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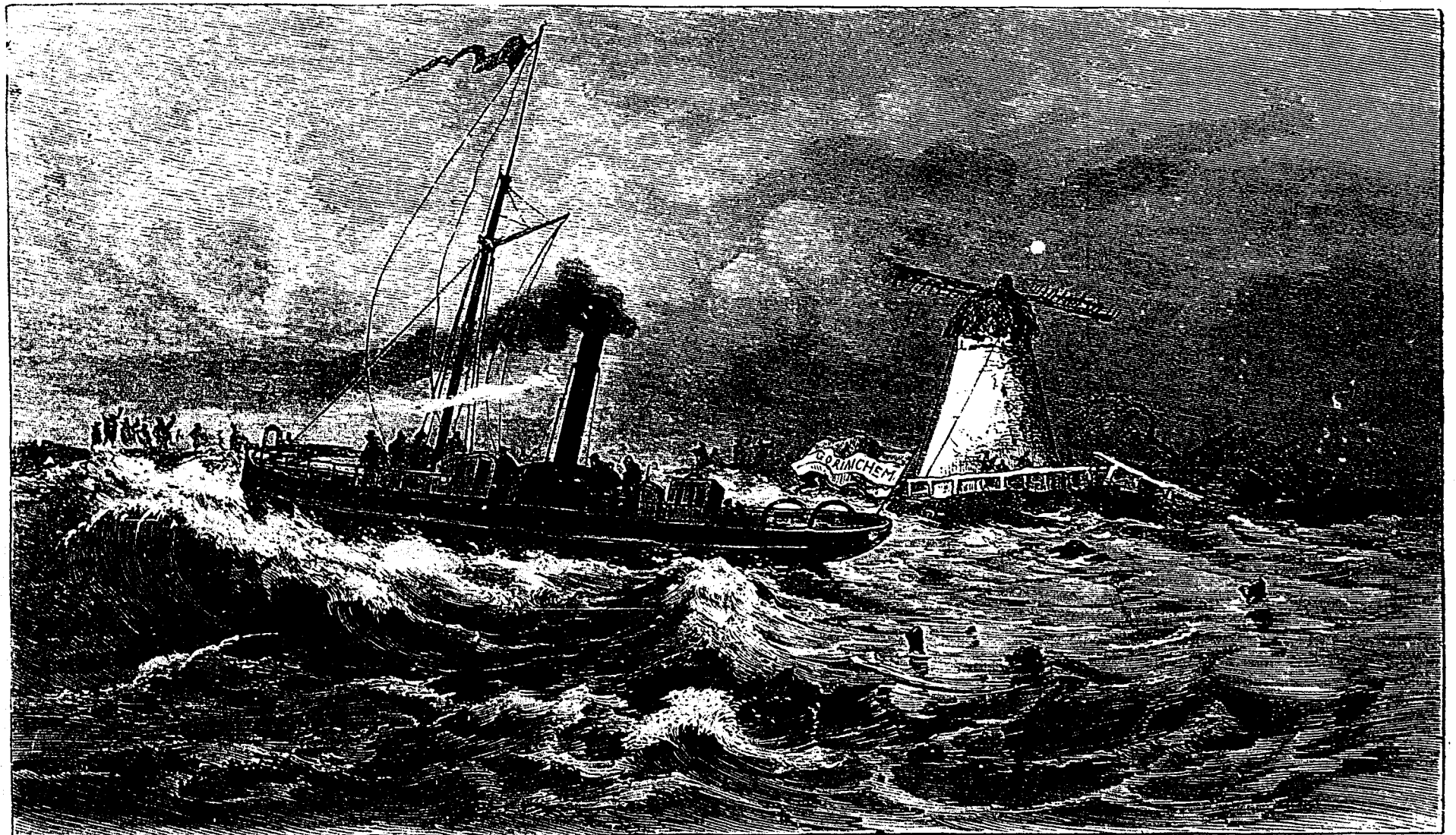
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THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.—THE INUNDATION OF BLYMEN.



THE STEAMER MERCURY BRINGING HELP TO THE INUNDATED VILLAGE.

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Table with columns for 'February 20th, 1881' and 'Corresponding week, 1880'. Rows include Max., Min., and Mean for each day of the week (Mon-Sun).

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

Mr. J. H. Gould is at present on a tour through Ontario in the interests of the NEWS, and is now in Toronto, where we trust that he will meet with a good reception from our friends that are and those that are to be.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, February 26, 1881

THE WEEK.

WE had hoped to be able with this number to present to our readers a portrait of Madame JEHIN-PRUME, whose recent death has deprived us of a lady no less esteemed for her social qualities than her excellent talents as a musician. An accident, however, has necessitated our deferring its production until the next issue. For the present, this brief notice must suffice to record the melancholy event and our sympathy with those most affected by it.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S Budget speech contained the most satisfactory exhibit of the prosperity of Canada which has been presented to Parliament for many years. He showed that the new tariff was eminently revenue-producing, despite the predictions to the contrary; and that instead of a deficit we shall have a large surplus. He showed also, that manufactures were prosperous, from the fact of the very large increase of raw materials necessary for their use; and further, that exports by the St. Lawrence had enormously increased. All this is gratifying. A summary of the Budget statement will be found in the letter of our Special Correspondent.

It is somewhat curious that Mr. EADS, in his exhaustive article in the North American Review on the subject of the proposed Ship Railway at Tehuantepec, illustrations of which appeared in a recent issue of the NEWS, while referring to the canal boat transport near Washington, has omitted any reference to the Elbing Overland Ship Railway, which we present on another page. As Mr. Eads points out, the Washington road uses tanks of water in which to carry the boats over the line, and this plan has been criticized as undesirable, and involving the carrying of so much extra weight. The Elbing road, as will be seen by the illustrations and description in another column, presents a scheme practically the same, except for comparison of the magnitude of the present undertaking and the greater weights required to be transported over the Panama lines. One point, however, seems to be fairly well established by the success of the Prussian scheme—viz.: the capability of loaded boats to bear the strain of their cargo, unsupported by the water.

Ocean steamers, if thoroughly sea-worthy, are stronger in proportion to their size, and in every way better fitted to bear a proportionate strain than ordinary canal boats, and are, moreover, as a rule, less heavily laden for their tonnage. The motus operandi is most simple, and might serve in many ways as a model for the new railway.

THE New York Legislature are being asked to sanction a bill for the re-establishment of the whipping-post for the benefit of wife-beaters. In spite of Mr. PETER TAYLOR, a similar punishment has had a most remarkable effect in abolishing the terrorism of the garotte in England, and viewed merely as a measure of retribution we should heartily endorse even the most severe measures. But the case of wife-beating stands on a somewhat peculiar footing. Not only has it been a recognized difficulty of law courts in all time to get at the true facts in cases of dispute between those whom the law treats in many things as a single person, but from the circumstances of the case, the subsequent condition of the wife has to be considered in connection with any punishment inflicted on her behalf. There can be little doubt that flogging, especially if administered at all frequently, tends to brutalize an already debased nature, and destroy the sense of shame which has a limited existence in the breast of the meanest and most degraded of our species. And as the punishment does not destroy the marital relations, it is to be feared that the woman it is who will really suffer by anything that tends to degrade him whom she yet must call husband. Moreover, wife-beating is hard of definition, and the exact degree of blame often difficult to apportion as between the parties. Unmanly though it be to strike a woman under any provocation, there is yet a vast difference between a blow provoked by such tongue-thrusts as only an angry woman knows how to administer, and the brutal kicks of a drunken navy, borne by some innocent and uncomplaining woman. Yet unless we much mistake, the former would be more likely to feel the lash than the latter.

THE Doseh has gone the way of similar institutions, to the satisfaction of all but tourists and sight-seers, and it may be the non-performing amongst the Faithful. It may be well to say, for the information of those who are not skilled in the exercises of Islam, that the Doseh is the name given to the annual ride of the Sheikh of the Savelleogh order of Dervishes over the naked bodies of his followers, who in large numbers lie packed together along the roadway. There are other reforms which must follow ere long. Civilization has had enough of dancing Dervishes and howling Refreeyeh with their unpleasant performances with knives and fire. Such institutions are in no ways sanctioned by Mohammed, but rank with the car of Juggernaut in India, which is, in its results, at all events, in distinct contradiction to the spirit of the Buddhist ceremony, of which it is a survival. The Khedive's objection to the Doseh appears to be based upon the occasional injury done those of the bystanders, who, in a moment of enthusiasm, may be tempted to imitate the regular performers. The professional participants in the ceremony rarely get hurt, but it is considered risky for amateurs. The moral of which seems to be that it is not always entirely desirable when at Rome to do as the Romans do.

NOVEL READING IN THE FAMILY.

The excitement produced by the conviction of JESSIE, the boy murderer, has brought up the old charge against sensational novels of the class which are said to have contributed to the production of so finished a specimen of juvenile depravity. From time to time there appear at the bar criminals, generally of comparatively tender years, who attribute their first deviations from the path of virtue to the influence of publications of the blood-

and-thunder school. We question whether the indictment can be fully sustained. The mere reading of tales of robbery and murder, in however attractive dress the heroes may be arranged, can hardly be reckoned as a direct temptation to a boy of otherwise good habits; but granted a proclivity in that direction, and the unhealthy food which such literature will furnish to an already diseased mind, may have much to say to the ultimate catastrophe. There is need of a determined protest on the part of the public, and of the press, as their representatives, against immoral literature of every description, but it is to be feared that such a protest, unsupported by any authoritative interference with their authors and publishers, would, of itself, serve only as an advertisement of the book reviled. The present writer was once thanked by the publishers of a work translated from the French, which he had stigmatized in a review as indecent and filthy in the extreme. They had traced, or believed they had traced, the influence of the review itself in the increased sale of the work in question. One thing can be done, the only thing probably short of prosecution of the author and suppression of the book, and that is the diligent supervision on the part of parents of their children's reading, so far as possible. It is astonishing how culpably careless many are in this respect. It is no uncommon thing to find in the hands of young people in this country literature of the most unhealthy description, even if it stop short of absolute indecency, while their parents, either from ignorance or still more culpable indifference, take no steps to remedy the evil. It is not too much to say that no head of a house should permit a book to come under his roof without his own knowledge. If he be from education or otherwise incapable of giving a just opinion upon the merits of my work submitted to him, all the more is it incumbent upon him to inform himself by means of reviews or otherwise of the opinion of men better qualified to judge, and in this way the press could do much to strengthen the hands of the head of the house. It is a fallacy often insisted on, but as often overthrown, that restraint in this matter conduces to after excess. Unreasonable restraint may, but the father who allows his children license to select their own reading, subject to his approval, will only acquire a stronger title to their respect if he draws the line occasionally, and forbids the perusal of what he considers unfit food for their minds. The question, in another aspect, goes to the root of our domestic system. It is much to be feared that the reverence paid by our fathers to their parents has been ill exchanged for the looser filial obligations of to-day. Young people are growing up amongst us with but little sense of reverence for things human or divine, and it is but natural, perhaps, that for such the fifth Commandment requires translation into the vernacular of to-day. But we believe that in all this individual parents are as much or more to blame than the spirit of the age. The laissez aller principle is ill applied to the education of the young. Some older mind, be assured, will guide the future or shape the moral character of your child. It is you, the father or mother, who are placed in the best position at starting to obtain that influence which assuredly must be exercised over the young mind. Woe to you if you let another take your place. To whom should your children go for advice but to you, the fountain of their existence. Woe to you again, if by your indifference and carelessness you drive them to seek from doubtful companions and questionable books the interest and information you might have provided. It is an evil day for a nation when the child has no honour for the father; but the time has come when we should use all our influence to resist the tide of so-called "independence," which threatens to sweep from their moorings vessels which are yet unfitted for battle with the great sea of life.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, February 19th, 1881.

The Pacific Railway Bill was read the third time in the Senate and passed on Monday. All the stages were very rapidly proceeded with after the measure had been substantially carried by the very large majority on the second reading given in my last letter. The conscript fathers as I have already informed you, debated the question very thoroughly and ably. But when it was found that the sense of the House was decidedly, in fact, two to one in its favour, no obstruction was offered, and all the stages were pushed rapidly forward.

No time was lost either between the passage of the Bill by the Senate and the final assent of His Excellency the Marquis having proceeded the very next day to the Senate chamber, to the Bar of which the members of the House of Commons were summoned, and in less than ten minutes after his arrival, the Pacific Syndicate Bill became a part of the law of Canada. It was well no further time should be lost. The Syndicate have already scant time to prepare for the operations of the coming open season, and they are already too late to make any effective immigration arrangement for the coming spring. Thus a precious year is lost.

Nothing of importance took place in the House on Monday, and there was no evening session. The time was principally occupied with motions for returns. The Budget speech was promised for Saturday.

On Tuesday the estimates were laid on the table. The supplementary ones for the present fiscal year amounting in all to \$855,286 of which \$100,000 is for land surveys in the north west, and \$212,381 for the North-west Indians and those for 1881-82. These show an increase of nearly five million dollars over the estimates of the current, of which four millions are chargeable to capital account, and the remaining one million to the ordinary expenditure. The increases in expenditure are as to the larger items:

Table listing public debt and various government services with amounts: Public debt, (including sinking fund) \$319,605; Civil Government 39,166; Military 61,165; Railways and Canals 22,000; Public Works and Buildings 127,772; Subsidies 33,219; Miscellaneous 49,750; Excise 32,166; Railways and Canals 76,238; Post Office 91,500.

The municipal decreases are \$60,152 for light-house and Coast service, \$26,572 for Indians, \$20,725 for Penitentiaries, \$9,650 for Immigration, and \$8,376 for Administration of Justice.

Mr. Pope moved the second reading of the Patent Amendment Bill from the Senate concerning which I have before written you. In answer to Mr. Blake, he read the names of the persons who had applied for patents too late. Mr. White, of Cardwell, opposed the bill, as opening the door to some abuses, and it seemed to him, Parliament should not be called upon to remedy the consequences of the patentee's own neglect. After further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Boulton moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. Its object was to make it necessary that before the Scott Act could go into effect, it must receive the support of an absolute majority of the electors of the district. Mr. O'Brien moved in amendment the six months hoist, saying he was proud to say he represented a country where not one drop of liquor could be sold without a violation of the law. Mr. Ross supported the amendment, Mr. Plumb and Mr. Bannerman the bill. Mr. Songley said the real question was whether the Scott Act should be repealed. Very few members of the House had been elected by an absolute majority of the electors and if this could not be obtained under the excitement of a general election, was it likely it could be on the submission of the Scott Act to a municipality? Mr. White, of Cardwell, supported the bill as he thought the principle contained in it ran through all our legislation. Several other members joined in the debate. Hon. Mr. Blake and Sir Leonard Tilley both taking the ground that the bill would render the Scott Act nugatory. The amendment was carried by a vote of 22 to 54.

A bill to incorporate the Peace River R. R. Co. was introduced by Hon. W. McDougall and the House adjourned at a little past midnight.

On Wednesday, in reply to Mr. Blake, Sir Leonard Tilley stated there had been no despatch from the Imperial Government in relation to such immigration. Mr. Cartwright called the attention of the House to the ventilation of the Commons building. In the whole course of 13 years experience, he had never known so many members ill, and thought the real mischief was caused by the impurity of the atmosphere they breathed. Mr. Plumb said the first principles of ventilation were violated in the methods taken to ventilate the House and advised knocking out the windows. Mr. Curvier said Ottawa was one of the best drained cities in the Dominion, and he thought the atmosphere of the House was as pure as that of any room occupied by so large a number of people. Mr. Charlton thought other causes besides the bad ventilation might have something to do with the prevailing sickness, and there could be better ventilation

if Hon. gentlemen did not protest so strongly against currents of air in the building. Dr. Orton said the air from ventilating was brought from the river side and could not be pure. There was a great difficulty also in the chamber being surrounded by corridors. Mr. Blake thought some of the windows should be made available, and it would be advisable to get rid of the late sittings and the bar downstairs. Mr. Langevin said strong efforts had been made to improve the ventilation; but the matter was a very serious one. The House would probably be asked to vote for a sum to defray the cost of a thorough examination into the matter.

Mr. Patterson of Brant, brought up the question of drawback on goods manufactured for export. He said the export of manufactured goods was decreasing to an alarming extent, while the manufacturers were unfairly taxed on raw material. The promise of a drawback equal to the amount of duty on raw material had not been carried out, and the regulations were such that manufacturers could not make the necessary affidavit. He instanced one firm in Brantford which could not obtain a drawback.

Mr. Bowell read from the trade and navigation returns showing that the exports last year for the first time since Confederation exceeded the imports. It was not an accurate representation of facts to select some particular articles and make out a case from them. The exports last year were larger than any year since 1864; as for the particular company referred to, the reason they did not get drawbacks was because they asked for them upon manufactured articles made in the United States, and simply placed in their portable mills. The promise of the Government had only reference to raw material. The articles upon which drawbacks were demanded by the Brantford company were complete in themselves and no labour was expended on them in this country. The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Mills.

On Thursday, Mr. McLennan resumed the debate on the Railway Commissioner's Bill. He thought there was an urgent need for the establishment of such a court and pointed out its success in England.

Mr. Macdougall thought a court of this kind should only be established in case of necessity, and he believed there was sufficient power to dispose of all railway matters in the courts of law, committees of council and the House; or, if not, perhaps the Supreme Court might take a share of the work. It might be well to refer the matter to a select committee and he suggested that the introducer of the bill should be contented with that for the present.

The second reading of Mr. Richey's bill to prevent and punish wrongs to children was, after some discussion, carried.

Mr. McCarthy's bill respecting the Court of Maritime Jurisdiction for Ontario was thrown out.

There was a long discussion upon the *Hansard* reports; upon a motion of Mr. Vanasse respecting the French translators, Mr. Langevin in particular complained of the bad French he had been made to speak by the translators, and urged upon the Committee the necessity of employing competent persons.

Mr. Baunster moved for a return of duties collected on rice and powder in British Columbia. He wanted a duty of 25 cts. a pound on rice to keep out the Chinese. The influx of this people kept away women from British Columbia, and the white men could not get wives which was the greatest curse that could ever befall any country.

After several members on both sides had united in paying a kindly tribute to the memory of Mr. Council, the late member for Carleton, the House adjourned.

Sir Leonard Tilley rose early on Friday afternoon to deliver the Budget Speech. His effort was masterly, and at the very beginning he sounded a note of triumph. He had indeed a cheering story to tell. He had to tell of a new era of prosperity by every sign by which it is known. He stated that we had now fairly entered upon the National Policy and had reached a point from which we could look backward and forward. The estimated receipts for the present current year 1880-81, were \$25,517,000. After seven months and a half experience he was able to say they will reach \$27,586,000. The customs receipts will be \$17,000,000 instead of \$15,300,000 as estimated, and the excise receipts \$5,600,000 instead of \$5,213,000 as estimated. The expenditure will not exceed according to the most careful calculations \$25,573,394. In round numbers, therefore, there is reason to believe there will be a surplus of \$2,000,000. This fact the Minister contended was an answerable argument as respects the revenue producing character of the tariff. The old contention on this head, therefore, may be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

In view of this situation Sir Leonard Tilley stated the Government proposed to make some increase, as does also ocean and river service with the subsidy of a line between Quebec and France, and a line to Brazil. The increase in the latter service will be \$56,000 over last year. Railways and canals require for repairs and maintenance \$60,000 more than last year. The Post Office \$91,000 more, but then the income is increasing in proportion. The total of all these items of increase makes \$776,944.

As respects the tariff itself Sir Leonard stated it was proposed to make some reductions on certain articles of raw materials; but it was not in any way intended to alter its main features. He

stated that this policy was especially desirable on view of our relations to the United States on the question of reciprocity as to the point whether the tariff was protection while it was also revenue producing, the Minister argued that this was officially answered by the very largely increased imports of raw materials used in manufacture, while it was plain to everybody that every every branch of manufactures was in a state of activity, and the whole country prosperous. There was a very large increase in the output and consumption of coal, a proof of manufacturing demand for fuel. In raw cotton there was a large increase, while the manufactured texture was sold cheaper than before. There was an increase in pig iron. Sir Leonard showed that there was special increase in the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, earthenware, organs, pianos, brassworks, locks, clothing, soap, &c. There were sixty-five millions of dollars of raw materials in one year only. That is a convincing proof of the intensity of the demand of the manufacturing interests. The exports, too, *vide* the St. Lawrence had increased in an astonishing degree from \$6,700,000 in 1875, to \$11,110,000 in 1880. Here is pretty good proof that the tariff has not killed the export trade. And the credit of Canadian securities in the English market has risen as has everything else, with the prevailing prosperity.

Sir Leonard gave a statement of *per capita* taxation in Canada. He showed that it was \$5.91 in 1874, and \$4.96 in 1881. This besides showing decrease is a light incidence of taxation; and thus, moreover, in spite of the very expensive preliminary works of the Canadian Pacific Railway; that burden, however, on the revenues of the country is now removed.

Sir Leonard submitted a schedule of the changes proposed in the tariff, of the character I before stated. His speech was received with ringing cheers; and his statement is held to be a great triumph for the Conservative party.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied, generally contending that the prosperity was not because of the tariff, but in spite of it, and arose from material revival of business and increased demand for Canadian products, especially of the forest and animals. My letter is already too long to permit my giving you a summary of Sir Richard's reply; and I should have liked to have had more space at my disposal for Sir Leonard's Budget Speech.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.—Nowhere has the late severe winter which has wrought such havoc throughout Europe, been more disastrous in its effects than in the Provinces of North Brabant. The floods, which have been caused by the heavy falls of rain and snow, threaten with destruction a population of some 27,000 souls. More than 25,000 acres of land are under water, hundreds of acres of wheat washed out of the ground, and life itself everywhere in constant danger. The climax was reached on the night of the 30th December. Hitherto the Maas, though greatly swollen by the floods, had been kept back by the dykes which hemmed it in, but on this night of terror the dyke between Nieuweik and Blymen gave way and the waters effected a breach of some fifty yards in it. A foaming and discoloured flood burst through the opening and in a few moments eighteen villages were swamped. Our illustrations are taken from sketches in one of the German illustrated papers.

THE TEXAS CATTLE HERDERS.—On the prairies of Texas, the two most remunerative pursuits are cattle and sheep raising. Of these, the latter is the most certain, the one on which the most dependence can be placed, and is, therefore, the one to which a man desirous of rapidly accumulating a fortune usually turns his attention. The houses in which the ranchers are domiciled are usually built of logs, plastered with the thick, sticky earth of which the soil is composed. The high price of lumber, and the distance it must be carried necessitate this primitive style of architecture; for the skirts and mottos of timber are composed almost entirely of what is known as "post oak." One man and a dog can, with ease, control 1,500 head of sheep. In spite of all the disadvantages under which a sheep-raiser may have to labour, no enterprise offers so many inducements to one with but a small sum at his disposal. With a capital of \$1,000 it is possible for a man in five or six years to be worth \$25,000 or \$30,000. Sheep, on an average, do not cost over forty cents a head per year—and this includes shepherd's hire and an occasional feed of cotton-seed in bad weather. These figures seem almost incredible, but they are given by parties engaged in the business. The life of a rancher is quite monotonous. It is full of inconveniences and hardships. He is practically shut out from the world, and has few opportunities for "going to town" in his peculiar way. He is sure to be mounted on a fleet and well-trained horse, and he is never separated from his revolver and clasp-knife. A sort of bravado or devilry seizes him when he breaks loose for a frolic, and nothing so attractive to his active mind as the things which are forbidden. Thus, there is a heavy penalty on the books for any interference with the mail or the telegraph, and because of this these great public accommodations prove of unusual interest to him. If he cannot engage in the military sport of tent-pegging, or enter the list for a tilting tournament in knightly at-

tire, or test his dexterity on "Aunt Sally," he is sure of a bit of exercise at any time on the prairie lands, which in many respects is more exhilarating. This peculiar exercise is indicated on our front page, where a party of herders are enjoying themselves by violating the law, interfering with the transmission of telegraph despatches, and testing both their skill as horsemen and as "dead shots." The scene is eminently characteristic of the locality and people, and, as an illustration of the play of the herder, is in strong contrast with that of the work, of which travellers and writers see the most.

THE ELBING CANAL BOATS.—The interest shown in the scheme for land transportation of vessels over the Panama isthmus which was illustrated in a recent issue of the News induces us to offer this week an illustration of a similar scheme on a smaller scale in operation at Elbing in North Prussia. So long ago as 1825 the project of a canal between the *Drauseensee* and the lakes at *Mohrungen* and *Osterole* was discussed, but the works begun in 1837, were delayed in completion and only in 1861 after 36 years, was the canal finally opened. The chief feature is the method by which communication is established over the rising ground which would have made necessary either a detour of a considerable length or a large expenditure in excavating, if the canal was to run throughout. Accordingly the scheme here illustrated was devised. An endless chain, with carriages of a peculiar construction attached to it is worked by water power, controlled by an engineer in the machine house. As one carriage goes up the other descends, and by an arrangement of the cylinders, two boats can be raised from opposite sides at once, the descending boat by its weight assisting the ascending. The cars run on rails and when at their lowest are entirely submerged in the water of the canal with the exception of the balustrades on either side, between which the boat is steered. When in position it is secured by cables, and the car is gradually drawn up. The boat floats until the car in its ascent is raised so that it rests in place upon it, when the real ascent commences, and the load is drawn up the incline, and runs down the other side into the water, where the car as it descends allows the boat to float once more, and proceed on its journey.

THE "NORTHERN LIGHT."—Twenty-two persons had a narrow escape recently while passing between the winter vessel the *Northern Light*, which got wedged up in the ice, and the Prince Edward Island shore. Messrs. H. D. Simmons, F. H. Barr and other Montrealers were on board. After being jammed in the ice for eight days, they left the *Northern Light* on Saturday week, at eight o'clock a. m. The *Patriot's* account of the tramp, written by one of the party, says:—"We made good progress the first six or seven miles, but we then met with large drifts of broken or 'lolly' ice, which was very difficult to get through. By this time the weather changed from fine clear sky to overcast and dirty looking, the wind still keeping north-east. Before two p. m. it was snowing hard, and the land was lost to our view. We plodded along manfully, every man doing his duty. We were delayed considerably by the broken ice, which seemed to stretch along as far as we could see. It now became a serious question whether we would make the shore that night, and a great deal of valuable time was lost by every other man having a different opinion as to where we were and in what direction the land lay, while the second officer, who was supposed to be in charge of the expedition, seemed ready to do anything but exercise his authority in the proper manner. We tramped about first in one direction, then another, till five o'clock found us fighting our way through broken ice, trying in vain to find a solid field. There was now nothing left for us to do but pass the night on the ice, so we chose a pan of solid ice, turned the boat up on one side, packed around her some snow and large pieces of ice, and then commenced our terrible night watch. What we all suffered during our fourteen hours in darkness no one but those who have ever been so situated can form the least idea of. Some of us had to creep rousing up a few who would persist in crawling into the shelter of the boat and going to sleep—a sleep from which they would never have awakened in this world but for the watchfulness of the others. Every man did his best to cheer up the others; the best of us at this encouraging work were the Wyse brothers, two of the steamer's crew, who are deserving of every praise for their persevering pluck during the whole trip." Daylight was at length seen, and after a perilous tramp of a mile and a half Cape Bear was reached, where many hospitalities were received. Complaint is made of the ice boats of the *Northern Light*, which are said to be for too cumbersome.

ICE BOATING ON TORONTO BAY.—This favourite amusement of dwellers in the Empire City has been a good deal interfered with by the bad weather experienced during the past winter, and the consequent bad condition of the ice. A regatta, which was announced to come off, and of which we had hoped to present our readers with an illustration, had to be postponed *sine die*. But for all that much pleasant sailing was had, especially in the early part of the winter.

CHATEAU ST. LOUIS (1620-1834).—A front view from the Ring is here presented of the once famous Chateau St. Louis. As the residence of the French Governors, the Chateau St. Louis, of which the foundations were begun in the fall of 1623, succeeded to the Fort St. Louis, begun

in 1620 to stave off the inroads of the Indians. The fort continued to exist until 1760 and later. A plan of the fort is shown in the folio published in 1760 by Jeffery, geographer to the Prince of Wales. The chateau in the days of Champlain was a long dwelling of one story; Frontenac added a second, and under British rule a third was added. A conflagration destroyed it on 23rd January, 1834.

FOOT NOTES.

A LUMINOUS paint has been invented in England, the effect of which is that of a subdued light, every object in the room being clearly visible, so that in a room so treated one could enter without a light and find any desired article. The luminous paint is excited by the ordinary daylight, and its effects continue for thirteen hours, so that it is well adapted for painting bedroom ceilings, passages that are dark at night, and other places where lamps are objectionable or considered unnecessary. For staircases and passages a mere band of the paint will serve as a guide, and costs but a trifle.

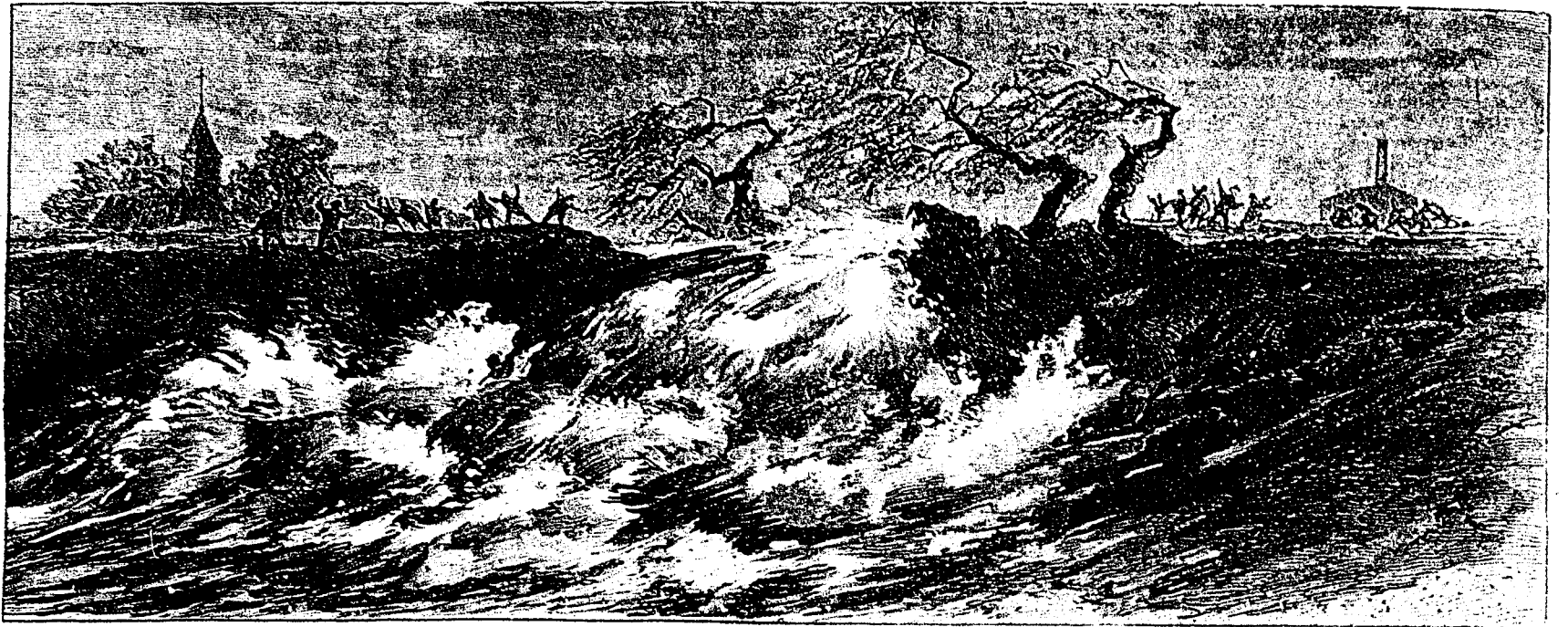
It is generally known that the late popular actor, Edward Askew Sothorn, had a perfect mania for practical joking, and a large volume would hardly contain the record of his successes and failures. His tricks with the post-office may be alluded to as harmless specimens of the kind. It was a very old practice of his to write on the back of a stuck-down envelope, and he always declared that the introduction of the post-card system was, owing to his having made this practice familiar, due to him. Frequently he must have perplexed postmen by the absurd words which he would write in with the address, of which this is a specimen:—

"To —, Esq.,
(My throat's so sore I can't spell the name).
— House,
" Birmingham."

Later on he took infinite pains to have his envelopes printed with odd titles, as if the letters came from some public institution. Here are a few specimens of his odd fancies in this direction—"Southwell Smallpox Hospital," "Asylum for Confirmed Virgins," "Society for the Propagation of Pure Deism," "Refuge for Reformed Athletes," "Court of Faculties," and many others. "Curious Specimens of Contagious Boding" was an announcement on an envelope which must have caused many a recipient to handle it with cautious, if not trembling, hands. Another favourite plan was to get his friends in different towns—and even countries—to post to him with his directions in pencil, sealed envelopes, and these envelopes thus sent over and over again would at last be despatched to friends to whom letters were due, and who would be utterly bewildered at the number of post-marks with which they were covered. One correspondent has an envelope which is stamped with the postmarks of China, Turkey, Rio de Janeiro, Glasgow, Dundee, Suez Canal, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Birmingham, with, of course, a corresponding number and variety of postage stamps. When what is now commonly known as the parcel or "pattern" post was first introduced, he played with it such "fantastic tricks," which, if they did not make "angels weep," would have caused many a postman to use ungentle language.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

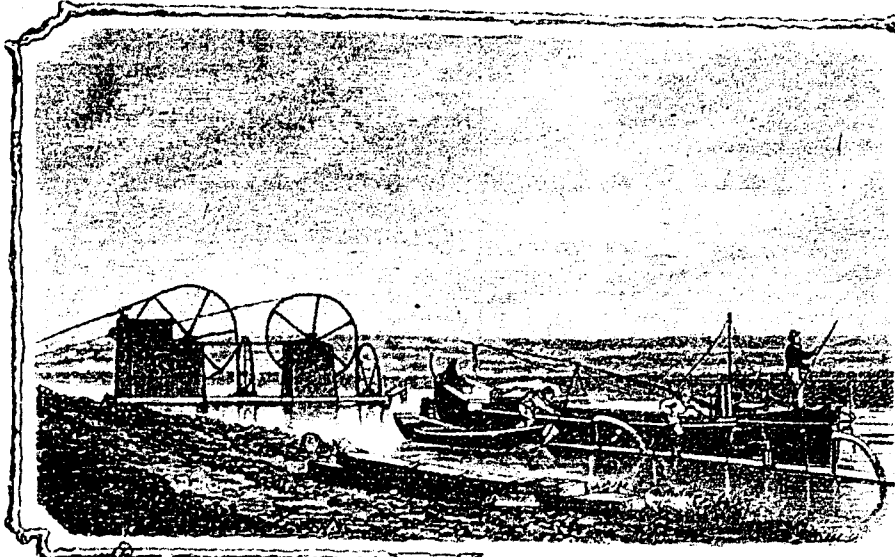
THE well-known jockey Constable is dead.
HANLAN has had an easy victory over the Australian.
THE Chilians have established a municipal government in Lima.
GENERAL Roberts has been presented with the freedom of the city of London.
THE announcement is made of the conclusion of peace between Russia and China.
THE Baroness Burlett-Countess was married to Mr. Ashhead Bartlett on the 12th inst.
CATTLE are dying in great numbers all over Montana Territory from hunger.
SYMPATHETIC articles appear in several of the Paris papers in reference to Parnell.
ANOTHER heavy fall of snow in the North-West threatens to blockade the railroads.
AN Edinburgh despatch says there is intense excitement because of the proposed abolition of the tartan.
THE Home Rulers have resumed their obstruction policy in the Imperial House, on the Coercion bill.
FOUR convicts, after a desperate fight with the gaolers, escaped from Kingston penitentiary recently.
THE first party of M. de Lesseps' Engineers for the Panama Canal arrived at Colon on the 27th ult.
A LONDON cable says Lieut. Roper, R. E., was found shot in Brompton Barracks, London. The murder, it is supposed, was the work of a Fenian.
AN encounter, in which ten lives were lost, occurred on Sunday last, resulting from the murder of a Christian by some Turks in Beyrouth, Syria.
MEMORIALS for the establishment of a bimetallic currency are being extensively signed in the commercial centres of Germany.



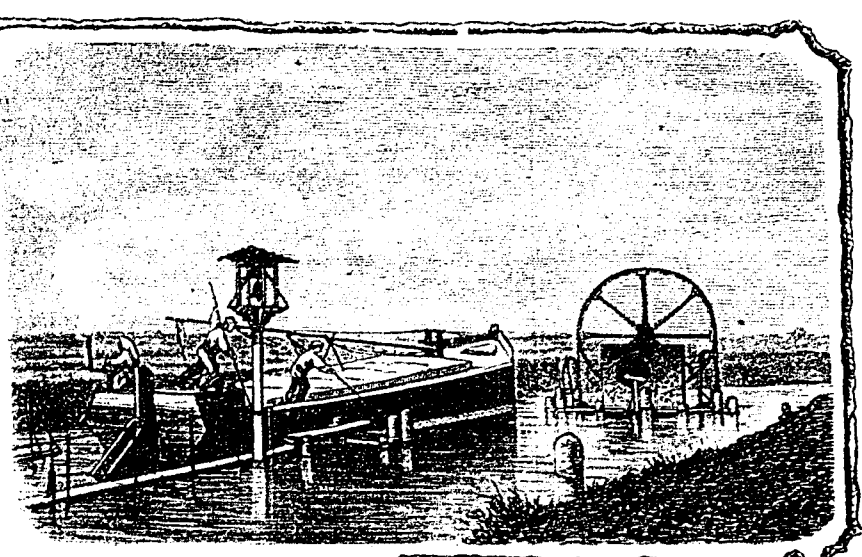
THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.—BURSTING OF THE MAIN DYKE AT HAARSTEEG.



CATTLE HERDING IN TEXAS.—REVOLVER PRACTICE ON TELEGRAPH INSULATORS.



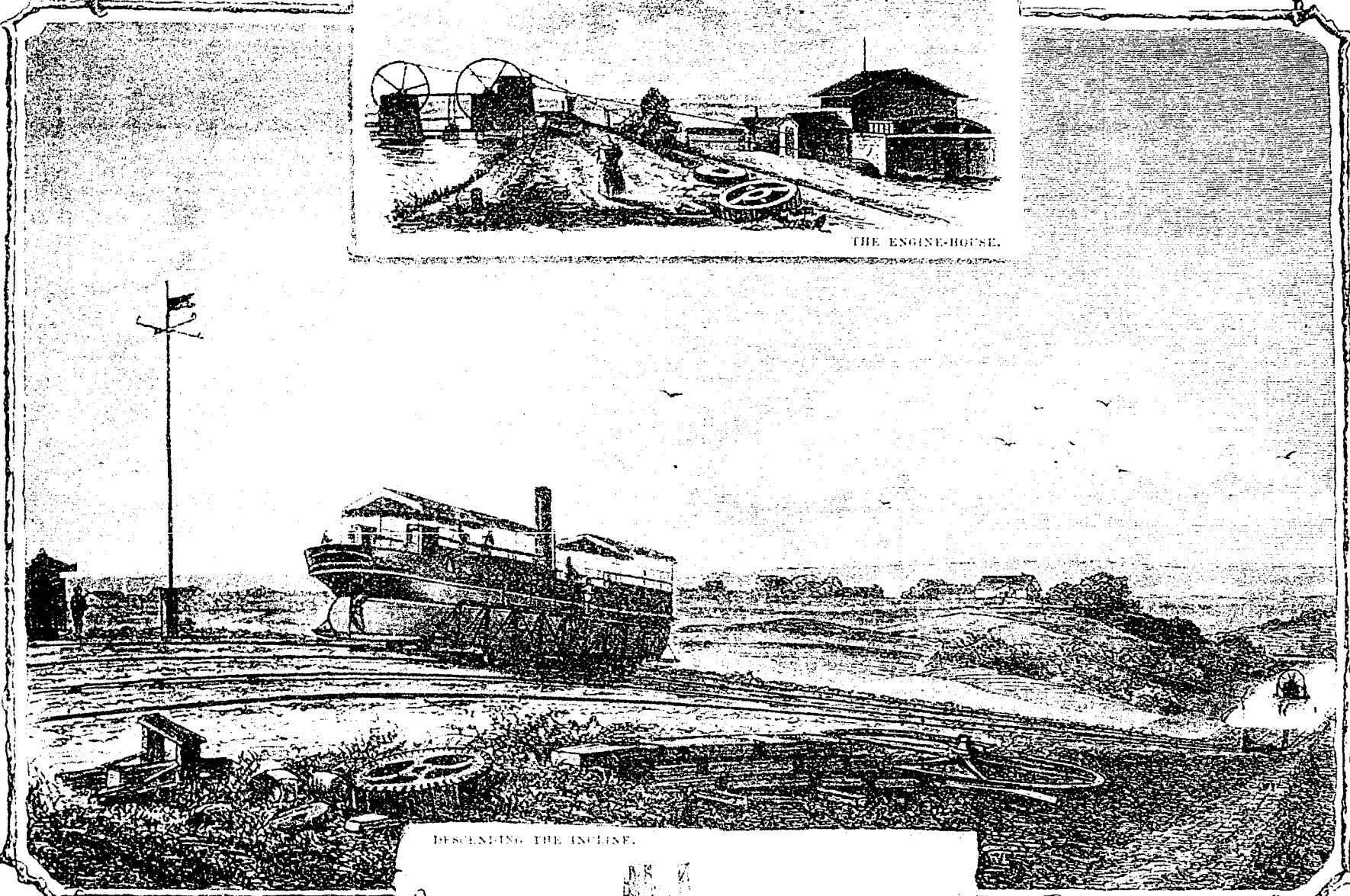
INTO THE LOCK.



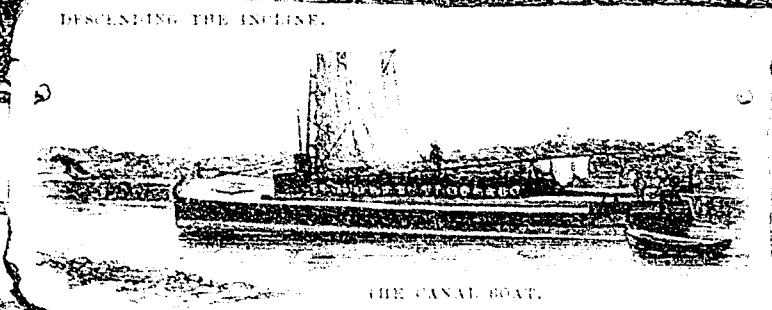
OUT OF THE LOCK.



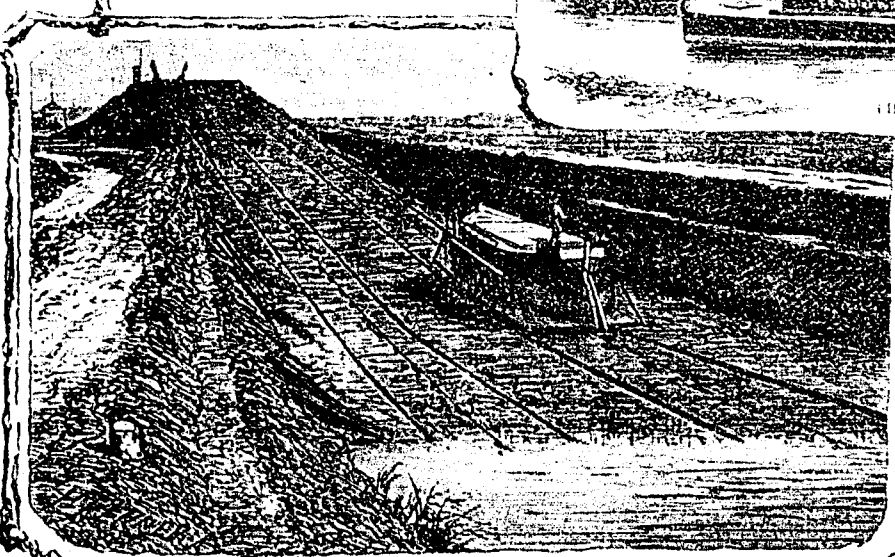
THE ENGINE-HOUSE.



DESCENDING THE INCLINE.



THE CANAL BOAT.

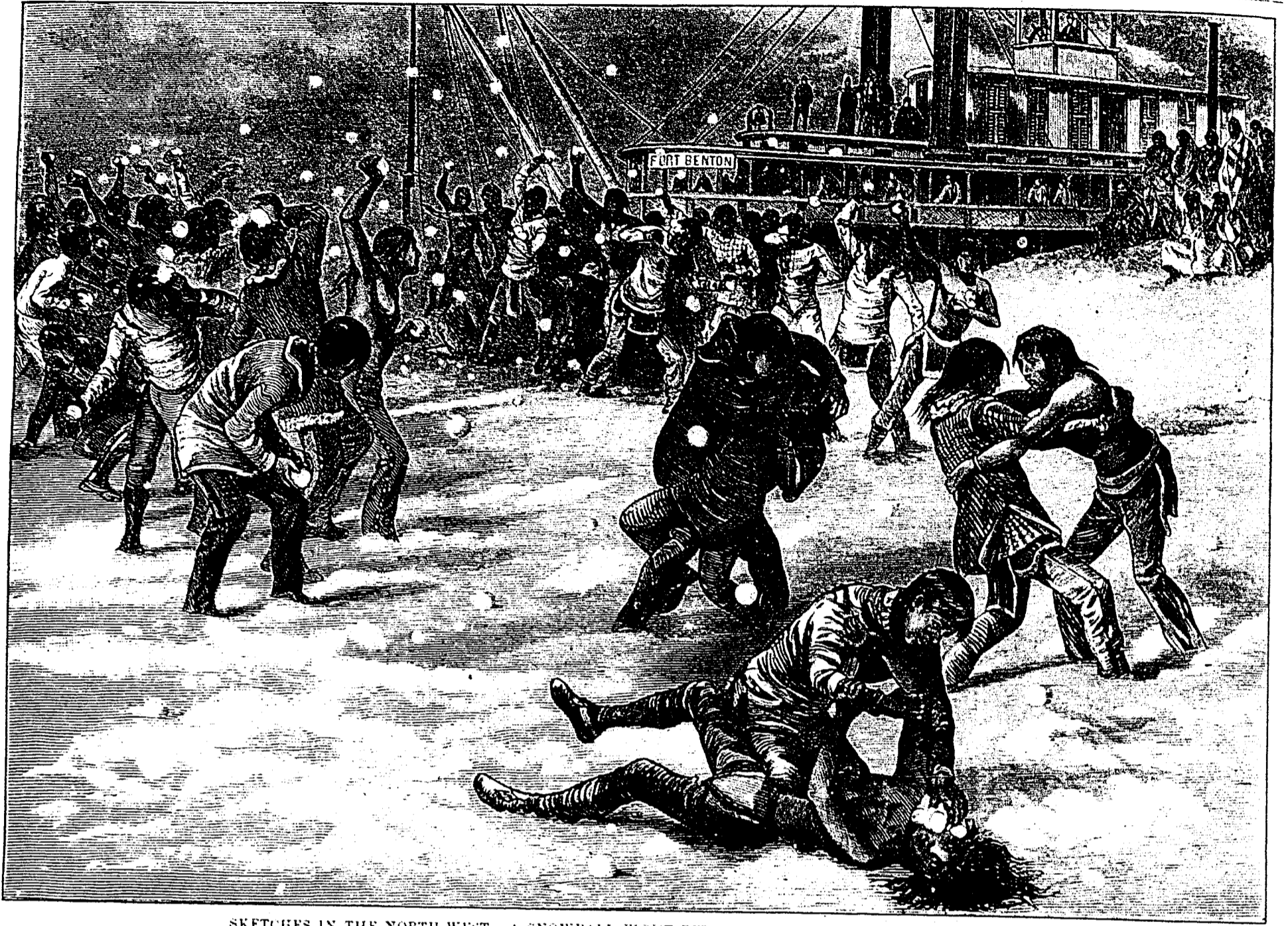


OUT OF THE WATER AT THE INCLINE.

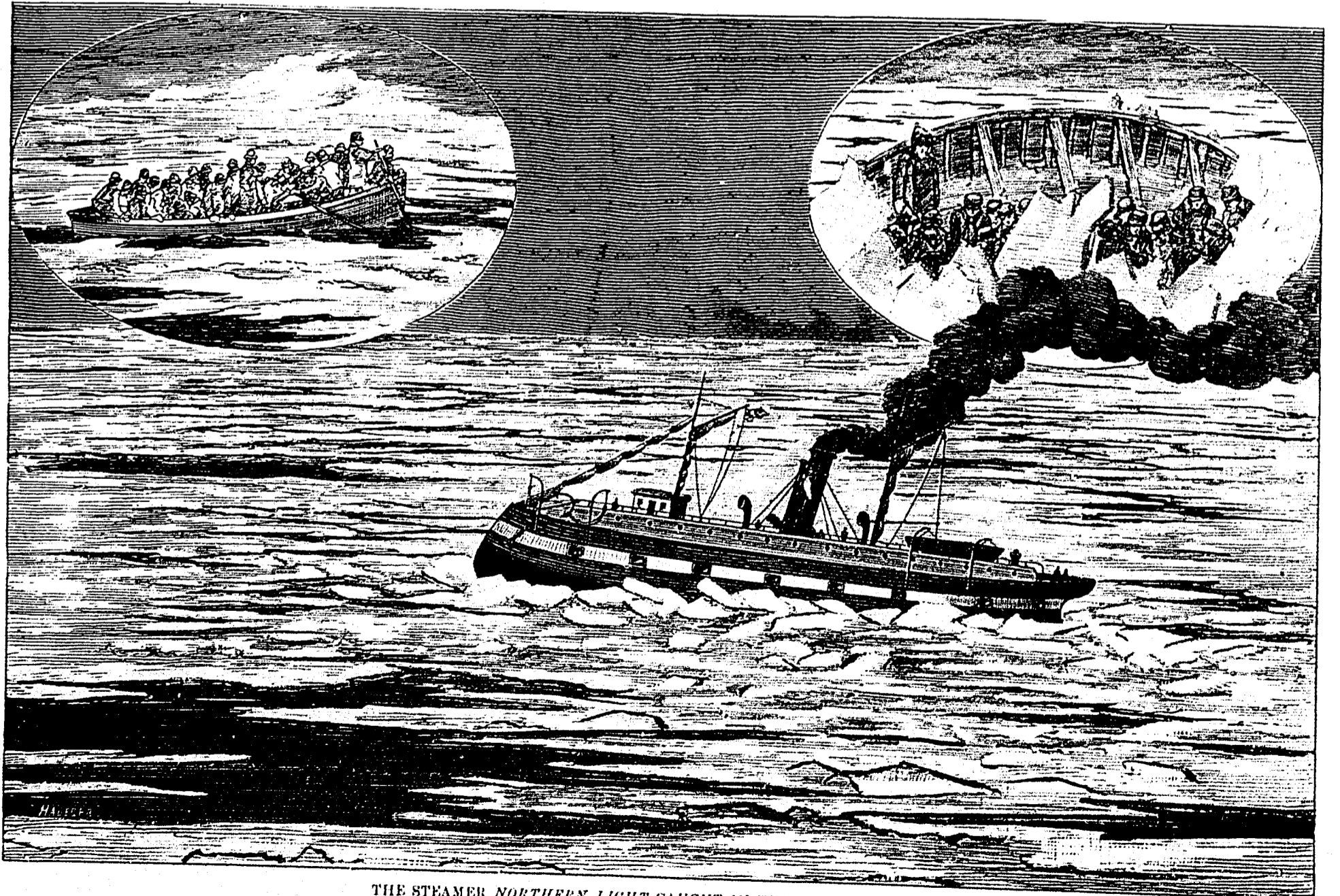


DOWN THE INCLINE INTO THE WATER.

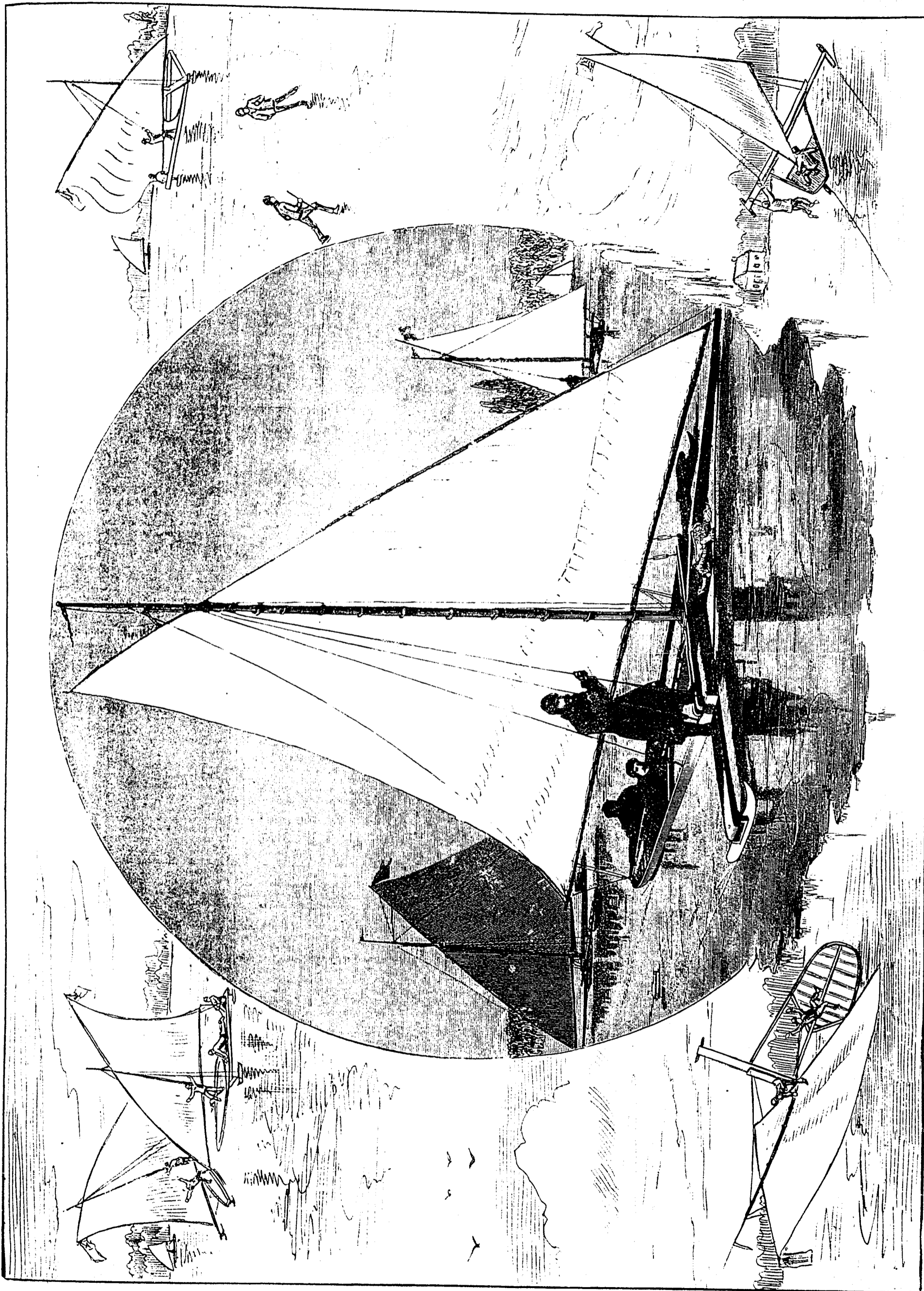
OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION OF CANAL BOATS ON THE ELBING CANAL, NORTH PRUSSIA.



SKETCHES IN THE NORTH WEST.—A SNOWBALL FIGHT BETWEEN INDIAN BOYS ON THE RED RIVER.



THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT CAUGHT IN THE ICE.—(SEE PAGE 131.)



TORONTO.—ICE BOATING ON THE BAY.

THE STUDENT'S WIFE.

(Translated from Victor Hugo.)

She said: "It is true, Lore: how foolish my sighs!

'Tis bliss to behold you, but bliss incomplete.

In a corner I nestle, amazingly small.

No doubt, I possess you—I see you, no doubt!

There's a shade in my loving heart's inmost recess.

MIRIAM.

A STORY.

BY FESTINALENTE,

Author of "His Jacot," "The Holy Grail,"

Uncle Rollo was dead. Peace be to his ashes.

On the first Sunday after the funeral, while she sat in the high-backed pew belonging to her race,

It was a bright December morning, and as the sun was shining it occurred to Miriam that she would go out of doors.

swung herself into a seat, and as it swayed back and forth laughed out loud for sheer delight.

"I had a nest, a nest of my own. Ah! happy, happy I!"

The dinner bell rang. Miriam obeyed its summons when she chose for she was to be considered now.

"Will he live here?" asked Miriam, with a little curiosity.

The lawyer looked surprised.

Miriam could not think why her words needed reproof.

It was huge, it was of immense height and breadth. This ghost must have measured six feet one without his boots, and towards this bulky figure Miriam advanced, wrath in her heart,

"I know who you are," she began, "and you can't frighten me one bit."

The ghost laughed, and the sound echoed horribly.

"I suppose you are proud of being a bogie," she continued.

The ghost approached looking huger in the dusk, but Miriam did not quail.

"Go and fetch him," she said. "Let us have all this nonsense over at once, and do not attempt to frighten me again with any of your appearances."

As Miriam said this she made another face at the ghost and dropped an ironical courtesy; and the ghost indulged in such a hearty peal of laughter that the old rooms seemed to shake with the noise.

"Come out of this mouldy old hole," said the ghost in a deep bass voice.

"Come as far as you like," said Miriam, in a tone of keen sarcasm.

The ghost anathematized the horse-shoe.

in as firm a voice as he could command, stooping to offer it to the little Miriam.

"I did not know ghosts had any flesh," she said, musing.

"You shall come right into the light. It is of no use to tremble."

"When I say a thing I mean it," said Miriam firmly.

"Never mind, I'll come with a candle the next time," said Miriam.

There was a sound of a chuckle from a remote corner. Miriam grew wrath.

"You had better believe me," she said, "I mean what I say."

There was no answer.

"Do you hear?" cried Miriam.

There was no sound.

"Now I am going to have a pleasant evening," said Miriam to herself.

A tall, handsome girl of eight years stood on the rug, watching Miriam's movements with quiet interest.

This a ghost too!

"Irene," said a voice in grave rebuke.

"Well, papa!" was the deliberate response; and without deigning to turn, Irene freed Miriam from her embrace.

Miriam turned to see a man of great height and breadth standing at her elbow, and as she looked at him, he bowed and said,

"I am Rollo Martin. This is my daughter. And you—"

"I am Miriam Bach," said she, quietly looking up with curious eyes.

To her surprise he burst out laughing, nor did he find it easy to cease.

"Miriam Bach," she said. Oh, Papa! Uncle Rollo sent you her likeness once, and you burnt it. Do you remember?"

"I have an excellent memory," he said, his lips quivering.

Miriam saw then that the table was laid for three.

"I thought you would call me cousin, perhaps," she said, half entreatingly.

"I shall call you only Miriam," said Irene, decidedly.

"She has always done what she liked all her life," said Mr. Martin.

"Miriam shall teach me," said Irene. "I should dislike school."

There was a pause, and Miriam looked long at Rollo Martin.

"You have lived at the Hall, year in and year out?" he asked, presently, turning a steady look on Miriam.

"All my life, ever since my parents died," said Miriam.

"This is a mouldy, ghostly old place," said Rollo, checking a disposition to uncontrollable laughter.

"What will the ghosts do?" asked Miriam simply.

Rollo carelessly, with a slight shrug of the shoulders.

"Oh! if it depends on that I fear it will have to wait," said he.

"Was I laughing?" said the ghost.

"You came without asking my leave," said Miriam firmly.

"Irene has taken to you," he said.

"No," said Miriam, quietly and decidedly.

"So much the better; she will, I trust, see the matter in the same light," said Rollo, with some amusement.

"I am going to live," remarked Miriam. "It's quite time. I am going out into the park whenever I wish."

"Irene shall come too."

(To be Continued.)

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

MME MARIE BLANC of Monaco has made a present to Adelina Patti of a diadem worth 50,000fr.

A CONJUGAL discussion from a French play: Monsieur: "Do I make the laws here, or do I not?"

THERE is a talk of reviving the military style of coiffure for gentlemen, that is, that of having the hair cropped as short as scissors can cut it.

THE fortifications round Paris have at stated intervals splendid barracks, capable of accommodating 500 soldiers each.

THE Paris municipal authorities have shown themselves equal to the occasion, as, ere the snow-storm had covered the streets, 5,000 brooms, wielded by as many sweepers, male and female, and fifty huge sweeping machines, each drawn by six horses, have cleared the way.

THE journal whose reporter affects to be the favoured guest at Sandringham and Marlborough House, which records the sayings and doings of the English aristocracy, was enabled to inform its readers on Monday that the Prince of Wales arrived here two days past in strict incognito.

THE doors of the Ambigu have been closed several days for the special rehearsals of M. Zola's "Nana."

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using.

Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERMAN, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERMAN, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

TWO MUSICIANS.

I.

When one with skilful fingers swift as wind swept to and fro along the glittering keys, I said: I wish I were away from these clattering and noisy players!

II.

But when the second player struck a note and fingered softly out a gentle air—it was like coming from that turnmill where I waited, to a light Venetian boat.

SARAH O. JEWETT.

MISTAKES IN ETIQUETTE.

Every year brings out one or two books on etiquette, most of them written by penny-annists, who have pecuniary profit more at heart than the uniform understanding of rules generally observed in our best society.

The author states that "a card sent by mail is now recognized as an attention, ladies having found that the distances, the engagements, and the carriage-hire, will not permit of their making all their calls."

Among the many errors scattered through this book we shall only take up a few of those most likely to lead astray the uninitiated. Brides are told that, though married in the day-time, they must wear full evening dress.

It would indeed be an anomaly to see one in morning dress, the other in full evening dress. Again, it is given as "an infallible rule" that a bride's trousseau must contain twelve dozen of everything.

recognition" She replied, elevating her eyebrows slightly. "I was in ignorance of the existence of such a custom, excepting between men."

After this civilly administered reproof the young man, not being a sufficiently "good whip" to lift his hat when handling his reins, contented the requirements of the lady by a bow, bending somewhat more forward, and the bow more pronounced than men give, unless under like circumstances.

The true gentleman at heart may from want of instruction, omit to lift his hat when he passes ladies to whom he has not been introduced, on the staircase of a hotel, in a corridor, and in like places, but he will not be wanting in this mark of respect to those whom he does know, nor will he lift his "stick" to his hat in passing.

The book counsels its readers to watch the host at a dinner party, and if he offers his right arm to the lady whom he takes in to dinner, the guest is to do likewise; if the left arm, the guest must offer the left.

The writer quotes from an English author on etiquette, placing an interrogation point at the end of the misquoted sentence (as if puzzled to render the meaning), as follows:—"This is a sign which a well-drilled butler observes for removing the plates."

Again, we are told that the word "thanks" instead of "thank you" is fashionable just now, but this word has recently gone out of fashion, following the course of the words "polite" and "genteel."

The following sketch of a baby telephonist, "pretending" to communicate with her papa, is from the Concord Monitor.—She was a pretty child, happy-hearted, full of fun, and a great mimic.

and one-sided formula of a telephone conversation. Unheeding that someone was watching her, the other day she put a little hand to the wall and imitated the pushing of the button on the telephone.

Let it be understood, for the sake of the foreigners who plunge into errors here after investing in books on American etiquette, as well as for those who are novices in society, that as Americans we have no established, sanctioned code of etiquette, and that if we ever succeed in making one for ourselves, we must follow those customs which rule good society elsewhere, so far as they are suited to our republican modes of life.

THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S.—St. Paul's has always possessed, and still owns, a great bell. From time immemorial the citizens claimed the eastern part of the churchyard as the place of assembly for their folk-motes.

A STRANGE AWAKENING.—James Smith, who lived some time ago in the parish of Turfiff, in Aberdeenshire, was rather fond of a wee droopie, and on one occasion, when in Turfiff at night, had partaken rather freely, and on his homeward journey he lost his equilibrium and fell down at a wooden spout at the Bleachfield station among the coals beside the engine, where he lay sound asleep until morning, when he was aroused by a very black-looking man, whom he saw shovelling coal into a large furnace.

THE young lady who has been asked to become the Crown Princess of the Hapsburg monarchy, and has accepted, is undergoing a course of studies such as few mortals would care to undertake short of strict necessity. Her day of marriage has been postponed in order to perfect the Princess Stephanie in those acquirements which the future Empress of Austria-Hungary will find indispensable.

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BERNHARDT SEES A WHALE.—Previous to her Boston visit Sara Bernhardt had never seen a real whale, although she has for years been gorged by sharks, as successful people generally are. Happily for the great actress, Fred Englehardt happened to be exhibiting in Boston the finest specimen of a whale ever seen in this country, and was about departing for Chicago with his treasure when he learned of the artiste's desire to gaze upon the monster.

THE GREAT BELL OF ST. PAUL'S.—St. Paul's has always possessed, and still owns, a great bell. From time immemorial the citizens claimed the eastern part of the churchyard as the place of assembly for their folk-motes.

HUMOROUS.

It is better to love a short girl than never to have loved a tall.

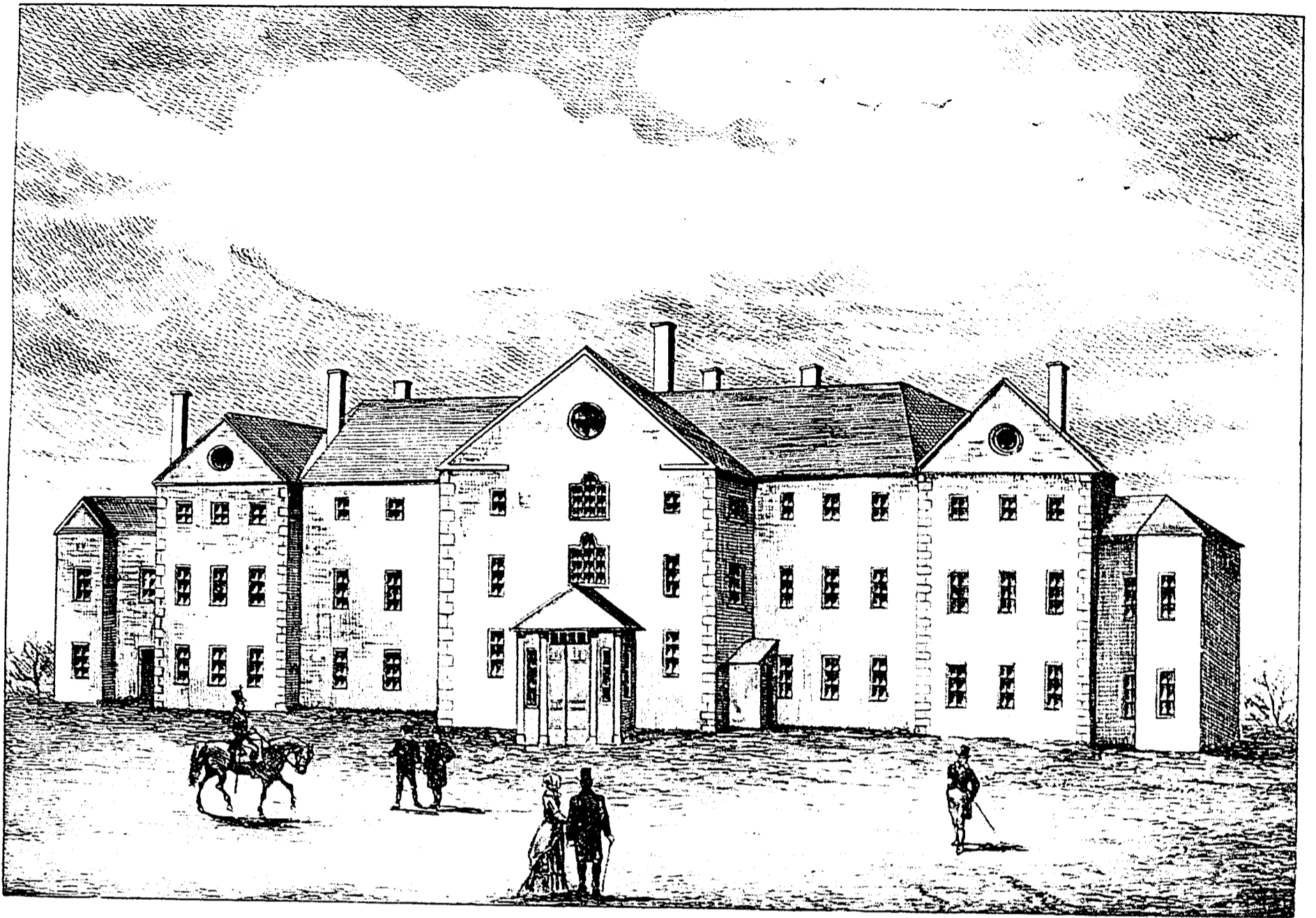
WHEN a dead man's property is put under the hammer it is a sale of effects; but when a man gets sea-sick it is the effects of a sail.

THREE periods of life—youth, mumps; middle age, bumps; old age, dumps.

If you would get wealthy get upon a mule. You will soon find you are better off.

"I PREDICT," said Mr. Caudle the other day to his bosom friend, "a mild winter." "On what grounds?" "My wife and her mother have gone to Italy this spring."

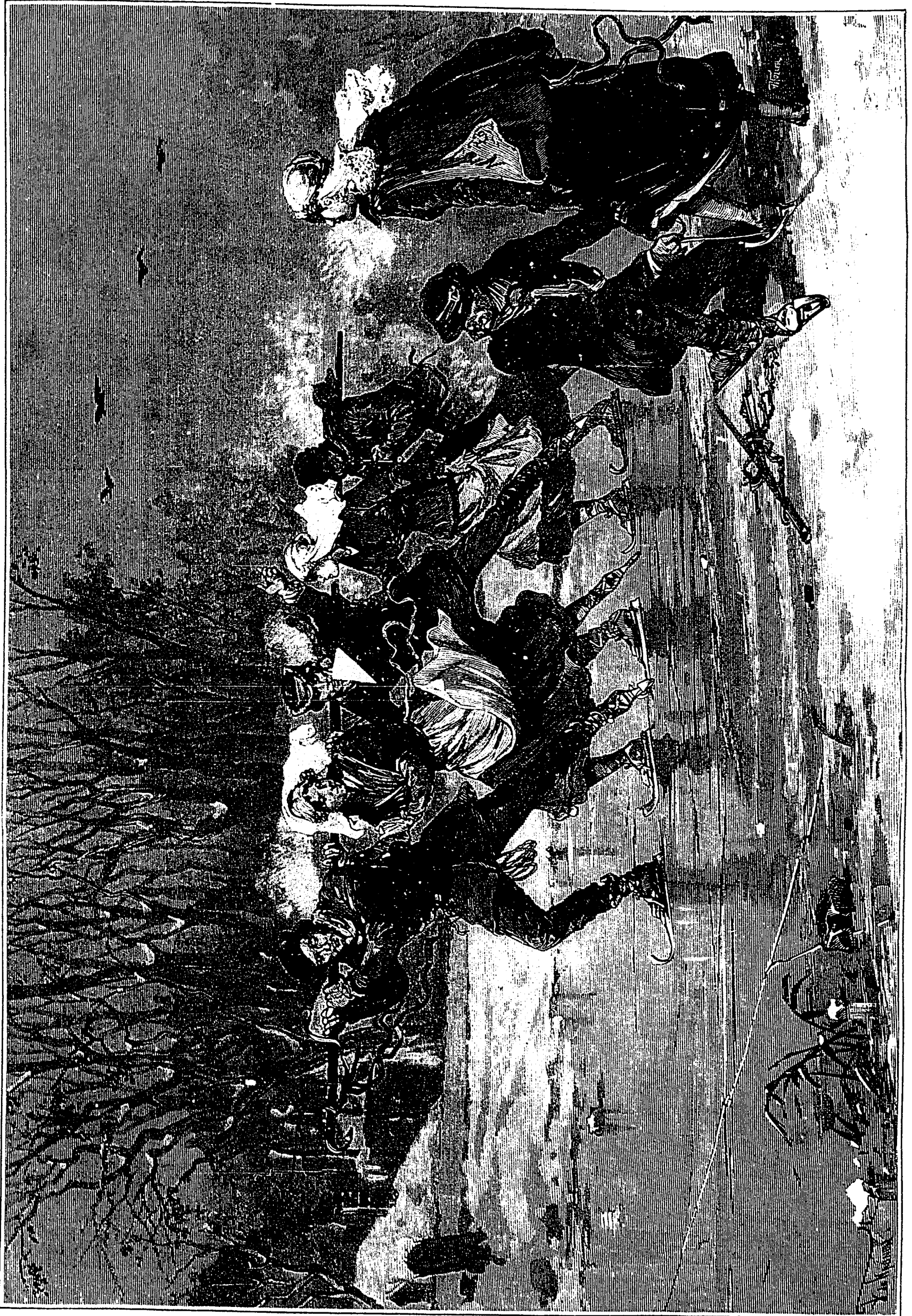
AS old lady who had been reading the health officer's weekly reports thought "Total" must be an awfully malignant disease, since as many die of it as all the rest put together.



QUEBEC — THE CHATEAU ST. LOUIS. — (1620-1834.)



A STRAW RIDE.—STUCK FAST IN A SNOW-DRIFT.



A SKATING PARTY IN FRIESLAND.

IN THE SIERRA.

(From *Théophile Gautier*.)

I love these mountains, soaring in their pride / No plants or herbs their shivering feet conceal / Where crags beneath a shroud of silver hide.

No gladdening vine, or golden grain is here / Nought but their beauty, which enchants a few / Great eagles haunt the pure free atmosphere.

The mountains yield us no prosaic gains / Nought but their beauty, which enchants a few / I love them better than the teeming plains.

Montreal. GEO. MURRAY.

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

Our young girls in America do not seem to have sense of the beauty of simplicity in dress. No young girl looks as young or as lovely in heavy velvets and loaded trimmings as in simple muslins and soft, clinging materials.

We would like to call attention to the fact that the style of dress influences the manners, the carriage of the woman. The masculine style of dress has this objection. It is a little difficult to say what we could substitute for the Ulster that we have all adopted.

The Derby hat appears to me to have no excuse. It is unbecoming even to a man, and absolutely hideous upon a woman. It is surprising to see them adopted by well-bred ladies.

The short skirt deserves to be commended for the street, but in the house it has neither beauty nor elegance. Even to shorten a long skirt in front for the better display of a pretty foot is a great mistake.

The scarf for a married woman is a fashion that should never die. To wear it well is a proof of grace, and it imparts an elegance, especially to a tall woman, that is very desirable.

The wearing of jewels is not often well understood. One does not see many handsome jewels worn in America, with the exception of diamonds. It is said that the value of the diamond fluctuates less than that of any other precious stone.

We knew once a charming little lady who, being in very moderate circumstances, dressed in such simple materials as she could easily procure—in winter often in soft gray woollens, in summer in light-coloured muslins, with a white

scarf, a straw bonnet, with the plainest pale ribbon neatly tying it down. Her complexion was like a wild rose, and with her soft fair hair and blue eyes, her figure delicate even to the point of fragility, no dress could have been more coquettish and exquisitely appropriate.

NOT A CAPTIOUS MAN.

A night or two since, as a policeman was making his way up Beaubien street, he he was accosted by a colored man with the remark: "I doan' want to seem capshus, sah—'deed I doan', but dar's trouble in my house ober dar."

"What sort of trouble?" "Why, sah, a cull'd posson called Williams sits dar with his feet on de stove conversin' wid my wife. I so ordered him to vacate, sah, but he refused. What am de proper course in sich a case?"

"Go and order him out once more." In about ten minutes the man returned and reported: "I doan' want to seem capshus, sah, but I dun ordered him out, just as you said."

"And he didn't go?" "No, sah. He said he'd see me in Texas-foot. What would be your advice under sich circumstances?"

"If a man was in my house and wouldn't go out I'd put him out."

"Would it seem capshus, sah?" "I don't think so."

"Just as you say, sah—jist so, sah. I feel sartin dat I ketch de ideah." He retired into his house, and the officer remained to see the end. It came in about two minutes. Three or four yells were heard, somebody's feet seemed to strike the wall, and then the door opened and Williams flew into the street like a half-filled straw bed.

"I doan' want to seem capshus sah, but now dat I've got my han' in, I'd like your advice about cuffin' de ole woman up to a peak! 'Pears to me dat she sorter encouraged Williams to believe dat I couldn't lick one side of him!"

GOOD ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

I am a real lover of animals, and I am always glad to hear any anecdote which redounds to their credit if it be authentic, so I am quite disposed to believe what a gentleman told me of his beautiful collie dog yesterday. I was striking his silky black-and-tan coat, and admiring his large affectionate, intelligent eyes, at the same time reading the name and address legibly engraved on his brazen collar, and by way of remark said, "Did this ever bring 'Scotti' back to you?"

"I lost him somewhere in Piccadilly. You know how much I rush about in hansom cabs, and 'Scotti' always goes with me—we travel many miles in a week together in this way—but on this occasion I was walking and missed him. Search was in vain—the crowd was great, traffic drowned the sound of my whistle—and after waiting awhile and looking everywhere, I returned to my suburban home without my companion, sad and sorrowful, yet hoping that he might find his way back.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

From one of the best manufactories of the Dominion. New, and an excellent instrument. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

REALISM ON THE STAGE.

Realism on the stage is the general name for a very important tendency which has shown itself in all sorts of different ways, some bad and some good. So far as regards the external part of the act, the scenery and properties, realism has had the effect of introducing great exactness and attention to accuracy of detail. On the modern stage the old wings have disappeared, and the scene is as close a copy of the actual place to be suggested as can be produced.

Ordinary life, as we have suggested, is dull, and it was necessary for the realistic drama, in order to escape being dull, to become sensational. That sensationalism is unlike life never seems to have occurred to any one. Hence the modern drama, both in England and in France, has allowed itself the widest latitude in this respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Tuesday of last week Madame Carreno gave her second pianoforte recital in the Queen's Hall. The very large and appreciative audience which filled the house testified to the undiminished popularity of the *artiste*.

Schumann. The vocalist of the evening was Signorina Rubini, who possesses a pretty drawing-room voice, but proved entirely unequal, either in natural powers or artistic training, to the demands of such songs as the *Messenger's Romance* in the "Huguenots," which she essayed.

MUSIC.

VARIETIES.

FURNACES FOR BURNING THE REFUSE OF TOWNS.—The town of Leeds burns its refuse in furnaces especially constructed for the purpose. The price of one of them was £5,500, which sum included the cost of fixing, land, and so forth.

—THE most touching incident in all hotel history comes from New York. There is in that city a certain hotel famous the world over for its vast size, its magnificence, its distinguished guests and its princely way of doing things.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE.—All of us are familiar with the pretty little Scotch ballad "Comin' Thro' the Rye." The common idea of this song is that a rye field is meant; but who ever saw a Scotch lassie walking through a field of rye or any grain!

Jenny's a' wet, puir bodie, / Jenny's seldom dry, / She dragg it a' her peticious / Comin' thro' the Rye."

A DETECTIVE CAMERA.—Mr. Bolas has devised a little apparatus which may well be termed a detective camera. To all appearance it looks like a shoeblack's block, a rough square-shaped box, which may be slung over the shoulder with a strap, or rested upon the pavement if need be.

—HOT ICE is a novelty; it reads like a paradox, but it is a scientific fact which we owe to Dr.

Carnelley, of the Firth College of Sheffield. After many unsuccessful attempts he was fortunate enough to obtain solid ice at temperatures so high that it was impossible to touch it without being burnt.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Papers to hand. Thanks.
Stadeit, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 309.

We have received a pamphlet containing the constitution of the Ontario Chess Association, as adopted at the annual meeting in Toronto, April the 9th, 1880.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The annual meeting of the Quebec Chess Club was held at the club room, Fabrique Street, on Saturday evening.

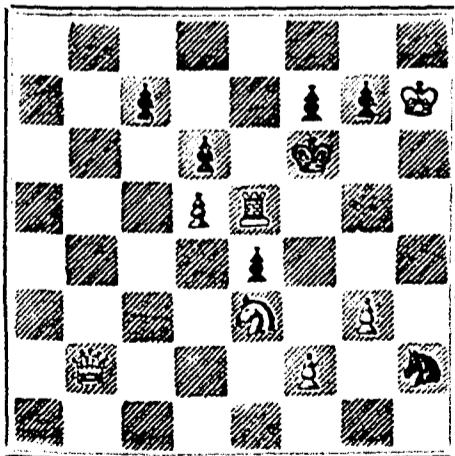
Honorary President—Mr. Le Drouil.
President—Mr. Leblanc.
First Vice-President—Mr. Sanderson.

After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting of the Dominion Chess Association, called at Ottawa for the 22nd inst., was discussed, and the hope expressed that Quebec might be successful again this year in carrying off the first prize, a silver cup presented by T. L. Drouil, Esq., President of the Association.

The prize in the tournament of the Pittsburgh Library Chess Club, now pending, is a handsome cup six and one-half inches high, of solid silver, and bearing on two of its sides appropriate chess emblems.

It is with much pleasure we insert the above extract from Turf, Field and Farm in our column, and no doubt every true lover of chess will rejoice to read such outspoken condemnation of money prizes in tournaments.

PROBLEM No. 317
By W. T. Pierce.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 444TH.

One of the blindfold games played by Mr. Blackburne at Chesham on November 22nd inst.

(Danish Gambit)
White. Black.
(Mr. Blackburne.) Mr. Cotton, Team 1
1. P to K 4 1. P to K 4
2. P to Q 4 2. P takes P
3. P to Q B 3 4. P takes P (a)
4. K B to Q B 4 5. K B to Q K 5 (ch)

- 6. Kt to Q B 3
7. Kt to K B 3
8. Castles
9. Q Kt to K 2
10. Kt to K B 4
11. R to K sq
12. Kt to Q 4
13. Q to K R 5
14. R to K 3 (d)
15. B to K R 3
16. Kt to K B 5 (e)
17. Kt to K 6 (ch)
18. Kt from B 5 takes B
19. Q to B 5
20. Kt takes R (ch)
21. Q to R 7 mate

Notes by C. E. Ranken.

- (a) Black would do better, especially with such a formidable opponent, to be content with the gain of one Pawn, and play Kt to K B 3 here.
(b) Again, Kt to K B 3 is the best move here.
(c) Without in the least undervaluing Mr. Blackburne's wonderful talents, we have often noticed that the brilliancy of his play, and the consequent public appreciation of his games, have been in proportion to the weakness of his opponents.
(d) The above-named brilliancy now begins.
(e) Offering him another piece, but the fish will not take a second bait just yet.
(f) But now he swallows it. P to Q 4 was about his only chance.

—British Chess Magazine.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 315

White. Black.
1. Q to K Kt 8 1. Any
2. Mates acc.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 313.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q 3 1. Any
2. Mates acc.

PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 314.

White. Black.
K at Q B 4 K at Q R 5
R at K B sq R at Q Kt 8
Pawns at Q R 6 Pawns at Q B 7 and Q Kt 6

White to play and win in two moves.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this Office up to noon of Saturday, 26th February, 1881 for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, at different points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for the year 1881-82—consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oren, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, Harness, &c.

(No Newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.)

L. YANCOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 17th Jan., 1881.

The time for receiving tenders for Indian Supplies is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 5th March, 1881.

L. YANCOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 14th February, 1881.

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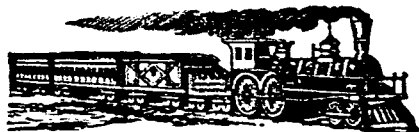
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Change of Time.

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Thursday, Dec. 23rd, 1880.

Trains will run as follows:

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa.....	1.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Arrive at Ottawa.....	11.30 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.55 p.m.
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga.....	12.16 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.55 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	10.30 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.35 p.m.
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Quebec.....	8.00 a.m.	9.55 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	5.30 p.m.	10.10 a.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8.00 a.m.	5.60 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome.....	5.30 p.m.		
Arrive at St. Jerome.....	7.15 p.m.		
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga.....	6.45 a.m.		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	9.00 a.m.		
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	5.00 p.m.		
Arrive at Joliette.....	7.25 p.m.		
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	6.00 a.m.		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8.20 a.m.		

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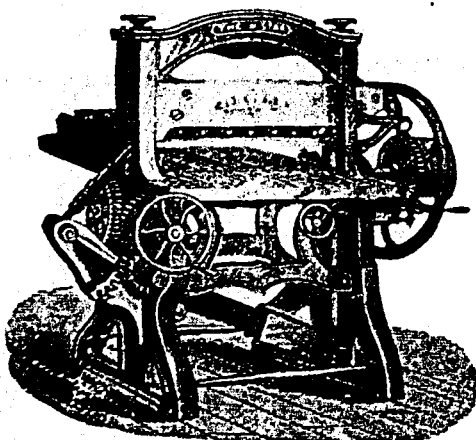
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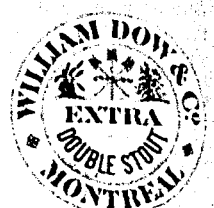
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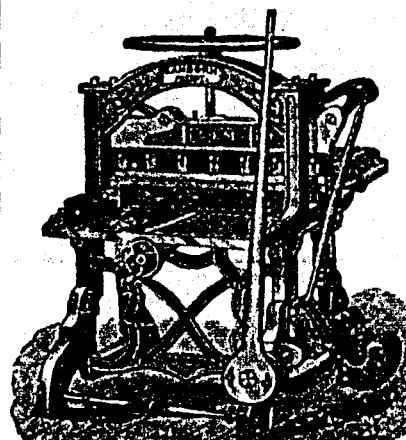
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