pleased to excuse them, in bed) are myself and my son. He is already three weeks old; and he is now lying fast asleep by his mother's side. My good Uncle Starkweather is coming to London to baptise him, Mrs. Macallan will be his godmother; and his godfathers will be Benjamin and Mr. Playmore. I wonder whether my christening will pass off more merrlly than my wedding?

The doctor has just left the house, in some The doctor has just left the nouse, in some little perplexity about me. He has found me reclining as usual (latterly) in my arm-chair; but, on this particular day, he has detected symptoms of exhaustion, which he finds quite unaccountable under the circumstances, and which warn him to exert his authority by sending me back to my bed.

The truth is that I have no taken the doctor

into my confidence. There are two causes for those signs of exhaustion which have surprised my medical attendant—and the names of them are : Anxiety and Suspense.

On this day, I have at last summoned courage enough to perform the promise which I made to my husband in Paris He is informed, by this time, how his wife's confession was discovered. He knows (on Mr. Playmore's authority), that the letter may be made the means, if he so wills it of publicly yindidating he to if he so wills it, of publicly vindidating his in-nocence in a Court of Law. And, last and most important of all, he is now aware that the Con-fession itself has been kept a sealed secret from him, out of compassionate regard for his own peace of mind, as well as for the memory or the unhappy woman who was once his wife.

These necessary disclosures I have communicated to my husband—not by word of mouth; when the time came, I shrank from speaking to him personally of his first wife—but by a written statement of the circumstances, taken mainly ont of my latters received in Paris from mainly ont of my letters received in Paris, from Benjamin and Mr. Playmore. He has now had ample time to read all that I have written to him, and to reflect on it in the retirement of his own study. I am waiting, with the fatal letter in my hand—and my mother-in-law is waiting in the next room to me—to hear from his own lips whether he decides to break the seal or not.

The minutes pass; and still we fail to hear his footstep on the stairs. My doubts as to which way his decision may turn, affect me more and more uneasty the longer I wait. The very possession of the letter, in the present excited states of my nerves, oppresses and revolts me. I shrink from touching it, or looking at it. I move it about restlessly from place to place on the bed, and still I cannot keep it out of mind. At last, an odd fancy strikes me. I lift up one of the baby's hands, and put the letter under it—and so associate that dreadful record of sin and misery with something innocent and

or sit and misery with something innocent and pratty that seems to hallow and to purify it.

The minutes pass; the half-hour longer strikes from the clock on the chimney-piece; and at last I hear him! He knocks softly and opens the door.

He is deadly pale; I fancy I can detect traces of tears on his cheeks. But no outward signs of agitation escape him, as he takes his seat by my side. I can see that he has waited until he

could control himself—for my sake.

He takes my hand, and kisses me tenderly.

"Valeria!" he says. "Let me once more ask you to forgive what i said, and did, in the byegone time. If I understand nothing else, my love, I understand this:—The proof of my innocence has been found; and I owe it entirely to the courage and the devotion of my wife!"

I wait a little, to enjoy the fuel luxury ins him say those words—to revel in the love and gratitude that moisten his dear eyes as they look at me. Then, I rouse my resolution, and put the momentous question on which our future depends.

"Do you wish to see the letter, Eustace?" Instead of answering directly, he questions me in his turn.

"Have got the letter here?"
"Yes."

Sealed up?"

Sealed up."

He waits a little, considering what he is to say next, before he says it.
"Let me be sure that I know exactly what it

is I have to decide," he proceeds. "Suppose I insist on reading the letter——?"

"I am not thinking of myself," he says, " I am thinking of my dead wife. If I give up the public vindication of my innocence, in my own life-time—if I leave the seal of the letter unbroken-do you say, as Mr. Playmore says, that I shall be acting mercifully and tenderly to-wards the memory of mv wife?"

"Oh, Eustace, there cannot be the shadow a doubt of it!"

"Shall I be making some little atonement for any pain that I may have thoughtessly caused her to suffer in her lifetime?"

"Yes! Ves!"

"And, Valeria—shall I please You?" "My darling, you will enchant me!"
"Where is the letter?"

"In your son's hand, Eustage."

He goes round to the other side of the bed, nd lifts the baby's little pink hand to his lips. For a while, he waits so, in sad and secret com-munion with himself. I see his mother softly open the door, and watch him as I am watching him. In a moment more, our suspense is at an end. With a heavy sigh, he lays the child's hand back again on the sealed letter; and, by that one little action, says (as if in words) to

his son:—"I leave it to You!"

And so it ended! Not as I thought it would end; not perhaps as you thought it would end. What do we know of our own lives? What do we know of the fulfilment of our dearest wishes?

God knows—and that is the best.

Must I shut up the paper? Yes. There is nothing more for you to read, or for me to say.

Except this—as a postcript. Don't bear hardly, good people, on the follies and the errors of my husband's life. Abuse me as much as you please. But pray think kindly of Eustace, for

THE END.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MARCH 23.—The Nottingham Spring Handicap, run esterday, was adjudged to Castlewellan, who came in Yesterday, was adjudged to Castlewellan, who came in second, the first horse being disqualified.

John Mitchell was buried at Newry yesterday. Exciting placards had been distributed among the crowd, but the conditions of the con

citing placards had been distributed among the count, but perfect order was maintained.

Don Carlos threatens to bring Gen. Cabrera before a military tribunal, if he can catch him. Admiral Polo and Gen. Roda have also joined the Royalists.

MARCH 22.-The Coolie labourers at Morant Bay, amaica, are rioting. Count de Jarnac, the French-Ambassador in London.

Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador in London. died to-night after a short illness.

A true bill for libel has been found in the case of Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribuae and ex-Governor Shepherd.

Gen. Sir Charles Yorke has been appointed Constable of the Tower, in the place of the late Field Marshal Sir William Gomm.

The United States Government is going to send a competent geologist to test the reported mineral wealth of the Black Hills country. Negotiations are to be entered into with the Sioux for the cession of the territory.

MARCH 24.—The special session of the United States Senate was adjourned yesterday.

Don Carlos has called into military service all males in the Province of Navarre over 18 years of age.

The Japanese Government announce their intention of restoring their coast fortifications at all important points.

The Bank of Hong Kong and Shanghai is reported to have lost upwards of \$1,000,000 on its last year's transac-

tions.

The cotton masters of North Lancashire held a caucus yesterday, and threaten a general lock-out unless those on strike return to work unconditionally.

The Pekin Gazette says the King of Burmsh has oftered to re-establish the custom (in abeyance for the last two centuries) of seuding tribute in acknowledgment of Chiness supremacy.

The Chinese object to an increased tax on rice. Ten thousand farmers took the matter in hand lately, and the measure was accordingly repealed. They are also averse to any innovation in the shape of the telegraph, and attacked the laborers and pulled down the poles for the line from Amoy to Foochoo.

MARCH 25.—Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lunea-

Gen. Campos has again defeated the Carlists, who lost

300 men.

The motion in favour of Eastern Railway Extension in Nova Scotia was passed by the Assembly of that Province yesterday, without a division.

The Prussian Government contemplate so extending the provisions of the law against Jesunts as to make it operate against other religious orders.

John Martin, M. P. for Meath, in the Imperial House of Commons, is not unlikely to become another victim to the excitement consequent upon the death of John Mitchell.

The billiard match between Vigneaux and Dion, played last night in New York, was won by Vigneaux by 57 points

His highest run was 78, while Dion's best break was 119.

ed last night in New York, was won by Vigneaux by 57 points. His highest run was 78, while Dion's best break was 119.

Wilkesbarre, the centre of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, is threatened with a coal famine. The article is to be obtained from one mine only, which is unable to fill half the orders.

The Penitentiary Bill—a measure introduced by the Government—was passed by the Senate last night in Committee of the Whole, only by the Chairman's casting vote. It is said the Bill is likely to be defeated at a later stage.

MARCH 26.—A despatch from Melbourne says twenty Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia. The new bridge erected by the Eric Railway Company over the Delaware River at Port Jervis, to replace the one recently destroyed by the floods, was completed yesterday.

Walter P. Jenney has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to make a geological survey of the Black Hills country, and report upon the alleged mineral wealth of the district.

MARCH 27.—Don Carlos is in financial extremities. His supporters declare they are unable to make further sacrifices, and that Don Carlos should procure additional funds from abroad, if he wishes to carry on the war. A Galveston Texas, despatch gives particulars of a raid by a band of Mexicans on Corpus Christi, who robbed several stores and took a number of prisoners. Instructions will be immediately issued from the War Department to the commanding officer in Texas to deal summarity with the raiders.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MISS ROSE HERSEE, whose friends kindly term her "the favourite English prims donna," has married Mr. Arthur Howell the well-known performer on the

MR. GYE is reported to have at last found a true "tenore leggiero" at Rome. Bolis and La Marianni are engaged for America. Herr Carl Rosa is in Milan recruiting artists for his provincial tour in England.

ARTISTIC.

GUSTAVE DORE is now engaged in painting a huge picture for the next "salon." The subject is kept secret.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the erection of a memorial to the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennet, in his native town, Sheffield.

THE death is announced of the Infant Don Sebastian de Bourbon, a collector of works of art and writer in the Gazette des Beaux-Arts on oils and varishes employed in art.

.

MR. EWING, the sculptor, of Glasgow, is engaged upon the long-expected statue of Burns, which is now rapidly nearing completion. The head is said to be magnificently moulded.

. M. CARPEAUX'S latest piece of sculpture, intended for the approaching Salon Exhibition at Paris, is now finished. The subject is "Eve Tempted by the Evil Spirit,"

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

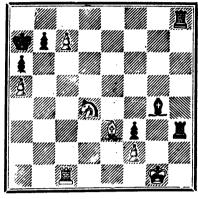
P Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspowill be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. P. Whitby, Ont.—Solution of Problem No. 10 received. Correct.

O. Trempe, Montreal —Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 10 received. Correct.

PROBLEM No. 13. By Allgaier. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 11. BLACK.

WHITE. 1. B to Q Kt 6 2. B to K Kt sq

R to Q R 8th (A) R takes R (A)

1. B to Q Kt 6th

K takes B K moves

R takes r (vn.,
 K to K Kt sq
 And the game is drawn.

Solution of Problem for Young Players.

No. 10. WHITE.

K to K Kt 2nd
 Q to K 6th (ch)
 Kt to K R 3rd (ch) Mate.

BLACK. K takes P
 K to K B 5th

Kat K B 6th.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.-No. 11. WHITE. BLACK.

Kat K 6th Rat K R 2nd Kt at Q Kt 3rd Pawns at K B 2 and Q B

White playing first, to checkmate in three moves. GAME 18th.

Played in Paris between M. Kieseritzky and M. Schul-

Queen's Gambit refused.

WHITE. BLACK. BLACK.
P to Q 4
P to Q B4 [a]
Q takes P
P takes P
Q to Q R 4
Q Kt to B 3
Q B to Q 2
Q takes Q
Castles
Q Kt to Kt 5
R takes B
P to K B 3
P to K B 3
P to K B 3
P to K B 3 1. P to Q 4
2. P to Q B 4
3. Q B P takes P
4. P to K 3
5. Q K t to B 3 Q Kt to B 3 Q takes P (b) K B to Q Kt 5 Q to Q R 4 K B takes Q K Kt to B 3 10 K Kt to B S
11. B takes B (ch)
12. K to K 2
13. Q B to Q 2
14. P to Q R 3
15. P to Q R 4
16. Q R to Q R 2
17. K Kt to Q 4
18. P to K B 3
19. K R to K B 8q
20. P takes K t
21. Kt to Q K t
22. R takes P
23. B to K 3 Kt to Q 6 P to K B 4 P to K 5 P to K Kt 3 Q Kt to K B 5 [ch] R takes Kt R takes Kt
P takes F [ch]
QR to K5 [ch]
K to Q K tsq
P to Q R 3
K to Q R sq
B to K K t 2
K R to Q 8 [ch]
QR takes Q Ki P
Kt to K 5 [ch]
K R to Q 7 [ch]
K R to Q 7 [ch]
K R to B 3
K to Q K sq
R takes Q B
Kt to K 5
P to K 7 22. R takes P
23. B to K 3
24. K to K B sq
25. B to Q 7 (ch)
26. B to Q 4
27. P to Q R 4 (c)
28. B to Q Kt 6
29. K to K B 2.
30. Q R to Q B 2 (d)
31. K to K 2
32. R takes R
33. R to Q 3
34. K to Q B 7 (ch)
35. K t takes R
37. R to Q 7 Kt to K 5
P to K R 3
Kt to Q B 4 {ch}
Kt to K 5 [e]
B to Q B 6
B to Q 7
K to Q 2
K to Q 2
K B takes K B P
K to Q B 8q
K to Q B 8q
K to Q 86 [cr]
K to Q sq
P to K K 4
B takes K R P 36. Kt taken R

37. R to Q 7

38. K to Q 3

39. K to Q 3

40. K to Q 5

41. R to K B 7

42. R to K B 8 (ch)

43. K to Q R 8 (ch)

44. R to Q K t 8

5 R taken O K t P 43. Ktto QR8 (ch)
44. Rto QK8
45. R takes QKt P (ch)
46. Rto KKt 7
47. Kto QB6
48. Pto QR5
49. Ktto QB7
50. Rto Q7 ch)
51. Ktto K6
52. Ktto QB5
53. Kttakes QKt P (ch)
54. Ktto QB5
55. Rto Q3
56. Ktto QR4
57. Ktto QB5
58. Ktto QB6
69. Rto QR4
58. Ktto QB6
60. Rto QR8 (ch)
61. Ktto Q6
62. Kto Q5
63. Ktto QB8
64. Rtakes B (ch)
65. Pto QR6
66. Rto QK7 (ch and wins
[a] A novel way of refusing th B takes K R P B takes K R P
K to Q B eq
K to Q K t sq
P to K Kt 5
K to Q R sq
B to K Kt 8
Kt to K 5
K to Q R 2
K to Q R 3
Kt to Q R 4
Kt to Q K 6
B to Q R 2
K to Q K 6
B to Q R 2
K to Q K 6
K to Q K 5
K to Q K 6

[a] A novel way of refusing the Queen's Gambit.

[b] Taking with the Pawn seems better. Very well played. Black cannot safely take the

Knight.

[d] The position now becomes very interesting.

[e] Black dures not take the Rook. [f] Slow but sure.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District and City of
Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE E. DESBARATS

ON TUESDAY, the sixth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 27th February, 1875.

11-10-5-112 GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

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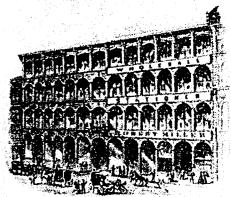
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