

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

# Illustrated News

Vol. II.—No. 20.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
{ \$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO RAILWAYS.

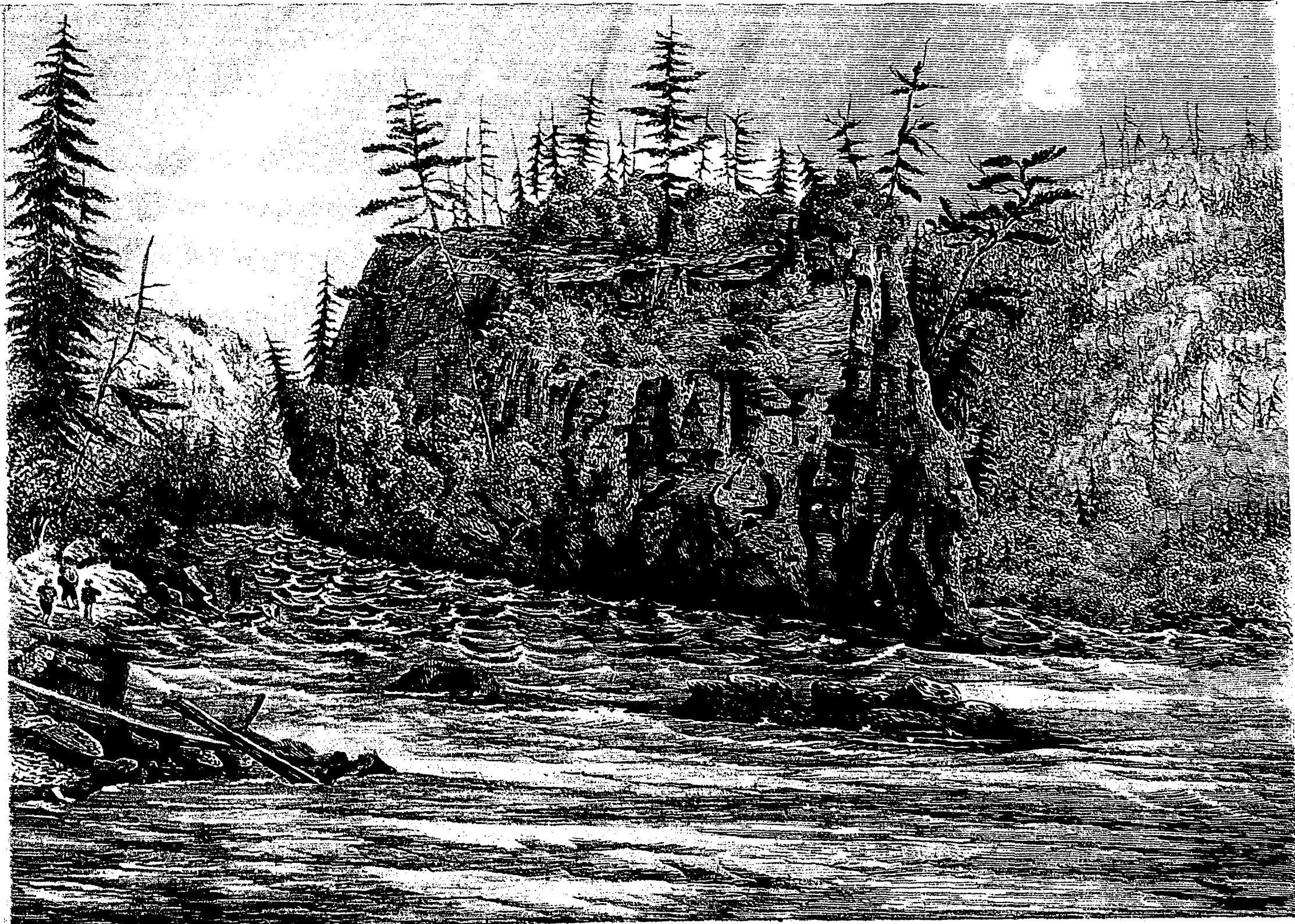
The question of how best to aid in the construction of railways, or, in other words, to get the largest possible share of public benefit for the smallest amount of cost, has certainly not yet been practically solved in Canada. Nearly all the known modes have been tested, but not one of them appears to have been adopted as a settled policy. It is, however, generally conceded that to guarantee the bonds of a company is about the worst course which a government can adopt, for in the end there is great danger of its having to pay them off and convert what was intended as a loan of credit into a loan of cash. Loans of money from the Government are somewhat better, as the transaction is thereby simplified, and all that government requires to do in the matter is to see that the security for repayment is ample. But the latter is the difficulty; government aid, when wanted at all, is wanted to give a substantial beginning to the work, and it turns out that while as a matter of course the government loan is not sufficient to complete it, yet the

fact of government's having the first lien on the company's property is quite sufficient to discredit its bonds in the money market. We have seen cases not unlike this, in which the best thing for the country, and the only thing to save the company, was to surrender the lien or put it behind all other claims, thus virtually making a bonus of what was meant to be a loan.

When the aid is to be in the shape of credit or money, the bonus system is, both for the country and the company, undoubtedly the best. Even a small cash bonus per mile, to be given on the completion of the work, or as it progresses, will do more to establish the credit of the company than a very large guarantee, or a large money loan. There are very few instances in Canada in which, whether the money or the credit was advanced, the obligation did not virtually become a bonus; and these gifts have been very profitable to Canada. For the twenty millions or so which the old Province invested in railways, the public invested about a hundred millions; and while this vast sum has

added to the actual value of the property of the country perhaps more than treble its amount, it has returned to its owners very little in the shape of interest. The country made a good bargain, therefore, though it acted blindly and more from necessity than policy or system.

The experience of the past ought to be sufficient to suggest a more statesmanlike course for the future. It has been placed beyond cavil, that all the public money in aid of railways, in whatever way given, either through the Municipalities or directly by the Government, has brought a handsome return to the country; and as there is still great necessity for increased railway facilities, it is well to consider how they may most economically be procured. We dismiss at once the loan system as calculated to lead or drive the Company into complications with the Government, which would ultimately end with the country's being saddled with the debt. Guarantees, as already remarked, are still more objectionable, in that they start on a pretence of costing the country nothing, and generally end with compelling it to pay its



NEEPIGON, No. 7.—HIGH ROCK PORTAGE. FROM A SKETCH BY W. ARMSTRONG.

whole endorsement, with interest and expenses added. If, then, the policy of a money bonus cannot be frankly adopted on certain general conditions, there should be an effort made to utilise our wild lands, by appropriating a portion of them at the rate of so many acres per mile for every new mile of railway built; and as the whole country has had to pay for the aid heretofore accorded to railways, though the benefit has been in great part local, it will be seen at a glance that no injustice is being done to the old settled portions through which the roads already pass, by helping the newer parts of the country to secure the like accommodation.

It is whispered abroad that Ontario, which has already done so much in the way of material progress, is again about to set the example by supporting a vigorous railroad policy and by giving either of the public lands or the public money to assist in their construction. We should be glad indeed to believe that this were true; but the system, suggested in some quarters, of loaning money to new railway schemes, is radically wrong. Let the Local Government collect the seven or eight millions due on the Municipal Loan Fund, and the six or seven millions in arrears for Crown Lands, before going into the lending business; or rather let Ministers make an equitable settlement as between the hopelessly indebted Municipalities and those which drew nothing from the fund; and let them adjust their claims against the settlers so as to bring their holdings within the range of their purchasing power. The two questions referred to no doubt present difficulties; in the enforcement of the claims unjustifiable hardships, and in their remission seeming partiality. But it is for Ministers to find out the mean between these two extremes, and with the balance in their hands to do justice between the different sections of the Province and encourage progress in all. Certainly the example of Ontario would be followed in other Provinces, only that already Quebec has gone ahead of its Western sister in the forwarding of local railway enterprise, so that, in this particular, so far as the Government is concerned, Ontario must be content to follow.

The plan adopted by the local Government of Quebec is, in many respects, an excellent one. By guaranteeing a very small rate of interest—3 per cent.—on a certain moderate outlay per mile, it places the investors in the road beyond the risk of absolute loss or utter depreciation of their stock, and at the same time involves the country in but a comparatively small annual charge, for which the daily running of the railway is at least fair compensation. Several countries in Europe have adopted a similar system, guaranteeing rates of interest as high as six per cent. for a stipulated number of years, and they have profited largely by their liberality in the general prosperity which the construction of railways has brought. In Canada, if the local Governments cannot be prevailed upon to give land grants—and in this country there is a terror of land monopolies—the next best thing is to guarantee a small annual percentage on the capital for a certain number of years to every railway company whose line is located to the satisfaction of the Public Works Department of each Province. It would thus become the interest, as it is now the duty of the Government and Legislature to guard against the creation of too many competing lines; and the spirit of local enterprise would be strong enough, when backed by the guarantee, to speedily supply the country with such a network of railways as is essential to the full development of its immense and varied resources.

#### THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

No. 14.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.—FISHERIES, &c.

By the Rev. *Æn. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.*

(Continued.)

A no less useful, although not quite so beautiful a fish of the tribe of Salmonidæ, is the OREGON BROOK TROUT, *Fario Stellatus*. It is about the same size as the *Salmo spectabilis*, and varies in weight from eight ounces to three pounds. Its whole length is four and a-half times that of the head. The back is of a bright olive green colour. The sides are yellow, tinged with pink, the belly white, and speckled all over with small black spots. There is no river or lake of British Columbia where this trout is not found. It abounds in the waters of Vancouver's Island. It is met with in the rivers which flow westwards from the Cascade Mountains, as well as in the waters of their eastern declivities. It is a denizen of all the rivers descending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, delighting even in waters that are no less than seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is very voracious, and so affords excellent sport. Butterflies, dragon flies, and mock flies and insects of the least artistic description, prove a sufficiently tempting lure to this greedy little fish. Mr. Lord relates an incident of his angling experience which is abundantly illustrative of this statement. When enjoying the pleasures of woodland life, one day, sitting on the bank of a stream that rippled gaily on its rocky course, down the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, he was suddenly seized with

the determination to become possessed of one of these fine speckled trout. And, indeed, the creature, by its proceedings in the water near him, awakened his cupidity. First of all, by a sudden splash, it disturbed the solemn stillness of the scene and broke his reverie. With no less celerity it devoured a large grey fly upon which it had pounced, under the very banks on which the learned naturalist sat, as the insect, unconscious of danger, had touched the water with its gauzy wings. "Very well, master trout, you may, perhaps, be as easily duped as your more cautious *confrères*; so setting to work I overhauled my 'possible sack,' found a few coarse hooks, a bit of gut and some thread.

Among other materials wherewith to make a fly, feathers were indispensable. Shouldering my gun, I strode off to look for a 'white fletcher,' *alias* ruffed grouse; soon stirred one up, bagged him, hauled out his glossy bottle-green frill; selected some feathers which I thought would turn a decent hackle, picked out a couple of brighter ones for wings, some red wool from my blanket for cridding, and with these materials I tied a fly. Not the slightest resemblance, fancied or real, did it bear to anything ever created, but still it was a fly, and, as I flattered myself, a great achievement. A line was made from some ends of cord; then, cutting a young larch, I made my tackle fast to the end, and thus equipped sallied to the stream.

My first attempt in the swift scow was a lamentable failure. Warily I threw my newly-created monster well across the stream, and, according to the most approved method, let it slowly wash towards me, conveying to the rod and line a delicate and tempting tremble. Not a rise, not a nibble; my hopes wavered, and I began to think these trout wiser than I had given them credit for. I tried the pool as a last chance. So, leaning over the rock, I let my tempter drop into the water. It made a splash like throwing in a stone. But imagine my delight, ye lovers of the gentle art, when a tremendous jerk told me I had one hooked and struggling to get free! Depending on the strength of my tackle, I flung him out on the bank; and, admitting all that may be said against me as being barbarous and cruel, I confess to standing over the dying fish and admiring his brilliant colour, handsome shape, fair proportion—and last, though not least, contemplated eating him! I pitied him not as, flapping and struggling on the grass, his life ebbed away, but thought only of the skill I had displayed in duping him, and the feat in store for me on returning to camp." Our naturalist turned the secret he had discovered to good account. That very day he played havoc among the trout, returning to quarters with as many as he could carry, strung on branches cut with a crook at the end. These trout are by no means fastidious. They can be tempted and taken with almost every conceivable kind of bait. Grasshoppers, fragments of grasshoppers, pieces of white meat from the tail of the river crayfish, they seize quite ravenously.

There is a still more wonderful kind of salmon trout in the waters of British Columbia—one which affords to the uncivilised native light as well as food. It can be eaten as a dinner or used as a candle, and hence its name, CANDLEFISH. It is also called EULACHON, *Salmo (mallotus) Pacificus* and *Thaleichthys Pacificus*. This little fish, which supplies so many wants, is not larger than a smelt. But it is as pretty, perhaps, as any of the salmonidæ. The mouth is rather large for so small a fish, the head is cone-shaped, the eye small, with a dark spot nearly black over each orbit. Its colour generally is white, tinged with a dingy yellow; the back is something approaching to olive green. The chief peculiarity of this little fish is its extraordinary fatness. Blubber-bearing whales and seals and porpoises are not the only fish which contain the fat of the seas. All along the shores of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Alaska, and the adjacent islands, the diminutive Eulachon furnishes an inconceivably great supply of fatty matter for maintaining the warmth of the body as well as for lighting the homes of the Aboriginal tribes. At certain seasons it is the chief business of these tribes to trap, and cure and store up for winter use, a fish that supplies so many wants. They commence operations by erecting lodges near the bays and inlets where it abounds. This once accomplished, they carry on their labours by the light of the moon. In fine weather, just as the moon begins to cast her rays down the mountain slopes on the bright, green waters, the Indians launch their light canoes, and glide along noiselessly towards the immense shoals of Eulachon that are seen glittering over the sea like pearly nacre. Pity that, in catching them, they should use such a horrid instrument,—a monster comb or rake armed with huge teeth, four inches long, and an inch apart. These teeth are, for the most part, made of bone, although the Indians prefer iron when it can be had, and beat it into sharp-pointed nails. The comb itself consists of a piece of pinewood from six to eight feet in length, which is rounded at one end for a handle, the rest being shaped flat, thick at the back and thinner towards the edge in which the teeth are inserted. In the stern of each canoe sits an Indian, paddle in hand, for the purpose of impelling the tiny craft and keeping it in convenient proximity to a shoal of Candlefish. Another holds the rounded part of the rake firmly in both hands, with its teeth pointing sternwards, whilst he himself looks towards the bow. As soon as he is near enough, he sweeps his terrible weapon through the glittering mass of fish, and, with a powerful effort, brings it to the surface,

teeth upwards. There is almost always, at least one, but often three or four fish impaled on each tooth. The rake is now brought into the canoe. A rap on the back knocks off the fish, and the process of raking recommences. A canoe is very quickly filled by this rude way of fishing. What a spectacle must not a whole fleet of such vessels present, whilst the dusky forms of the savages are seen in the moonlight, bending over the water, and, with their brawny arms, sweeping their toothed sickles through the silvery shoals. Stroke rapidly follows stroke, till the canoes are completely loaded. They are then paddled to land, drawn upon the shelving beach, and overturned, (this being the quickest mode of discharging) and at once re-launched for the purpose of raking up another cargo. This work is continued until the moon sets behind the mountain peaks, when the fish disappear. It appears to be the peculiar habit of this fish to come to the surface only in the night. The squaws now commence their labours. Their business is to cure, dry the fish, and make oil. They do not clean the fish or remove the entrails, but at once pass through their eyes long, smooth twigs or sticks, skewering on each stick as many as it will hold. Next comes the process of drying. This is soon accomplished by suspending the skewered fish in the thick smoke at the top of the sheds. In drying, they acquire a flavour of wood smoke, which also aids in preserving them. They are then packed in bales for winter use. No salt is used in curing these fish any more than in any of the other Indian systems of fish curing. These fat little members of the tribe of Salmonidæ, thus preserved, constitute the best of Arctic winter food. They are also used in lighting the lodges of the natives. A piece of rush pith, or strip from the inner bark of the cypress tree (*Fujia gigantea*) is drawn through the fish when dried, by means of a long, round needle made of the hardest wood. When lighted, it burns, like the most artistically manufactured candle, till consumed. One can read comfortably by its light, with no other candlestick than a piece of wood split at one end, and thus simply adapted to receive and hold the light-giving fish. By the application of a little heat and pressure this admirable taper may be changed to a liquid state. The Indian then drinks it, and so, throughout the long, cold and dreary winter of the more elevated regions, feeds abundantly the flame of life, which, but for this wonderful resource which Nature supplies in such bounteous profusion, would be utterly extinguished. All the fish that are not required for winter food and light, the Indians convert into oil immediately after they are taken. They who wish to learn the process by which this oil is made, have only to consult the writings of learned naturalists. Let it suffice to observe that Nature has supplied the place of art, in providing a ready-made bottle in which this valuable oil is preserved. The hollow stalk of the sea-wrack, which, on the coast of the North Pacific, grows to an immense size, forming submarine forests, expands at the root end, so as to constitute a complete flask. These hollow stalks are cut about three feet from the root, and, with the bulb at the end, are preserved in a moist state, until required for use. Each of these vessels contains about three pints, and the oil, as soon as it is manufactured, is stored in them.

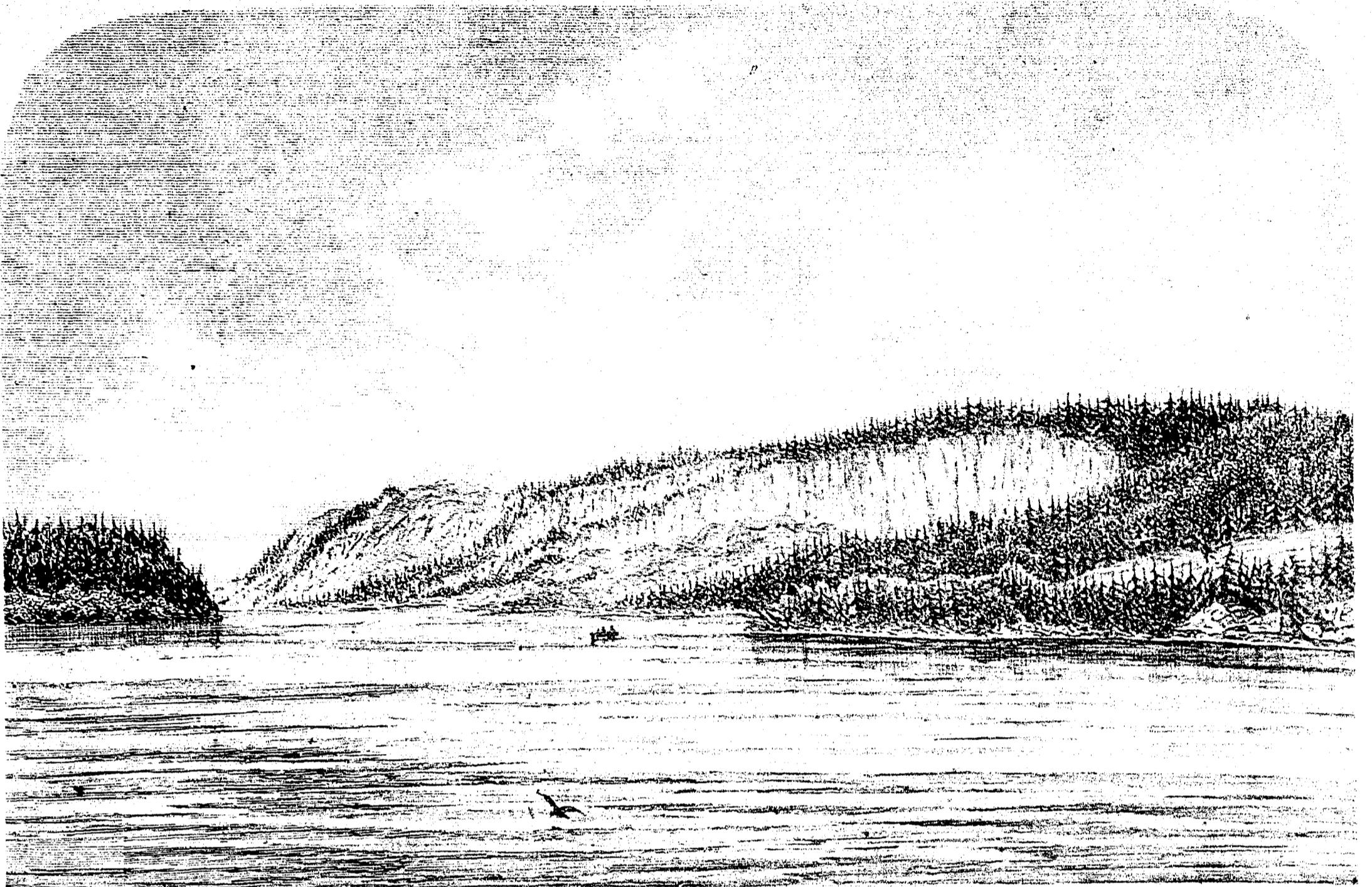
#### THE EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT LAON.

The town of Laon, although not fortified, was a point the possession of which became of the utmost importance to the Prussians on their march to Paris. As the centre of no less than four railways, and the starting-point of numerous roads leading to the capital, it was to be expected that the Prussians would not neglect to possess themselves of the place, the more so as they expected little or no resistance from the small garrison occupying the citadel at the north end of town. This garrison was composed of 2,000 Gardes Mobiles, and about a regiment of infantry, who had escaped with Gen. Vinoy from Sedan previous to the capitulation of that place. The whole were under the orders of General Ternin de Hame, the commandant.

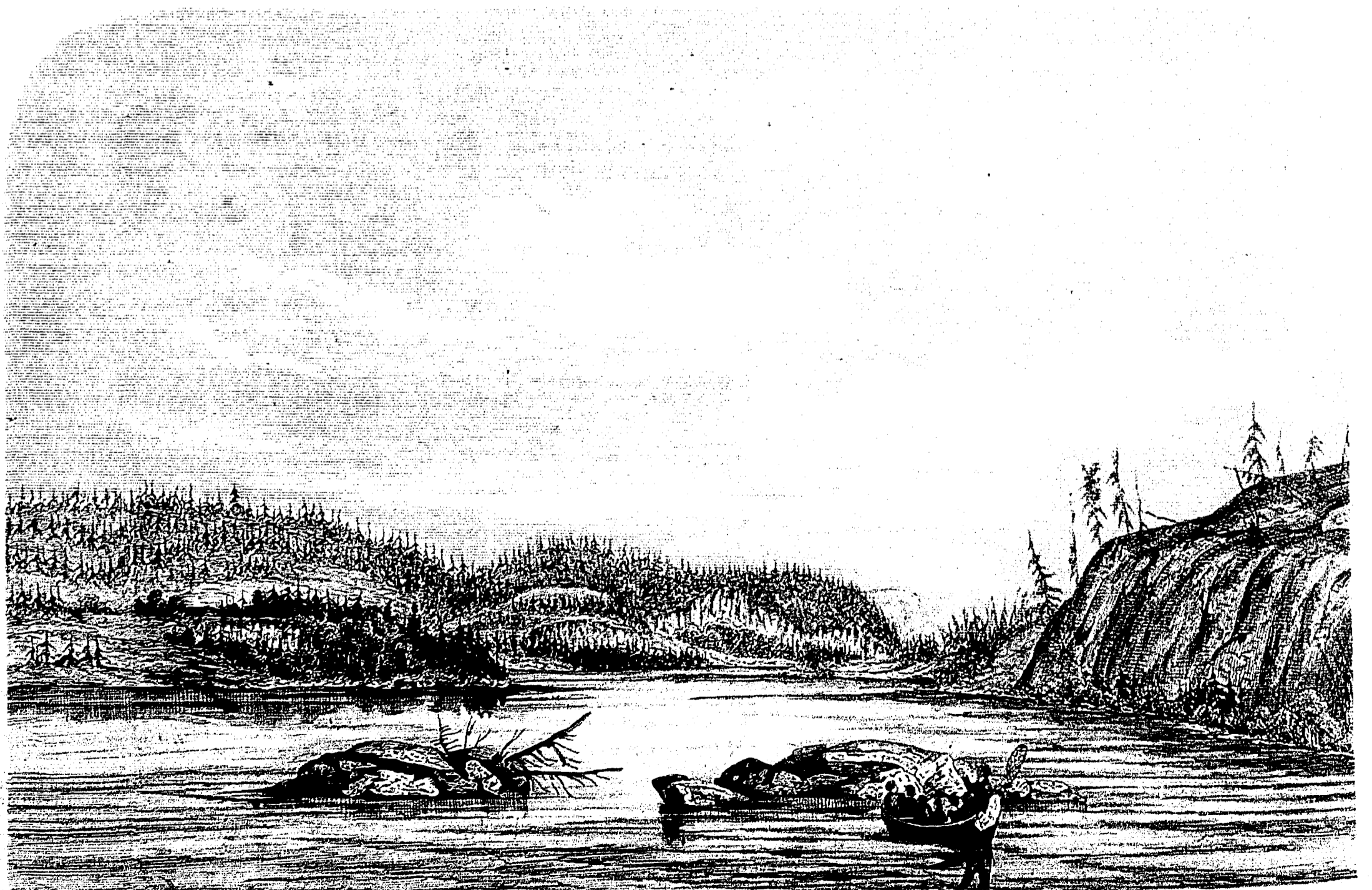
On the 8th September a company of Uhlans belonging to the 15th regiment made their appearance before the city, and finding the gates closed—for Laon possesses old ramparts that are hardly worth the title of fortifications, having been partially destroyed by the Prussians in 1814—summoned the place to surrender. The commander begged for time to consider and was granted until 4 o'clock that afternoon. Subsequent events tend to show that the delay was asked solely with a view to communicating with the Government as to the advisability of surrendering. However, the Uhlan commander immediately communicated with the General of the division, Duke William of Mecklenburg, who sent an attaché, Col. Alvensleben, with a ready drawn-up agreement for the surrender. The Colonel was admitted to the citadel, his eyes having been previously bandaged, and was conducted into the presence of Gen. Ternin, and the Prefect of the arrondissement, M. Ferrand. The former, having received the message of the Prussian commander, raised new objections, evidently with the purpose of delaying the arrangements until he should hear from Paris. However, Col. Alvensleben succeeded better in another quarter, and concluded arrangements with Mayor Vinchon for the capitulation. During the night the commandant received a despatch from head-quarters desiring him to surrender the town, as it could be of no value as a fortified place, and would be unable to sustain bombardment. In consequence of these orders Gen. Ternin despatched two Mobile officers into the Prussian camp, who concluded arrangements for the capitulation of the town and the citadel, together with the garrison and all materials of war. The capitulation was to take place the next day, the 9th September, at half-past eleven in the morning.

At the hour appointed the German troops, consisting of two batteries of artillery, two brigades of cavalry and a battalion of Jagers, entered the town, and occupied the principal posi-

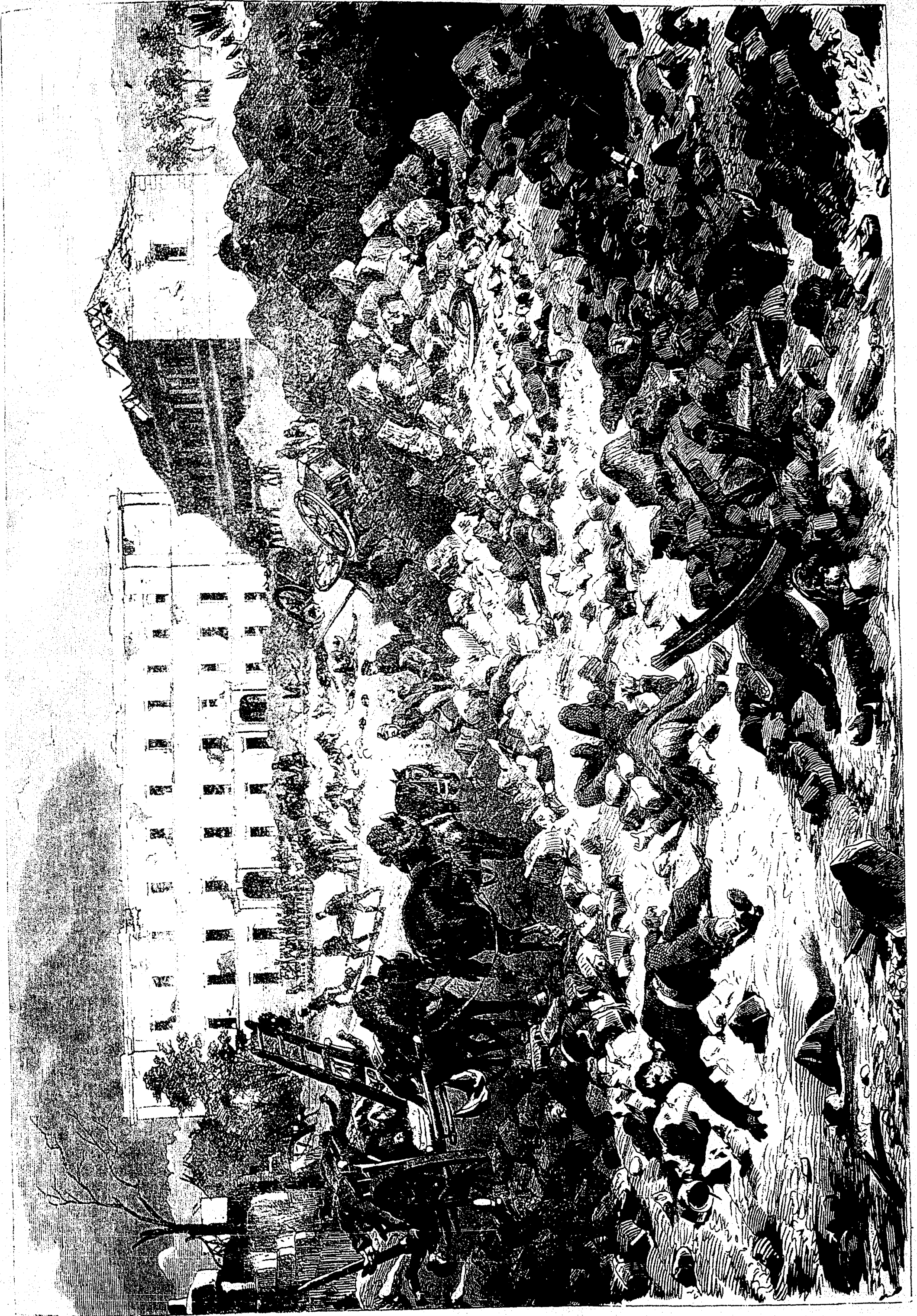




NEEPIGON, No. 8.—VIEW 21 MILES FROM MOUTH OF RIVER NEEPIGON. FROM A SKETCH BY W. ARMSTRONG.



NEEPIGON, No. 9.—VIEW 22 MILES FROM MOUTH OF RIVER. FROM A SKETCH BY W. ARMSTRONG.



THE WAR—THE CITADEL OF LAGNY, AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,  
NOV. 19, 1870.

|            |           |  |
|------------|-----------|--|
| SUNDAY,    | Nov. 13.— | Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St. Britius. Battle of Windmill Point, 1838.           |
| MONDAY,    | " 14.—    | Leibnitz died, 1716. Emmett died, 1827.  |
| TUESDAY,   | " 15.—    | St. Machutus. Earl of Chatham born, 1708.  |
| WEDNESDAY, | " 16.—    | Rubens born, 1577. Battle of Lutzen, 1632.   |
| THURSDAY,  | " 17.—    | St. Hugh, Bp. Montreal and Brockville section, G. T. R., opened, 1855.                     |
| FRIDAY,    | " 18.—    | Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1578. Napoleon I. disinterred, 1840. |
| SATURDAY,  | " 19.—    | The Man with the Iron Mask died, 1763. Montreal taken, 1775.                               |

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1870

It has been frequently remarked that the operations of the census-taker generally result in proving that populous cities are not after all quite so populous as they were said to have been. Many aspiring places in Canada suffered no little agony from the census revelations of 1861, just as this year some of the great cities of the neighbouring Republic have discovered that they were modestly over-estimating their populations by numbers ranging from one hundred thousand to upwards of a quarter of a million. Many people, especially if interested in suburban real estate, will maintain that the census is wrong; because the assessor counted the houses and tenements, and the City Clerk multiplied the number by five, and five is the average to a family, therefore the census taker (who counted the people) is wrong, and the civic enumeration (in which the people were not numbered) must be correct! Unfortunately there are some temptations to commit errors in the census. There is the dread, among silly and ignorant mothers, that by withholding the names and ages of their sons, the latter may be saved from being drafted as soldiers. Equally silly and ignorant farmers fear that behind this scheme of enumerating everything—horses, cattle, and all other live stock; crops, cleared acres and bushland—there is another, having in view the imposition of a tax upon his property and he "lies at every pore," in order, as he thinks, to make his burthen as light as possible when it comes. Another class, shrewder than the foregoing, but equally dishonest; perhaps a land speculator, too, will exaggerate the general yield of the land to secure, if possible, for his township or his county, the credit of raising the largest crops.

Then, as in the case of municipal assessments, there are certain political consequences or representative privileges following upon the result of the census, not merely as between Provinces, but as between Counties and localities in the same Province. It is no mystery that there have been assessors who would value the estate of a political opponent at ten dollars below the franchise rate, while his political friend, with no more valuable property, would be carefully placed at the figure which would ensure his name being placed on the voters' list. Population has also an appreciable influence in regulating representation; and the man who could conscientiously recognize political partizanship as an element in the valuation of real estate, might be equally able to see half-a-dozen members in a family where there were only four. Another temptation to swell the census rolls beyond their accurate dimensions is the payment of the enumerator *pro rata*; yet no other mode of payment would be fair, and any other mode would give rise to the suspicion that the work had been imperfectly done. Against these abuses the only precaution that can be taken is to secure the most competent men available as enumerators, and to give the public every reasonable facility for examining their work after it is done. We believe that most municipalities would willingly pay for copies of the rolls as sent in from the enumerators to the commissioners, and these rolls might be open to the public inspection, while the commissioner was preparing his return to the Census Bureau. Formerly the public have had no means of examining the rolls, when months, or perhaps years, after the information is tabulated and laid before the public, errors are discovered which might have been corrected had the plan which we have suggested been followed.

It is especially important that the census to be taken next summer should be complete and accurate, not only because of the increased political importance attached to the distribution of the population as the basis of representation in the House of Commons, and for other reasons affecting the administration of public affairs, but because Canada, at the present time, engages a large share of

public attention throughout Great Britain, and the interest in its capabilities and its resources is likely to increase rather than diminish, for some years to come. The census, when completed, and an abstract thereof laid before the public, will give reliable data on many points which are now, especially in England, appreciated in a very vague way. The rate of the country's progress in agriculture, manufactures, mining, and every other branch of industry; its increase in wealth and population, can then be demonstrated in a manner which will defy contradiction and if, as is likely, its rate of growth in every particular affecting national advancement can be shewn to be greater than that even of the United States, the advocate of emigration to Canada will be armed with a new and powerful argument. Already the facts brought out by the last census have lost a great portion of their value, except for the purpose of contrast with those to be established by the census of 1871, and the latter will be an excellent test of the actual growth of the country under circumstances by no means exceptionally favourable. There is, therefore, much interest already manifested in the arrangements now being made by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of securing a correct return. The comprehensive Act, which he introduced, and which was passed at the last session of Parliament, was framed with the view to embrace the best features of the American and English census laws, along with the practical lessons learned from Canadian experience. The machinery created by the Act is considered to be as complete as it was possible to make it, and as the twelve officers—four each for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces—who superintend the commissioners are already appointed, and, we believe, at work, there will be ample time to select efficient commissioners and enumerators, prepare schedules, frame instructions, &c., before the day comes for taking the census. We have every reason to hope, therefore, that the census to be taken next summer will be accurate and complete.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—This well-known company announces through our advertising columns that on the 15th of the present month the eighth division of profits is to be made among the participating policy-holders; and that all who assure before that date, under the profit scheme, will be sharers. This is a substantial advantage which intending assurers ought not to over-look. The "Standard" undoubtedly ranks with the best of British companies doing business in Canada, a character which has been well earned by its careful management and extraordinary success. It has upwards of twenty millions of invested funds, and an annual income of three millions; and as it has been in operation since 1825, its strength and prudent management must by this time have been thoroughly tested.

THE WAR NEWS.

Since the beginning of the month hopes have been entertained of a speedy cessation of hostilities, to be followed by the conclusion of peace. These hopes, however, though warranted by the tone of the negotiations pending between the King of Prussia and the French Provisional Government, were destroyed at the very moment when they seemed most likely to attain fulfilment. An armistice was to have been concluded, based on proposals made by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to allow of the elections for a Constituent Assembly being proceeded with. The great obstacle to the conclusion of peace which hitherto existed, was the unwillingness of Prussia to make terms with the temporary Government of France, which might not be recognised by its successor. To remove this difficulty it was decided, upon the representations of Lord Granville, to enter on negotiations for an armistice, which should allow time for the holding of elections throughout the whole of France, and the formation of a permanent Government, which should be authorised to conclude a peace with Prussia, and which, at the same time, should be in a position to enforce the due performance of the terms agreed upon. The armistice was to have lasted for 25 days, from the 4th inst. until the 28th inclusive. Thiers was entrusted with the arrangement of the terms, and after some delay, occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining passes to and from Paris, negotiations commenced at the close of the month. After some days spent in arranging terms, during which it was invariably reported that the negotiations were proceeding favourably, it was suddenly announced that they had been broken off, as the two parties could not come to terms. There appear to have been two difficulties in the way of the conclusion of the armistice. On the one hand Prussia insisted upon the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, together with the payment to Germany of eighty billions indemnity and the retention of all the captured war material. On the other hand the Provisional Government demanded that during the armistice the revictualling of the capital should be permitted. At first the French Government seemed inclined to accept the arrangement, but when the conditions were made known to the people, a general uprising took place, and the Government was compelled to refuse the propositions of the Prussian Chancellor. As to the demand of the French Government for the revictualling of Paris, Bismarck, as might have been expected, returned for answer a decided "No!" Moreover the Provisional Government desired that Alsace and Lorraine should take part in the elections, which the Prussians, looking upon these provinces as conquered territory, and as territory which by the very terms of the armistice was to be ceded to them, emphatically refused. Consequently the negotiations were broken off and hostilities recommenced. It is said that the Prussians were desirous of effecting an armistice with a view to peace—it is even stated that the King was unwilling to commence the bombardment

of Paris, but from what we know of the character of the head of the Germanic Confederation, we are unwilling to assign any motives of humanity as the cause of his unwonted unwillingness to have recourse to extreme measures—the more so when we hear of his refusal to permit the women and children to leave the city before the opening of the bombardment. The real motive seems more likely to be the impression—now rapidly gaining ground in the Prussian camp—that Paris is in a far better position to resist than was at first supposed, coupled with the fears entertained of the dangers and difficulties of a winter campaign in the heart of a hostile country.

The seeming willingness of the French Government to accept the conditions offered by Prussia was the cause of violent outbreaks both in Paris and at Tours. At the latter place the populace rose, captured the members of the Government, and proclaimed a committee of safety. The riot was, however, speedily quelled by the National Guard, who released the Ministers after seizing upon the newly appointed officers. In Paris the disturbance was more serious, though partaking of the same nature. When it was understood that the proposals for an armistice were to be accepted, that ingrained malcontent, Gustave Flourens, called upon the people to rise, and the mob, with its proverbial fickleness, marched upon the Hotel de Ville, proclaimed a Committee of Public Safety, and detained the members of the Government for which it had so enthusiastically declared but a few weeks before. Even Trochu, the favourite of the Parisians, shared the lot of his colleagues. At last the National Guard interfered and the rioters were dispersed. In consequence of these events the Government resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of the authority conferred upon it. An election was accordingly held, the result of which was an overwhelming vote sustaining the powers of the Government. An address was then issued to the people setting forth the refusal of the Ministers to consent to the armistice, and peace was thus once more restored in the capital. The Government, however, evidently do not yet feel safe, and energetic measures have been taken to prevent the occurrence of a second uprising. The general impression among the people appears to be that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the probability of an armistice, and in effect it is not unlikely that such is the case. To gain time was Prussia's great object, as she would thereby be enabled to bring down the troops recently engaged before Metz, and to distribute them at various points around the capital, without molestation from the rapidly advancing army of the Loire. On the whole it seems not unreasonable to believe that the armistice was a ruse originating with the wily Bismarck, and a ruse which, it must be confessed, has not altogether failed.

The Prussians are still making preparations for an attack on the forts around the capital, but though several skirmishes have occurred, nothing important is announced. It would appear that it is daily becoming more difficult for the besieged to make sorties, as the Prussians have established an effectual system of sharpshooting, and their line of field works is very complete along the whole chain of investment. The firing from the French forts has been continually kept up to prevent the erection of Prussian batteries. The Prussians, however, have been content to remain within their entrenchments, in pursuance of the starvation policy they have hitherto followed. They claim, adducing letters taken from captured balloons as their authority, that the capital suffers much from the existing reign of terror, that provisions are beginning to fail, and that great misery exists among the poor who are unable to pay the high prices demanded for provisions. Should this be true, we may hear, and that very shortly, of a second and far more formidable uprising in Paris, followed by the deposition of the Government and the surrender of the city by a starving mob.

But while comparative quietness and inaction have prevailed around Paris, the Prussians have been vigorously pushing their operations in the provinces. In the eastern departments Verdun and Schelestadt have capitulated; Fort Mortier, an important outwork of New Breisach, has been captured, Mezières, Thionville and Belfort have been invested, the bombardment of the two former places having already commenced, and Servance, an important pass on the Vosges, the key of the Haute Saône, has been occupied. The Prussians have defeated the French at Montbéliard, and it has even been reported that Besançon had been surrounded and that Garibaldi was a prisoner. Another report states that in an encounter near Besançon the Italian general captured over a thousand prisoners. A serious engagement took place on the 5th between Dijon and St. Jean de Losne, but the result is not accurately known, the report, which comes from French sources, merely stating that the enemy gained no ground. Nuits, between Dijon and Beaune, has been entered by the Germans, and it is said that they are marching upon Chagny in Saône-et-Loire, threatening Lyons on the one side, and Bourges on the other. All communication with the first named place has been cut off, and the citizens are making active preparations for a vigorous defence. On Sunday the Prussians experienced a slight reverse near Volnay, 64 prisoners being taken.

In the west and north nothing of importance has transpired. Rouen despatches report French successes at several points. General Manteuffel, with the First Army Corps, is marching northwards to occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany, maintaining connection with the Fourth Army under the Crown Prince. There is absolutely no news in the west. It is reported from the north that the French fleet is again making for the mouth of the Elbe. In the south the Prussians have for the past few days been concentrating around Orleans. It is even reported that a great battle took place in that neighbourhood on Tuesday, but no details have yet been received.

THE NEEPIGON REGION.

No. 4.—VIEWS ON THE NEEPIGON RIVER.—Continued.

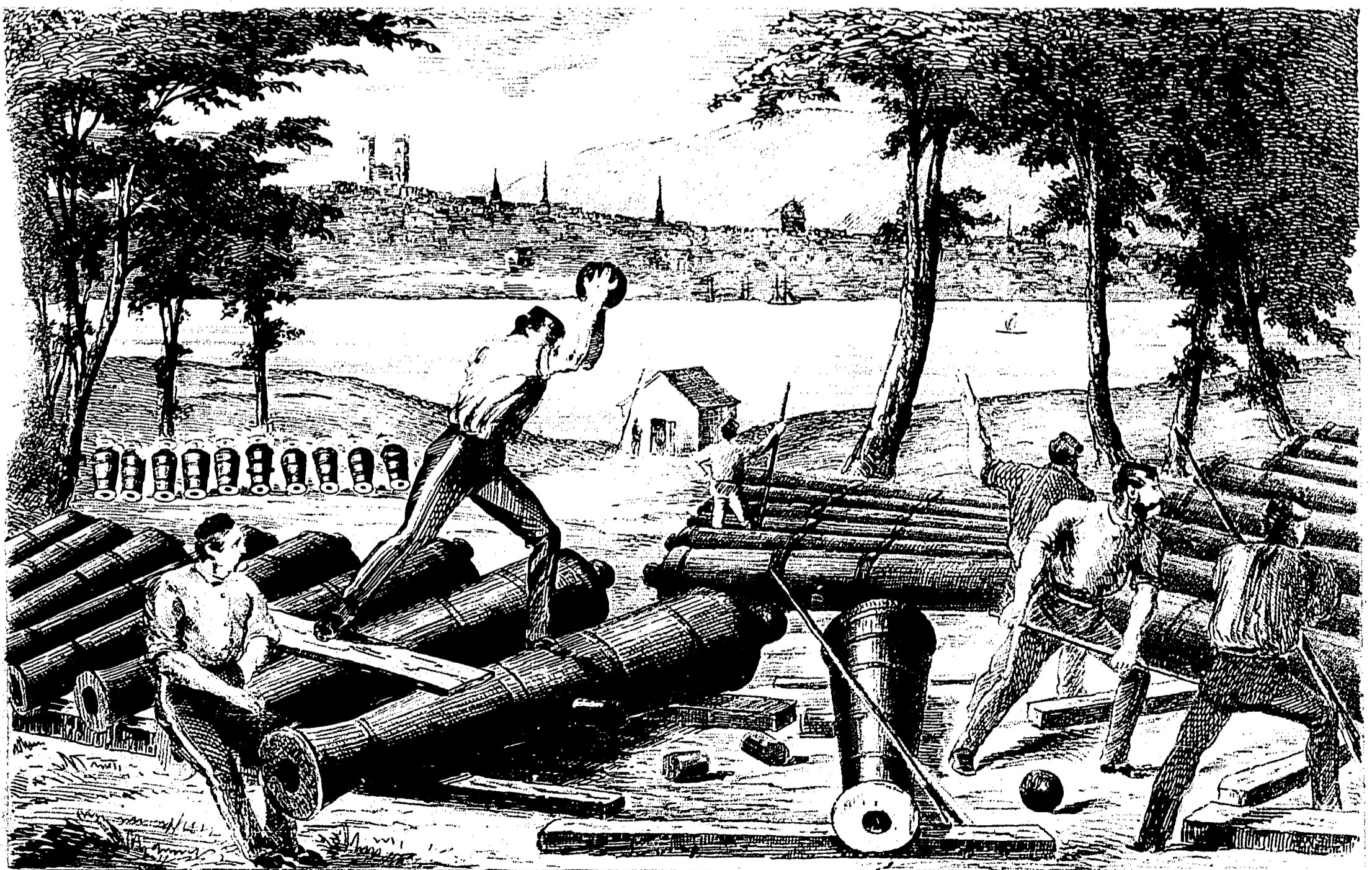
Our first page illustration (Neepigon No. 7) shows the northern view at High Rock portage on Neepigon river, about twelve miles south of the lake. No. 8 represents a scene three miles further north, being twenty-one miles from the mouth of the river. No. 9, is one mile further up, or twenty-two miles from the river's mouth, and both 8 and 9 represent the river towards the north. The third and fourth rapids on the river are between the views 8 and 9, and the fifth or Pechanigum rapids are in the vicinity of the locality represented by view No. 9, or about a mile below the little straggling bifurcated lake into which the river runs a few miles from its rise. Either at this point, or near Neepigon Bay, Mr. Alfred Wad-







BREAKING UP SHELLS ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL. FROM A SKETCH BY W. O. C.



BREAKING TRUNNIONS OFF OLD GUNS ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, MONTREAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. O. C.



REVERIE. BY ALBERT.



"What is this?" cried the startled gamblers, and the bystanders crowded up full of surprise and curiosity.

"It is my stake," said the man with seeming indifference, and untied the ribbon that held the bank-notes together.

"Hold! That won't do," exclaimed the gambler, throwing down his cards. "That is false play. You have counted out only eight-and-twenty dollars the other evenings!"

"False play!" repeated the man, with a threatening frown. "Prove it to be false play. Did I not place the bag, just as it lies there, upon that card? And did you make any objection to taking it unopened?"

"No, no. It is all right—it is all fair," cried the bystanders, always ready and eager to take part against the professional gamblers, who they feel quite convinced do not play fairly, although they cannot resist the fascination of the gaming-table, but return again and again to be cheated of their money, as long as they have any to squander there.

"He has staked and won it, and he must have it," they said. "Count your money. How much is it?" said the gambler, who had whispered a few hasty words to his comrade. "How much is it?"

"Firstly, eight-and-twenty dollars in silver," he replied slowly, and the others laughed; "then there is bank-notes—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight hundred dollars; and then, here—"

"What! more?"

"A small bill of exchange upon Smith and Penneken, as good as gold, accepted and all, the money only needs fetching—for three thousand."

"Three thousand!" shouted the gambler, starting up from his chair. "Are you mad? That is altogether near four thousand dollars. I shall not pay that!"

"Shall you not?" said the stranger, indignantly. "Would you not have taken it, if I had lost it?"

"To be sure he would!" "Of course!" "Would he take it? Ay, all they can get, they take; and a little more!" exclaimed a number of voices. "He must pay; there is no help for it."

"Gentlemen," protested the gambler, in the vain hope of obtaining a vote in his favour—"gentlemen, every evening in the last week that gentleman has staked—"

"And every time lost," interrupted one of his hearers. "I have been present several times, and have heard it from others also; and he has never made the least objection to paying."

"But that was only twenty-eight dollars."

"And if it were as many thousands!"

"Only let me speak," remonstrated the gambler, who had turned deadly pale, and trembled all over. "It was but eight-and-twenty dollars that he shook out upon the table, and the papers he held back. Three times already have I won the same sum from him."

"Prove that I had a cent more than the eight-and-twenty dollars in the bag," said the stranger, contemptuously. "Such excuses as that won't serve your turn."

"Why did you not keep the bag, *compañero*?" laughed a Spaniard who stood by; "we keep all that is set on the card."

"If he had lost again, nothing more would have come out of that confounded linen bag than the trumpery dollars," said the other, savagely.

"That's possible; but you cannot prove it," returned the lookers-on. "You must pay."

"I'll be hanged if I do!" said the gambler, furiously striking his clenched fist on the table. "It is a new sort of rascally trick that they want to come over me with; but they have got hold of the wrong man! I won't pay."

"You have won a hundred dollars from me in the last half-hour," exclaimed a tall Kentuckian, pressing forward over the shoulders of the others, "and I had to pay up to the last cent; if you refuse to pay him, you must fork that out again."

"And mine too!" "And mine!" "And mine!" cried many voices together. "I too have lost." "And I." "I lost ten dollars." "I lost fifty." "I lost five-and-twenty." "I a pound of gold: out with it if you won't pay."

A brother-gambler now came up from a neighbouring table, and spoke in a whisper to his unlucky comrade, whilst the tumult was increasing around them. The other contended earnestly in the same tone for some minutes, but yielded at length to his persuasions, and they both took the money to count over again; carefully examining the bank-notes as well as the bill, which was drawn on one of the first banking-houses in the city.

There was nothing to be said against either the one or the other; and whilst the stranger, who had quite recovered his equanimity, sat quietly looking on, as if the hubbub was no concern of his, the gamblers counted out to him the money he had won, almost stripping the table of the heaps so ostentatiously piled up. Part of the payment consisted of several packets of gold-dust, which the stranger, before accepting, cut open, examined carefully, and then weighed at the counter just opposite, where he also took a glass of brandy. He found all correct, and disposing of the gold in his various pockets, he shook what remained into the mysterious linen bag, put the papers and bank-notes into his breast-pocket, and courteously thanking his zealous supporters, who returned his greeting with a thundering cheer, he left the saloon.

His quondam friends laughed and talked over the occurrence for a while. Of all present there was scarcely one, probably, who did not feel pretty sure that he had played false—that he had had his bank-notes and bill in the bag on each preceding evening, ready to be produced if he should win; but this they did not call dishonest—it was a clever trick. The gamblers themselves seized upon every advantage, fair or unfair, that came in their way; and every one who had his wits about him would look out for himself. Such is the morality of the gambling-house!

Through the whole night the gambling goes on, until two or three o'clock; yes, frequently until the keen morning breeze drives home the wearied inmates of the chilly saloons, to dream of cards and dice, and in feverish excitement to follow a visionary game.

It was three o'clock; nearly all the gamblers had gathered up and carried off their gold, to lay it beside them as they slept, guarded with loaded weapons. The lights were mostly extinguished; the orchestra had long been empty; and only at one of the tables had the gamblers lingered a while for the chance of attracting a few stragglers coming out of the other gambling-houses, and fleeing them, perhaps, of the winnings they had got elsewhere. This was by no means a rare occurrence.

One of the owners of the table was standing by it; his money, packed in a strong leathern bag, lay near him; the other man was gone a few steps to take or fetch something, when a Mexican, a little brown-faced fellow, who had stood some time looking in at the door, walked in, took his old torn scrape from his shoulders, laid it down, and then walked slowly up the room. The gamblers at first eyed him attentively, but the man had not the appearance of one who had money to spend; what else he wanted there was no matter to them. The Mexican came up the narrow passage that led to the table, and swerved a little, as if to go by. At this moment, the gambler turned his back to the table, to take up his cloak, and the Mexican, seizing his opportunity, darted to the table, caught up the bag, and was off with it in an instant.

"Thieves, thieves!" shouted the other gambler, who saw with horror what was going on, being quite unable to come to the rescue, on account of the tables and chairs in his way. "Thieves!" but the Mexican was already at the door, and once out in the dark and empty street, pursuit would be all but hopeless.

The man behind the table turned quickly round at his comrade's voice; his eye first sought the gold—it was gone; but he, too, was hemmed in by chairs and benches, and without spending time in shouting or pursuit, he snatched the ever-ready revolver from his breast-pocket, took steady aim at the flying Mexican, and pulled the trigger.

No second shot was needed; almost at the same moment with the crack of the pistol, the heavy bag dropped upon the floor, and with a cry and a bound, the thief vanished through the door, his steps resounding in the distance as he fled along the street.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the gambler, leaping over the table and stooping to pick up his bag; "the shot was just in time."

"Did you hit him, Bill?" cried the other.

"Don't know. I hope I did. I took good aim."

"Let us look if there is any blood."

"Pooh, what does it signify?" said the first, carelessly. "If he has got it they will find him in the street as soon as it is light. Have you the key, Jim?"

"Yes, here. It was monstrously impudent of the fellow; there lies his old scrape still."

"Throw it out; that's right, and now come along. Everybody tries his chance in his own way. If he had done it, he would have been a clever fellow; as it was, he was a fool."

And the gamblers, the last in the saloon, closed and barred the doors, and climbed slowly up to their bedroom, to win a few hours' sleep from the unprofitable daylight, and recruit their strength for the labours of the next evening.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE OF PECULIAR NAMES—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

BY THE REV. J. D. BORTHWICK.

APPENDIX.

"BULLY."—In answer to your correspondent who suggests "boullayes" as the origin of the English term "bully," and to your remark, that it is an ingenious suggestion, I beg to inform you that there existed formerly a French verb (now obsolete), "boullier," which signified "to cozen," also "to box." This was pronounced "boollay," which is still the pronunciation of the word bully in England, although pronounced in Ireland, and I believe in Scotland, "bully," the u as in "gully." The French word was significant of the occupation of a "bully," which is that of "cozening," or cheating and defrauding, and even boxing, if his services are required. The term "bully" is at the present day known in France by a slang word, "maquereau." I think I am right in asserting that the English word "bully" was derived from the obsolete French verb "boullier," "to cozen," "to box." "Boullayes" was evidently derived from "boullay" (old French), a noun, signifying a birch-tree—"bouleau" (in modern French). The birch, we know, is still a terror to schoolboys. The "sergens-de-ville," or police of those days, were probably armed with a species of cat-o'-nine-tails, the handle of which was made of birch, and the thongs of white leather, with which instrument they kept back the crowd, as related by Victor Hugo in "Notre Dame de Paris." I shall be happy if my suggestion clears up the point in question.—H. BASCHET, in *Notes and Queries*.

"BULLY" boy is probably derived from the old Saxon and modern German *Bulle* (pronounced *Billy*)—a lover, a jolly fellow, an enormous fellow.

"CHAPTER AND VERSE."—According to the celebrated D'Israeli, it originated just before the civil wars of Charles I., from the frequent use of appealing to the Bible by those whom South called "These mighty men at chapter and verse."

CHESSE.—An Indian, named Sessa, having invented the game of Chess, shewed it to his king, who, being highly pleased with it, bid him ask what he would for the reward of his ingenuity; Sessa, with great modesty, asked that for the first little square of the chess-board he might have one grain of wheat given him, for the second two, and so on doubling continually according to the number of squares on the board, which were 64; the king, who intended giving him a noble reward, was displeased that he asked, what he thought, such a trifle; but Sessa declaring he would be contented with it, it was ordered to be given him; the king was astonished when he found that this would raise so vast a quantity, that the world could not produce it.

CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Simpson, with two assistants, sat down late one night after an arduous day's toil, and when most physicians as well as patients were wrapped in sleep, began to inhale various substances which had been collected. A small bottle of chloroform had been raked out of some obscure corner, and was to take its turn with the rest. Each experimenter having provided himself with a tumbler or finger-glass, a portion of each selected fluid was poured into the bottom of it, and the glass was placed over warm water to favour the evolution of vapour. Holding the mouth and nostrils over the vessels, these votaries of science courageously explored this *terra incognita* by inhaling one vapour after another. At last each charged his tumbler from the small bottle of chloroform, when immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed and very happy, and conversed with such intelligence as more than usually charmed other listeners who were not taking part in the proceedings. But suddenly they began to talk of sounds being heard like those of a cot-

ton mill; these grow louder and louder; a moment more and then came a crash. All had dropped insensible on the floor. On awakening, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than either," he said to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that his friends were confused and alarmed. Hearing a noise, he turned around and saw his assistant, Dr. Duncan, beneath a chair, his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, and his head half bent under him, quite unconscious, and snoring in a determined and alarming manner. In another direction was more noise still, and much motion. And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs, making valourous efforts to overturn the table, or more probably to annihilate everything that was upon it. All speedily regained their senses, and from that day—or rather from the middle of that night—dates the discovery of the marvellous properties of chloroform.

"FOOLSCAP."—Everybody knows what "foolscap" paper is; but they would be puzzled to tell how it came to bear that cognomen. When Charles I. found his revenues short, he granted certain privileges, amounting to monopolies; and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich, and enriched the Government at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At this time all English paper bore in water-marks the Royal arms. The Parliament under Cromwell made jests of this law in every conceivable manner; and, among other indignities to the memory of Charles, it was ordered that the Royal arms be removed from the paper, and the fool's cap and bells be substituted. These were also removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued; but paper of the size of the Parliament's journals still bears the name of "foolscap."—From *Notes and Queries*.

FRENCH CALENDAR.—I believe I am able to give your correspondent "June" the information he requires in your publication of July 26, about the parody upon the French Calendar of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The names given to the months were after the seasons to which they belonged; and as the Republican year began with autumn, the first three belonged to that season, and were called: Vendemiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire; the three next, belonging to winter, were termed: Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose; the three next, to spring—Germinal, Floreal, Prairial; and the three last to summer—Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. And they were thus parodied (some say by Porson, while others attribute the travesty to Sheridan or Gifford)—Breezy, Freezy, Sneezy; Snowy, Flowy, Blowy; Showery, Flowery, Bowery; Heaty, Wheaty, Sweaty.—VERAX.

JEW'S HARP OR TRUMP.—This instrument is of very ancient origin. There appears to be some allusion in the name to the inhabitants of Judea; in the plate, however, of Jewish musical instruments, in Calmet's Dictionary, nothing of this kind occurs; so that perhaps there is a corruption here of the word *Jeu trompe*, a plaything, or play trump, as it is now only used by boys for that purpose; or it may be a corruption of Jew's Harp, from the circumstance of its being played when placed between the teeth.—Pennant

"KING'S EVIL."—Edward the Confessor was so called for his great attention to religion. This Prince, the last of the Saxon line, was the son of Ethelred and Emma. Though he had no great abilities as a Sovereign, his reign was peaceable and fortunate, and he was remarkable for exercising and promoting the strict administration of justice. The character of this Prince was so great for sanctity, that his people superstitiously believed his touch would cure the *Scrofula*, called, for this reason, the *King's Evil*.

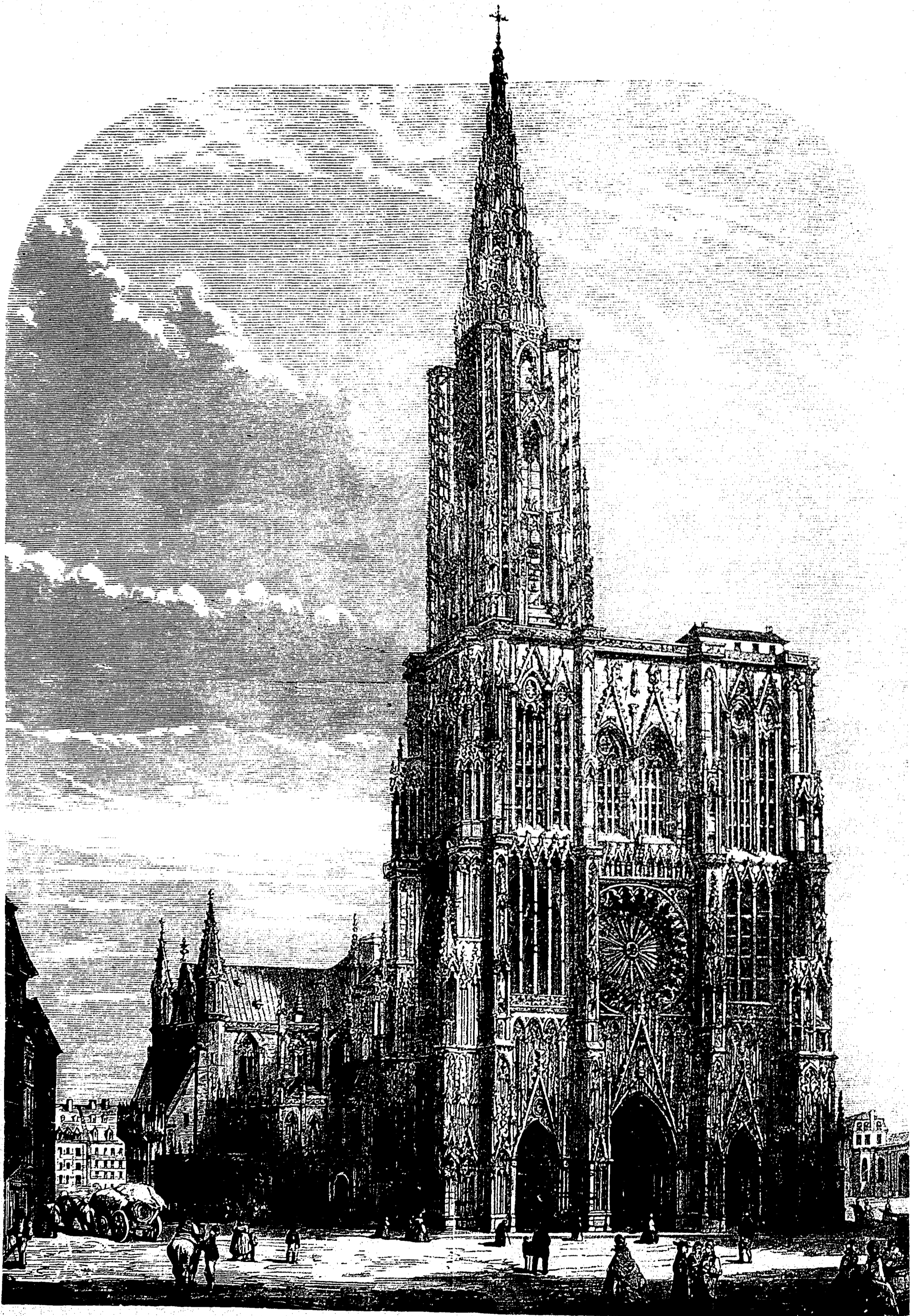
"TO KICK THE BUCKET."—The slang expression for dying, "to kick the bucket," originated from the mode of self-destruction adopted by a suicide who stood with his neck in a halter on a bucket inverted, and then, kicking the article from him, remained *sus. per. coll.* The phrase "as fine as fivepence" seems to be used without any particular meaning, for the sake of the alliteration only.—E. M. H., Bristol.

WIG.—The luxurious Iapygians in Southern Italy invented them. The Louvain theologians who published a French version of the Bible affected to discover the first mention of perukes in a passage in the 4th of Isaiah. The Vulgate has these words, "Decalvabit Dominus verticem filiarum Sion, et Dominus erinem earum nudabit." This the Louvain gentlemen translated into French as follows:—"Le Seigneur déchèverela les têtes des filles de Sion, et le Seigneur découvra leurs perruques;" which translated into English implies that, "The Lord will pluck the hair from the heads of the daughters of Sion and will expose their periwigs."

A bank check for \$500, which has had a curious history, was sent to the Treasury Department at Washington, a short time since. It was taken from the body of a murdered Texan cattle-drover, several years ago, by Indians, who in consequence of the variety of colours in the rich engravings, attached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into several pieces, dividing them among the tribe. A Peace Commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them together, and forwarded the check—now complete—to Washington.

Science has been invoked to intensify the horrors of the present war. A week ago we were told of a new means of destruction, denominated "Satan's Fusee" too terrible to be employed except in the most extreme cases. We now hear from Paris of a new death-dealing apparatus, which is to be used against the Prussians on their entering Paris. It is a woman's weapon, and consists of a little india-rubber thimble, and at the end of it is a small sharp tube containing prussic acid. The Prussian approaches; you hold out your hand; you prick him, he is dead. If several Prussians approach, she who has the prussic finger pricks them one by one, and remains tranquil and pure, having round her a circle of corpses.

French has long been the language of polite society in all the countries of the Continent; but in Germany many vigorous efforts are now making to abolish this custom, and in so doing honour the mother tongue. Certain ladies of Berlin have formed a society, which meets for the purpose of making lint, and they have instituted a custom of fining every member who uses French phrases at the rate of three cents a word, the amount collected being turned over to the benefit of the wounded. At the very first meeting three thalers in fines were exacted, principally because many of the ladies could not remember, in addressing each other, to use the plain and honest German "*Frau*" instead of the French "*Madame*."



STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.

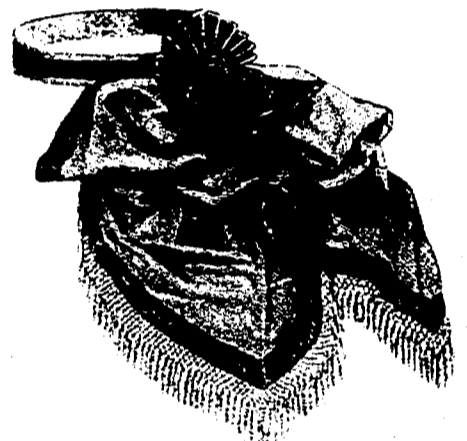


Fig. 6.

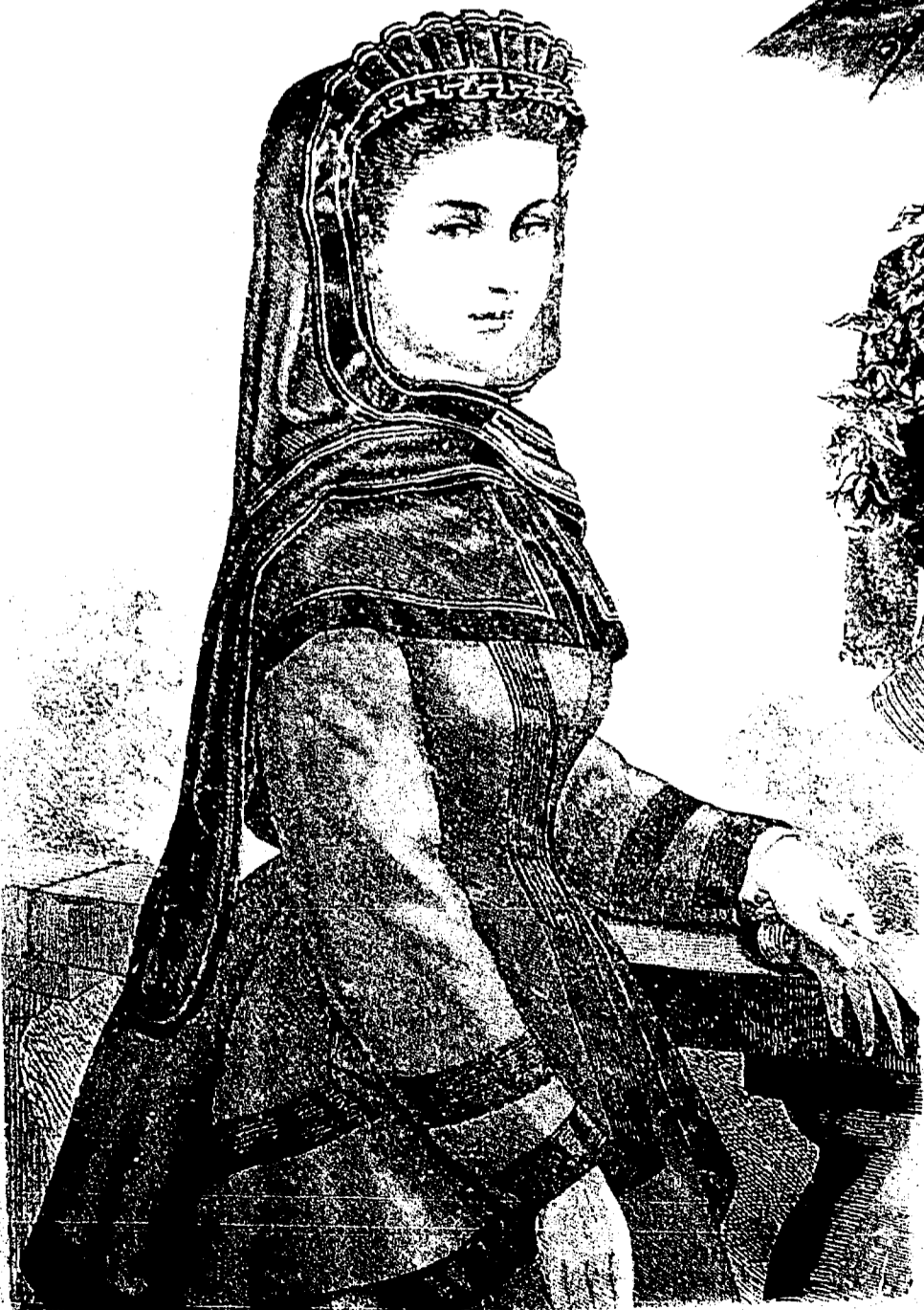


Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 9.









The Jumping Powder, when taken in this form, 2 Causes a great elevation of animal spirits, 3 Followed by more serious consequences, 4. Terminating in a most lamentable catastrophe.

"JUMPING POWDERS" AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

DEDICATED, WITHOUT PERMISSION, TO ALL FOX-HUNTERS.

**FIRE-PROOF SAFES,**  
 FITTED WITH  
**STEEL DRILL-PROOF DOORS,**  
 AND  
**MAPPIN'S UNPICKABLE POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.**  
**WILLIAM HOBBS,**  
 4 PLACE D'ARMES,  
 AGENT FOR  
**WHITFIELD & SONS, BIRMINGHAM.**  
 204f

**SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS**  
 are distinguished from all other reed instruments by their  
**Superior Power, Beautiful Tone, Perfect Action, and Tasteful Exterior.**  
 No other instruments are so carefully "voiced" and tuned; and none can give at once such full and such delicate combinations of tone. Their sub-bass, in particular, whether manual or pedal, is unapproachable.  
 The mechanism is all carefully finished under the personal supervision of the proprietors.  
 For these reasons the AMERICAN ORGAN satisfies the artistic as well as the practical sense.  
 Those who are looking for musical instruments, should, in justice to themselves, examine this masterpiece.  
**A thorough Comparison is invited**  
 AS TO ALL THE POINTS OF SUPERIORITY CLAIMED.  
 \*.\* An elegantly illustrated Circular, containing description and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application.  
**S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.**  
 FOR SALE BY  
**LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO.,**  
 225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C. E.  
 17d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.  
**THAT LABOUR FOUR-STORY CUT-STONE** building in St. Thérèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May.  
 Apply to  
**D. R. STODART,**  
 Broker, 43, Great St. James Street  
 14

**THE LARGE SIZE of Atkinson's London** Perfumes may be had at One Dollar per bottle, at the **MEDICAL HALL,** St. James street and Phillips' Square, 33rd. A Large Assortment just received.

**CROSS'S CELEBRATED DAIRY CHEESE.**  
 The Subscriber is now prepared to supply his customers with the above Cheese, having purchased the whole of Mr. Cross' Dairy.  
**ALEX. MCGIBBON,**  
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
 ST. JAMES STREET.  
 9

**PERFUMES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES, AND OTHER TOILET REQUISITES**  
 For Sale by  
**J. E. D'AVIGNON**  
 Chemist,  
 252, NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 Opposite St. Lawrence's Main Street.

**JOHN UNDERHILL**  
 OPTICIAN TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.  
 299, NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 (6 doors East of the Place d'Armes.) 28f

**J. BAYLIS.—CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c. NOTRE DAME ST., EAST OF MCGILL.**  
**GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. FOR THE SEA SIDE.—For sale by H. R. Gray, Chemist. Price 25 cents**  
**ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"The Best in Use."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it**  
**MEDICAL, PERFUME, AND LIQUOR LABELS, ALL KINDS IN GENERAL USE, PRINTED AND SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. LEGGO & CO., GENERAL PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER, AT THEIR CITY OFFICE, No. 1, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.**

**ARRIVED AT LAST!!!**



**TURKISH TONIC!**  
**THIS** elegant and delicate preparation is one of the most salutary Tonics ever submitted for public approval in this hemisphere. By its use a man of advanced years is stimulated to the elasticity of youth, and it is otherwise a most excellent Tonic, having a delightful aroma, and imparting a fragrant odour to the breath.  
 For Sale at all  
**DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and HOTELS.**  
**HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Montreal, EVANS, MERCER & CO.,**  
 Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.  
 2

**"THE EUROPEAN MAIL."**  
**M. B. MORGAN,** the General Agent, is now on his way through Ontario for the purpose of canvassing for Subscribers.  
 The *European Mail* is published in London, Eng., every Thursday morning in time for the Allan Steamer, and the Canadian Edition is published exclusively for North America, and contains a well-digested Summary of European and General News. Besides the usual Market Quotations, Shipping Reports, &c., it contains a large amount of reading matter of especial interest to the Canadian public. Price, \$4.50 per annum, (postage free).  
 Address, **J. V. MORGAN,**  
 GENERAL AGENT,  
 Drawer 290, Montreal.  
 33rd.

**GRAY'S UNALTERABLE SYRUP OF CHLORAL-HYDRATE.**  
 This preparation contains 40 grains of pure Chloral-Hydrate in each ounce. It will be found very convenient for dispensing, and will keep good for any length of time.  
 Price, 37cts. per bottle.  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
 Dispensing Chemist,  
 144, St. Lawrence Main Street.  
 15h

**FRESH FROM LOCHFYNE:**  
**HERRINGS, in Firkins, HERRINGS, in Half-Firkins.**  
 ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,  
**NEW SCOTCH LING FISH,**  
**A. MCGIBBON,**  
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
 ST. JAMES STREET.  
 9

**BINDING FOR "ILLUSTRATED NEWS."**  
 Subscribers to the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS," in city and country, are respectfully informed that they can have their half-yearly volumes bound in half-leather at \$1.50 or \$2.00 per volume, according to style.  
**DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.**  
 11c

**COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!**  
**SCOTCH STEAM, PICTON STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRATE, LEHIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE.**  
 FOR SALE.  
**J. & E. SHAW,**  
 Yard: 57 Wellington Street.  
 Office: 82 McGill Street.  
 19

**THE PROFITS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

HAVE BEEN DIVIDED ON SEVEN OCCASIONS SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1825.  
 The Eighth Division of Profits IS TO BE MADE ON  
**15th NOVEMBER, 1870.**  
 And all Policies effected before that Date under the Profit Scheme will participate.  
 The Income of the Company exceeds **THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS.**  
 The Invested Funds amount to above **TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**  
 The Sums assured are nearly **EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**  
 Copies of the Statement submitted at last Annual General Meeting, containing the Auditor's Report, Report on the Company's Investments, Balance Sheets, and Resolution as to Fixed Surrender Values, can be obtained at the Company's Offices or Agencies.  
**W. M. RAMSAY,**  
 Manager for Canada,  
 47 ST. JAMES STREET.  
 20a

**DRESS SHIRTS, REGATTA SHIRTS, FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., RINGLAND & STEWART,**  
 278, Notre Dame Street.  
 N. B.—Shirts made to Order. 12

**THE RED RIVER COUNTRY, HUDSON'S BAY & NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,**  
 CONSIDERED  
 IN RELATION TO CANADA,  
 BY **ALEX. J. RUSSELL, C. E.,**  
 Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada East and West.  
 WITH THE LAST TWO REPORTS OF **S. J. DAWSON, ESQUIRE, C. E.,** ON THE LINE OF ROUTE BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.  
 Accompanied by a Map.  
**THIRD EDITION, ILLUSTRATED.**  
 Now Ready and for Sale at  
**DAWSON BROS.** Montreal.  
**GOPP, CLARK & CO.** Toronto.  
**DURIE & SON** Ottawa.  
**MIDDLETON & DAWSON** Quebec.  
**GEO. E. MORTON** Halifax.  
**J. & A. MACMILLAN** St. John's, N.B.  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 And, WHOLESALE ONLY, by  
**GEORGE E. DESBARATS, PUBLISHER, MONTREAL.**

**RURAL LIFE** Described and Illustrated in the Management of **HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, BEES, &c., &c.,** their treatment in Health and Disease; With authentic information on all that relates to modern Farming, Gardening, Shooting, Angling, &c., by **I. STURR, F. R. G. S.**  
 Complete in one Vol. bound half morocco, Price \$11. Sent free on receipt of price, by Express or Post, to any office in Ontario or Quebec.  
**JAMES THOMPSON, Agent,**  
 P. O. Box 306, or 41 St. Urbain Street, Montreal.  
 5

**USE ONLY THE GLENFIELD STARCH,**  
 EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY OF ENGLAND, and in that of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. 1847  
**WHY OUR BRANDS OF OYSTERS ARE THE BEST!**

**BECAUSE** we own and control some of the finest Planting Grounds in the United States.  
**BECAUSE** Fifteen years practical experience in the growth and cultivation of them, has taught us to know the best methods.  
**BECAUSE** having Resident Partners at every point insures the proper care and handling of our Oysters, and they are always delivered to the purchaser in the best and most perfect condition.  
**BECAUSE** we are the only direct Shippers of Oysters from the beds in the city, thus enabling purchasers to receive three days' fresher Oysters than any other brand.  
**BECAUSE** we are the only Oyster Dealers in Montreal who receive daily Consignments per Express, of Fresh Oysters, direct from our own Beds.  
 They are put up in the neatest possible manner, and furnished either in Cans, Kegs, Bulk, or in the Shell. Country orders solicited.  
**AMERICAN OYSTER CO.,**  
 17, Place d'Armes.  
**J. B. BUSS,**  
 15d General Agent for the Dominion.

**1870.**  
 The first lot of Tasteless Pale Newfoundland COD LIVER OIL, of the make of 1870, can now be had at the **MEDICAL HALL,** opposite the Post Office, and Branch, Phillips' Square.  
 ONLY 50cts. PER BOTTLE. 8f

**Assignee's Sale.**  
 COMMENCING ON  
**MONDAY, OCT. 10th,**  
 The Subscriber will Sell the ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF  
 OF THE LATE FIRM OF  
**Messrs DUFRESNE, GREY & CO.,**  
 INSOLVENTS,  
 And will continue each day and evening until the whole is disposed of.

It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favour of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashionable Goods, imported direct by one of the Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesale Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Stock being purchased from the Official Assignee at one-half the original cost, and you will easily see that no house in the trade can offer such inducements.  
 The Stock will be sold at the **OLD STAND, 454, NOTRE DAME STREET,**  
 NEAR MCGILL.  
**P. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.**  
 18m  
 Printed and published by **GEORGE E. DESBARATS,** 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319, St. Antoine street, Montreal.