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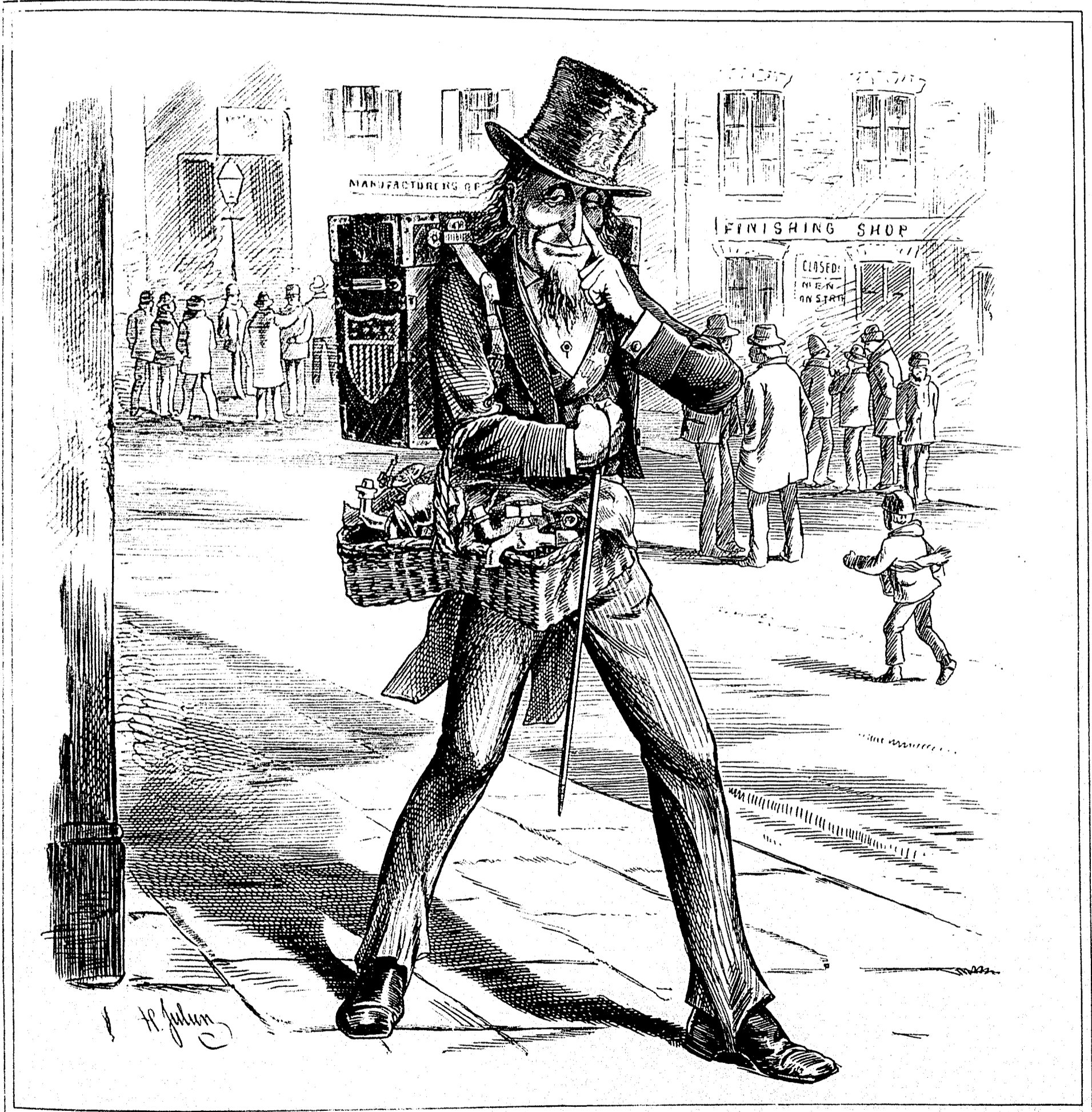
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Wholesale News

Vol. XI.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

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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!

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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 CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, February 13th, 1875.

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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 Commons on the vexed question of divorce. Mr. DE COSMOS having moved the establishment of a Dominion Divorce Court, rallied only five voices in his favor, while one hundred and thirty-four declared against him. The speeches made were no less satisfactory than the vote. It is due to Mr. DE COSMOS to say that he based his resolution not on the merits of the abstract question of divorce itself, but on the desirability of transferring jurisdiction in the matter from Parliament, as at present, to a judicial tribunal nominated *ad hoc*. Mr. MACKENZIE argued the point on this same ground, questioning its opportuneness and stating that though he had personally no objection to the establishment of such courts, he did not desire to afford additional facilities for obtaining divorces. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD went on higher ground to the principle itself. He did not see that there was any necessity for divorce courts in Canada, and, while he would not go so far as to say that there should be no divorce granted, he thought they should not encourage divorce in this country. Happily we had very few divorce cases here, and very little time was spent over them in Parliament; but he thought that that time was well spent, if by spending it they could spare Canada the curse of a Divorce Court. In England there was a reason for establishing such a court, which was the enormous cost of getting a private bill through the Parliament of that country. Here there was no such reason, as the expense of getting a private bill through Parliament was very small.

But the ablest speech of the debate was that of Mr. CAUCHON. The member for Quebec Centre declared that divorce was a social disease, and that if we established a Divorce Court, as they had in England and the United States, it would prove a social epidemic. There was nothing so inviting as a court of that kind for people to marry without any consideration or reflection, and then to procure a divorce at ease. There was divorce in the Roman

Law, but it was not in accord with the feelings of the people, and was not during a long period carried into effect; but after 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 question 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 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. MIDDLEMORE of Birmingham has been engaged in the same work. In Canada the impression has been that this work, with a very slight percentage of failure, has been beneficent. But accounts in a different sense appear to have reached England; and last year, the Imperial Government sent out an Inspector, Mr. ANDREW DOYLE, to make a report on the condition of these children in Canada. He has made an adverse one which has created sensation among all those interested in this species of immigration; and the Government and a Committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa, are now engaged in making an examination into his statements.

Mr. DOYLE'S report is altogether too long for publication in these columns, or even to give a full abstract of it. But we may say generally, that he states he visited about 400 of the children, that is, not more than about one-eighth of the whole of those who are settled throughout the country. He alleges however, that such an inspection enabled him to judge of the character of the whole. His judgment is very unfavourable. He states that neither Miss RYE nor Miss MACPHERSON have lived up to their professions; that they have in fact obtained the workhouse children under false pretenses; that the training of the children previously to putting them in places has not been sufficient; that sufficient care is not taken of them on ship-board; that on their arrival at the Home they are got rid of as soon as possible; that many of them are made to suffer hardships in their situations; that many turn out badly and run into vicious ways; and in some neighbourhoods their presence is regarded as an evil and a nuisance. Further, Mr. DOYLE more than insinuates that the two ladies we have named, make a lucrative trade out of the emigration of this kind of pauper and "gutter" children. He states that in the case of the former they get £8. 8s., stg., from the Poor Law Guardians with each child; and then get Passenger Warrants from the Dominion Government for £3. 5s., and £2. 5s.; also

£1 4s. 8d., from the Ontario Government; and Railway fare from Quebec to their points of destination free.

Such is the general purport of Mr. DOYLE'S report; and, as a whole, we are satisfied that it is very unfair. Both Miss RYE and Miss MACPHERSON have been up before the Immigration Committee to rebut the statements contained in it. Miss RYE admitted that about 3 per cent. of her children had turned out failures. Miss MACPHERSON denied that the proportion in hers was even so much as this. But such a proportion of failure would not be a large one. We should have expected more, and been yet prepared to call the scheme successful. Both ladies denied that they had made any money out of their emigration labours. Miss MACPHERSON presented her accounts to the Committee; and Miss RYE promised to furnish hers.

The Hon. Mr. VAN, Minister of Militia, introduced Miss RYE to the Committee, and declared that the efforts of this lady in Nova Scotia had been eminently successful. He said that the demand for the children was in excess of the supply; and that the people of Nova Scotia greatly desired to have the movement continued. Mr. JAMES YOUNG, M. P., the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, made similar statements with respect to Miss MACPHERSON'S Home, at Galt, Ont. Mr. WHITE, M. P., for Hastings, and the Hon. BILLY FLINT made similar statements with regard to the Belleville Home. And Mr. THOMPSON, M. P., Mr. PLUMB, M. P., and other members spoke in the highest terms, from personal observation, of the working of Miss RYE'S Niagara Home. Mr. PERRIS, M. P., was scarcely less enthusiastic in his testimony as to the working of the Miss MACPHERSON Home, at Knowlton, Que. And later Mr. JUSTICE DUNKIN appeared before the Committee. His testimony was very valuable as to the thorough efficiency of the Knowlton Home and the care of the children after being placed out.

So far then Mr. DOYLE has been considerably damaged by the Committee; but in view of his official position and the nature of his report, it may be doubted whether a more detailed reply, founded upon an inspection, will not be necessary to meet its allegations, and so induce the Guardians in England to allow the work to which we have referred to continue.

Mr. DOYLE himself admits that under proper restrictions the emigration of these children may be of advantage to all concerned. But he thinks that there should be Homes in Canada under Government control in which the children should be trained for some months before being placed out; and that a regular Government inspection should be maintained after they are placed out. We doubt if the kind of Homes suggested would be at all adapted to the genius of this country; but there might not be any serious difficulty in providing for a periodic inspection of the children, for some time after being placed out.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

In the interesting account of our special correspondent, "Six Months in the Wilds of the North West," which has appeared in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, for some weeks past, and which will be continued for some weeks longer, a graphic description was given of the ravages of the grasshopper in those distant regions. The subject is one which has attracted wide and painful attention. The devastation from this cause was so great in Nebraska, last summer, that subscriptions throughout the United States and Canada had to be made to offer some alleviation to the destitute sufferers. Chief Justice Wood, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at Winnipeg, a few weeks ago, attached so much importance to this plague, that he predicted the prosperity of Manitoba, only on the condition that the fell visitation of grasshoppers would not be renewed. In view of these circumstances, we were pleased

to find attention drawn to the topic by Professor BELL, of the Geological Survey, who saw these insects at their work in the North West, during the last two years. In a most interesting lecture which we hope to see published in pamphlet form and widely circulated—delivered before the Natural History Society, of this city, on the 25th ult., the learned Professor went into all desirable details concerning the grasshopper plague of the North West. He began by stating that among the hundreds of species of grasshoppers and locusts in North America, only three appeared to be migratory. Of these, the hateful grasshopper, *C. spretus*, performs all the dreadful ravages in the Western Territories and Manitoba. Another species, closely resembling this one, is common all over Canada, and has occasionally done some damage in New England. The heaviest devastations in California are due to the third of the migratory species.

Professor BELL states that the movements and habits of the first of these insects, the one with which we are particularly interested, are not thoroughly known. It does not seem capable of propagating itself continuously when far away from its permanent home, among the mountains in the South West, and perhaps also on the high and plains of the Western Territories. Its visitations of the low-lying eastern and northern regions, approaching the Mississippi and the Saskatchewan Rivers, last only from one to three years. The old insects arrive one season and deposit their eggs in the ground, and the next Spring the young hatch out and destroy the crops. They fly only during a few hours on warm sunny days and rest at night and during cool or dull weather. Hunger is the cause of their migrations, which are guided by no kind of regularity. They prefer to follow river courses and the more verdant sections of country.

The lecturer then went into the history of the periodical irruptions of these insects. According to him, there have been seven grasshopper visitations of the North West Territory, since the foundation of the Red River settlement in 1812, most of them having occurred of late years, but there has been one period of exemption of nearly forty years, or from 1818-19 till 1857-58. The plague always lasted two years. The old grasshoppers arrived the first, and the young brood hatched out the second. The larvæ came forth in Manitoba, about the end of May, and the insects arrived at maturity by the beginning of August, soon after which they took wing and went South.

By far the most useful portion of the lecture is that which refers to the means of destroying these insects, or guarding against their ravages. Professor BELL tells us that they may be attacked in all the stages of their existences. They are absolutely dependent on the weather and have many living enemies, especially among other insects, which attack the eggs, the larvæ and the adults, destroying great numbers. The efforts of man can be most effectually directed 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 sowing a greater area the farmers might enjoy plenty, even after suffering a certain amount of loss. Professor BELL does not think the grasshopper plague need be a bug bear in the way of the development of the North West Territory. The young insects may be looked for again this Spring, but the chances are that we shall next have a succession of years of plenty, and freedom from the scourge; and that, gradually, even when the grasshoppers do appear, their ravages will cease to be seriously felt.

This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Still, after all said and done, we fear we have not heard the last of the entomological plague. Certainly, a few more such visitations, as those of last year, and the hopes of immigration to the North West will be in a great measure thwarted.

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 nitro-glycerine 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 betimes.

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's City 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 overridden 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 at 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:

"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:

"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 me why 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 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 to play.
Slowly they faded, till one summer night
Found their dead faces all silent 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 kind;
If they would stop him from drinking, then
I should be very happy again.
Is it a late, temperance man? Please try.
Or poor little Bessie must soon starve and die.
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 confidently 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 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.

Taking her child by the hand she turned to 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 was broken by the proprietor, who exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, that lady was right, and I have sold my last glass of whiskey; if any one of you want anymore you will have to go elsewhere."

"And I have drunk my last glass of whiskey," 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 homeopathic 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 Champs Elysees, myself, but since I went, rather 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 carelessly, in answer to my eager question, 'Have you seen the panorama?' 'No, we don't care much for 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 showman. 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, and 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 'leeward' side of a twig or small branch, or upon its top, and then, turning her abdomen outward, expresses 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 SOUFFLES.—Cut the potatoes in flat layers, fry them, let them get cold, re-fry them in boiling fat, and the feat is accomplished.

SUGAR SNAFS.—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 lard and nitric acid, stir 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 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 boiling 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 griddle of fine wire bars, and toast them over the fire, on each side alternately, until they be done crisp.

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 saucepan 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, salt, 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 cheap fish—the plaice would be boiled, and the meat of the fish eaten, and the liquor and bones of the fish thrown away. If the remains of the fish be put 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 flour if with onions and pepper, and have a 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 restorative.

CHILDREN'S DINNERS.—Suet puddings are capital for hungry boys. Dr. Chavasse says: "A well-boiled suet pudding is one of the best puddings a child can have; it is, in point of fact, meat and fatuous 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 favourites with my children; and so is a plain suet pudding made in the form of a "rolley-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 ought 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 cocoa; they like it, and I am sure it suits them, for they are rosy and blooming. It is made with water, with sugar and milk to taste. They eat bread and butter, biscuits, gingerbread nuts, and sometimes sponge cake, or jam or honey.



A BAND OF SIOUX ON THE MARCH.
SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

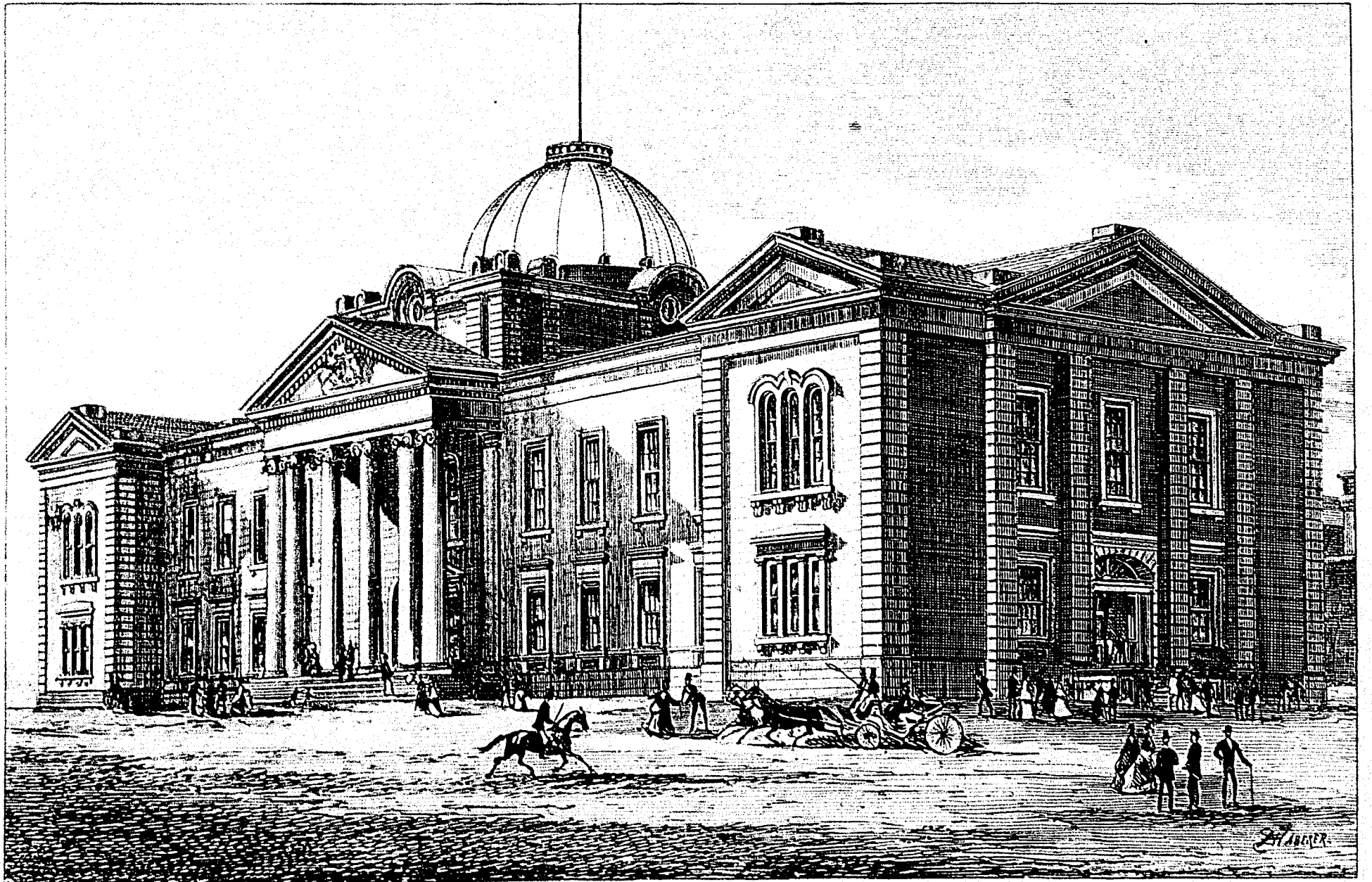
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 223.—THE LATE BISHOP RICHARDSON OF THE M. E. CHURCH.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN AND FRASER.



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



KINGSTON.—THE COURT HOUSE LATELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.





PEINT PAR C. DEJONGHE.

GRAVÉ PAR C. A. DEBLOIS.

Lea Pecquée.

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 loyalty. 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 custom-house 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."

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 Hempriggs 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. 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 man for the place that he was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Featherstone has been and is 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 institutions 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 buildings 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 amusing, 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.

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 that can 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 *Philharmonic 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.

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. Heindl 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 solo-players, 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.

ALBANY'S STAGE NAME.

A writer in the *Albany Journal* contributes the following concerning Mlle. Albany's (Miss Lajeunesse) choice of a *nom de theatre*. "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 enforcement 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 renowned 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 sequestered 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 statements 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 movements which ensure the oxygenation of the blood, is one on which many have acted without knowing 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, 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 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 iambs, 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 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 articulating; 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 breath 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 caesura 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 syllable verse, that of Chapman's "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 syllable line. The twelve syllable line that of Drayton's "Polyolbion," is almost intolerable, from its essentially unphysiological 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 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 floriculture, 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 flower culture in our large cities is also very important. 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 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 Fonville, both were discovered 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 oil 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 intelligent 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 Vienna 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.

MOTTO for the married—"Never *dis-pair*."

THE best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by staves.

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 risk.

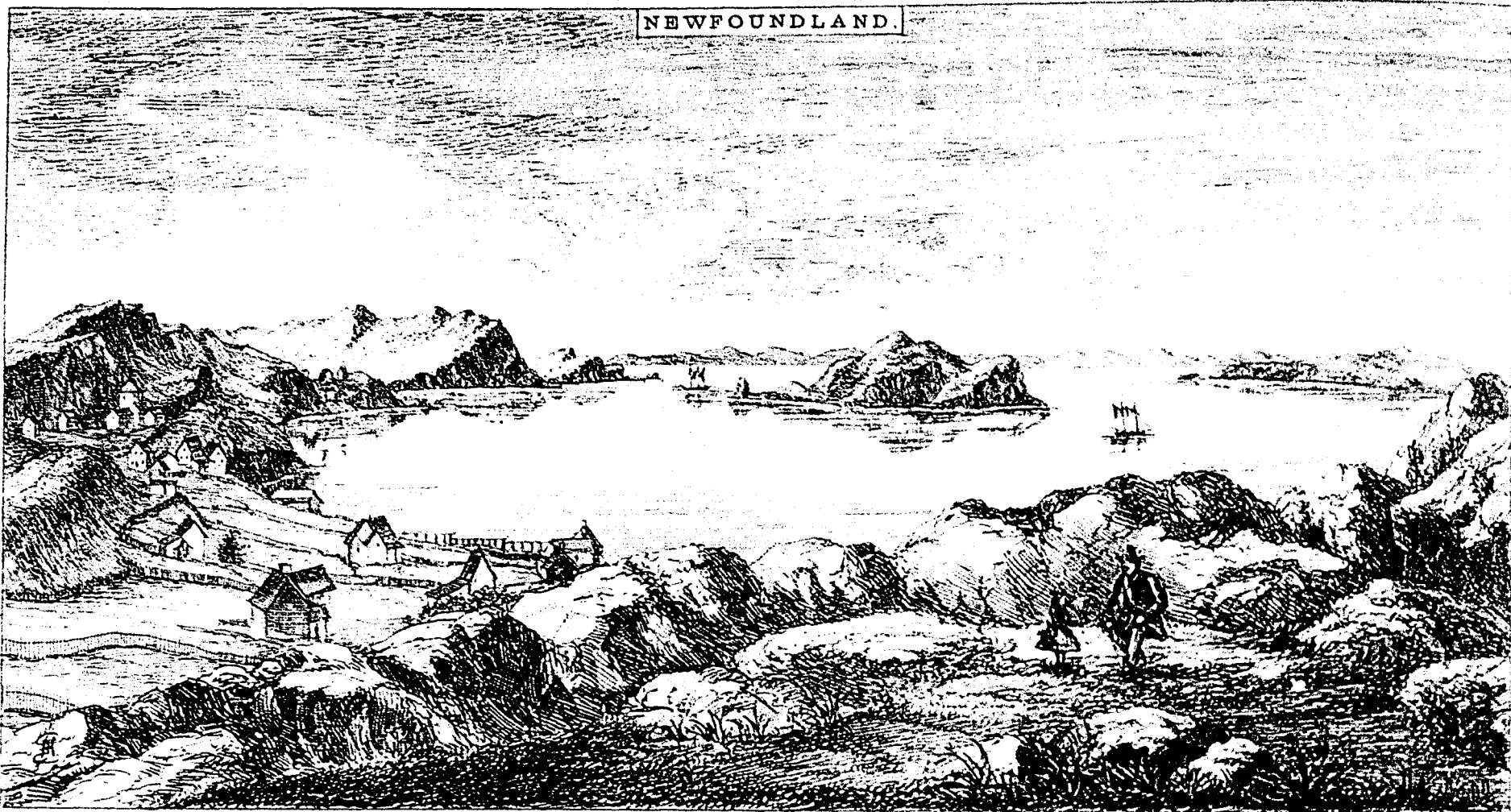
CALL a girl a young witch and she is pleased; call an elderly woman an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

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 old-fashioned 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.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

BAY ROBERTS.—CONCEPTION BAY.

VIEW LOOKING EAST.

VOTING IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The present system of voting in the French Chambers being found both awkward and unsatisfactory, 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 ivory 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 ball, 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

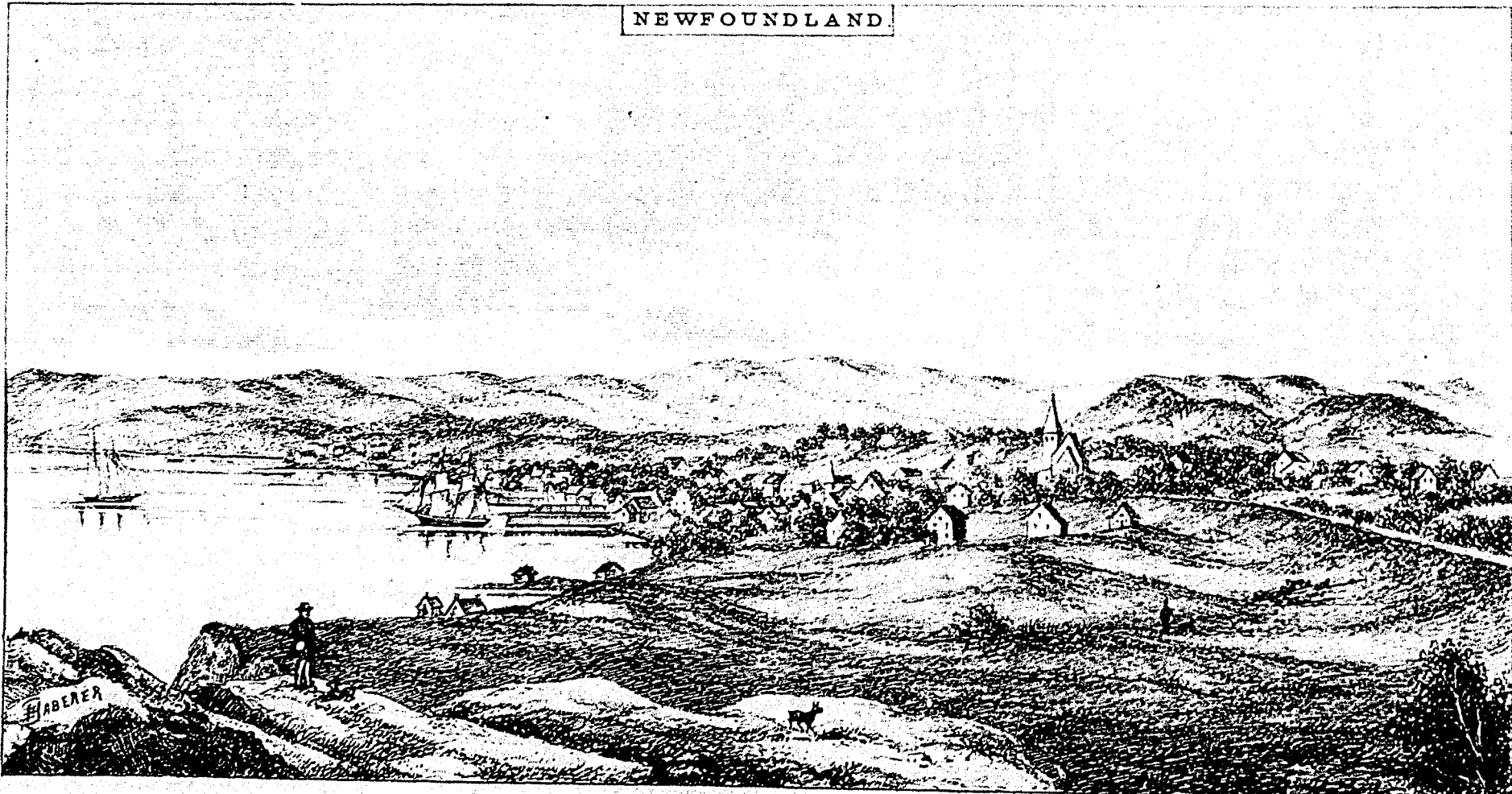
number of balls is indicated by the weight. Finally, by turning a handle all the balls which have not been used are let out, and they give the number of members who have abstained or were absent when the vote was taken. Nothing can be more simple. M. Jaquin has offered to set up his apparatus in the 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 true. 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 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 leisure for the midday siesta in shaded parlor and the prolonged devotion at the toilet bath which produce the languid demeanor and peachy complexion of that fancy article of women which our rich men yearly to put on exhibition with their stately horses and brilliant equipages. Mark them as they assemble 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 sentimental than conscientious, she may allow her thoughts to dwell when they ought to be occupied in her country's service. Her overdress is perhaps a trifle worn and faded, her headgear is more hurried than studied, and an expression of anxiety and a hurried gait indicate

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 afternoon they depart altogether, and the number of them is overwhelming to contemplate. They go home with a slow step, weariness on the brow and ink on the fingers. Laying this manner of life the Treasury girl has neither the time nor energy to devote to making herself brilliant, vivacious and fascinating, which is one of the most laborious exertions of a woman's experience. Yet there are those who are patient exceptions, and who can come and copy by day and talk persilage, and tread the Boston by night all the gay and giddy season through, and then say, "Oh, dear!" when Lent comes along and frowns their dissipation down. Sometimes one of these handmaids of the Government takes a notion to get married, as all girls will, but more than ordinary inducements, such as love, for instance, must be offered them in return for 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 work, are enabled to indulge in the luxury of marrying for love or not at all."

NEWFOUNDLAND.



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 maroon birettas with which Hans Holbein capped his portraits; throw a workman'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 a dozen 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 darkness 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 there 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 landscapists, was especially remarkable for the vagueness and ideality of his sketches. He felt and reproduced the poetry of nature. 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 Josiah said to the sun. But the clouds would go on sailing through the azure, changing color and form and mocking me with their metamorphoses. I have since learned a lesson from nature. An immovable sky is no sky at all. The talent of the painter consists precisely in rendering the changeable tints and the majestic movement of those vast luminous or murky masses which float through space, before the breath 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 canvases 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:

"I see a sky full of roses."

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.

J. L.



COROT AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

that one little action, says (as if in words) to his son:—“I leave it to You!”

THE END.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

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

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

MARCH 25.—Bismarck is to be made Duke of Luneburg.

MARCH 26.—A despatch from Melbourne says twenty Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia.

MARCH 27.—Don Carlos is in financial extremities.

MARCH 28.—The billiard match between Vigneaux and Dion, played last night in New York, was won by Vigneaux by 57 points.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

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

ARTISTIC.

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

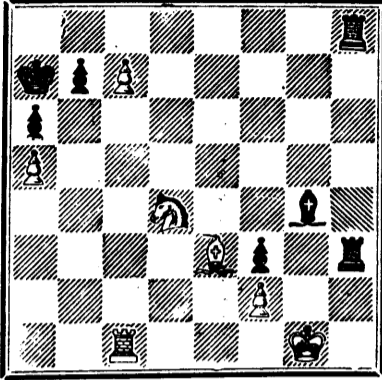
OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

PROBLEM No. 13. By Allgaier. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in five moves.

SOLUTIONS.

WHITE. Solution of Problem No. 11. 1. B to Q Kt 6 2. B to K Kt sq 3. stalemate

Solution of Problem for Young Players. No. 10.

WHITE. 1. K to K Kt 2nd 2. Q to K 6th (ch) 3. Kt to KR 3rd (ch) Mate.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 11.

WHITE. K at K 6th R at KR 2nd Kt at Q Kt 3rd Pawns at KB 2 and Q B 2nd

BLACK. K at K B 6th. Played in Paris between M. Kieseritzky and M. Schulten.

Queen's Gambit refused.

WHITE. 1. P to Q 4 2. P to Q B 4 3. Q B P takes P 4. P to K 3 5. Q Kt to B 3 6. Q takes P (b) 7. K B to Q Kt 5 8. Q to Q R 4 9. K B takes Q 10. K Kt to B 3 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 Kt 4 16. Q R to Q R 2 17. K Kt to Q 4 18. P to K B 2 19. K R to K B sq 20. P takes Kt 21. Kt to Q Kt 5 22. R takes P 23. B to K 3 24. K to K B sq 25. B to Q R 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. Kt to Q B 7 (ch) 35. Kt to Q 5 36. Kt takes R 37. R to Q 7 38. K to Q 3 39. K to Q B 4 40. K to Q 5 41. R to K B 7 42. R to K B 8 (ch) 43. Kt to Q R 8 (ch) 44. R to Q Kt 8 45. R takes Q Kt P (ch) 46. R to K Kt 7 47. K to Q B 6 48. P to Q R 5 49. Kt to Q B 7 50. R to Q 7 (ch) 51. Kt to K 6 52. Kt to Q B 5 53. Kt takes Q Kt P (ch) 54. Kt to Q B 5 (f) 55. R to Q 3 56. Kt to Q R 4 57. Kt to Q Kt 6 58. Kt to Q B 4 59. R to Q 8 60. R to Q R 8 (ch) 61. Kt to Q 6 62. K to Q 5 63. Kt to Q B 8 64. R takes B (ch) 65. P to Q R 6 66. R to Q Kt 7 (ch) and wins

HATS THAT R HATS. DEVLIN'S HAT AND FUR DEPOT, 416 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 11-13-52-123.

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J. DALE & CO., FASHIONABLE MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS, No. 584 Yonge Street, TORONTO. 11-10-52-113

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN THE DISTRICT AND CITY OF MONTREAL. IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE E. DESBARATS, AN INSOLVENT. ON TUESDAY, the sixth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES WRIGHT, MANUFACTURER OF Church, Bank, Store and Office Fittings. Parquet Floors, Wooden Carpetings & Fancy Wallpapers, 2 TO 15 ST. ANTOINE STREET, & 801 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL, P. Q. 11-9-52-107.

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JOHN DATE, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Coppersmith, Brass Founder, Finisher and Manufacturer of Diving Apparatus. 657 AND 659 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. 11-9-52-102

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses.

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M. R. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER, HAS RECEIVED a very fine collection of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of Zeosomite Valley, Seranavada Mountain & Niagara Falls. 11-8-52-101

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875. THE approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation.

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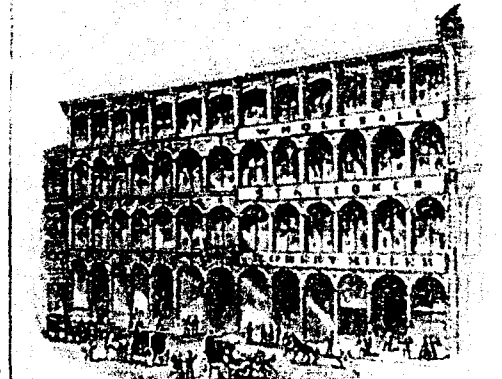
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