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Vol. XII.-NO. 15.




## TORONTO RIOTS

 SOREL HORROR CAMADAA ILLUSTRATED NEWS Montreal. Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1875.
## OUR CHROMO.

In reply to frequent inquiries from our friends, by letter and otherwise, concerning the Chromo which we promised them in the course of the summer, we have to say that the work is progressing satisfac-
torily and will be ready for delivery at the torily and will be ready for delivery at the
latest, by Christmas. To those who may latest, by Christmas. To those who may
wonder at this delay we shall remark that it is not a mere colored print that we are preparing for them, but a real Chromo, a genuine work of art which, in both design and execution, will be worthy of a rich frame and a conspicuous place on the walls of any drawing room. To complete such a picture requires time, care and con-
siderable outlay. The picture hasalready siderable outlay. The picture hasalready
been two months in hand and is being proceeded with as expeditiously as a due regard for excellence of finish will warrant. Our friends may rely upon a Presentation Plate such as has never been surpassed in Canada.
We shall take this occasion to urge all our subscribers who are yet in arrears to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, offering as a further and final induce-
ment, that every one who does so and ment, that every one who does so and
pays a year's subscription in advance will pays a year's subscription in advance will
be entitled to our beautiful Chromo. The offer is a rare one. Let all take advantage of it.

## to the business Community.

Permit us to call your attention to the advantages of publicity offered by the Ca-
nadian Illustrated News to advertisers, Nadian lludstrated News to advertisers,
especially Merchants, Manufacturers, Hotelkeepers, Railway and Steamship Companies, Professional men, and others, desirous of reaching the best classes of the community in every part of the Dominion. It has other points to recommend it besides its large and wide-spread circulation. In the first place, it is a family paper, taken home, read from beginning to end, the week, and then put by, and finally bound ; not, as befalls the daily paper, torn up, after a rapid perusal of telegraphic news. The children con over the pictures,
read the stories and the funny column, and finally meander among the advertisements and call their parents' attention to those that suit them. The ladies peruse
it from end to end, dwelling especially on it from end to end, dwelling especially on
the fashions and the ladies' column, then naturally turn to the advertising pages to know where to buy the materials for their dresses, or the other ingredients of the toilet. The men read the leading articles,
the stories, the paragraphs, study the carthe stories, the paragraphs, study the car-
toons and other pictures, night after night, and while sipping their tea, or enjoying their Havana, pore over the advertisements, and make up their mind to go next day and buy that fur coat, that hall-stove, or that superexcellent sherry. Then again the limited space reserved to advertisements $b$ bing less than one-fifth of the paper, secures to each advertisement greater attention, whilst most papers devote one-half or two-thirds of their a vailable space to advertisements, which are mostly dooned

very low price charged, being much less than several weekly newspapers in Canada, and far lower than any illustrated | paper in the United States, where the |
| :--- |
| prices are from ten to forty times higher | prices are from ten to forty times higher than ours, without an equivalent difference

in circulation. And tinally, remember in circulation. And finally, remember
that, while serving your own interest in the Canadian Ilaustrated News, you contribute to the support and improvement of this national enterprise, and consequently to the work of progress and
education effected by the spread of art and literature.

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Our British friend, the Camudiun News, after counselling us of the Dominion to be interested about our exports of wheat and flour-which is good-advises us in addi-
tion to "let our manufactures tion to "let our manufactures perish "-
which is not so good. We really know which is not so good. We really know
better than to do so. If we were so unwise as to rely solely upon agriculture in Canada, we should find in a very few years that our agriculture itself would have perished, or largely so, in all the older districts, from sheer want of sustenance to the soil. It has done so wherever
the wild experiment of doing without home manufactures has been tried. In fact the home market will receive a lung list of farm products that could not be exported. The deterioration we refer to has gone on in the past in seigniories of Lower Canada, which till lately had no manufactures. These were once considerable exporters of wheat to Europe. Our Legislators have been seeking remedies for the States before they commenced to manufacture, and so began to attract our agricultural population from us; and the exhaustion of their eastern fields to a great extent still continues. The process is going on, undoubtedly, in all those European countries where the population is solely agricultural, and their cxhaustion will be found to be only a question of time. Wherever men have failed to establish depots of manufacture, there will be found a starved and depleted agriculture, and even the cattle will not long be kept upon the land, in remunerative numbers. The indiscriminate export of our best stock across the American border, during the last few years, has already injured the breed of cattle in our own Eastern Townships. Mr. Cochrane of Compton and other skilful breeders of stock, who are helping to redeem
this state of things, will, we are sure, be the first to accede to the truth of this simple position in political economy. We
have supplied England with a thousand have supplied England with a thousand
head of beef cattle during the past season. If this new trade is to advance we must be doubly careful of the stock we retain at home. The special excellencies of the horse of French Canada, which has the reputation of doing twice the work of an old country horse, are being lost to us by exportation, after being the means of creating the great American breed of fast roadsters. We might now certainly repurchase from our neighbours, but it is
manufacturing communities that do spirited things of that sort. Our London contemporary should not be nervous. The best markets for high-class manufactures are created by the general prosperity which we are trying to conserve. Mere hewers of wood and drawers of wate
do not buy Sheffield penknives, o Kidderminster carpets, or Spitalfields silks. Whether the farmer's wife shall have a silk gown or not is often a question for debate, and is certainly more important from a national point of view, than whether the city importer shall get a
percentage out of its price. If she buys percentage out of its price. If she buys
it too soon, the family and the district will suffer. We cannot in fact be forever sacrificing the statics to the dynamics of life, as is the fashion of the time. The practice defeats itself. But as the area of civilization enlarges, so must the demand for England's brilliant productions, in the labour of the artist and the artizan, and nues to advance, so, assuredly, will her
importing powers. As it is, we have our woollen and our axe factories, and we try
to get good raw materials for both. Our to get good raw materiale for both. Our
local furniture and carriage works save us heavy freightage, and turn out goods suitable to the country. Our shoe factories supply a felt want and have become a great institution. Our clothing shops and sewing machine factories have improved the status of the needle-woman. In the rather distant day when the older Canada shall have learned to manufacture most of those fine things for herself which she at present imports, there will still be an ever-widening zone of settlement in our great North-West, too little advanced along the curriculum of civil life to be able to do without help from a distance in the furnishing of luxuries. And this will surely serve to illustrate one important aspect of the value of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the British People.

The Times in commenting upon a speech of Mr. Forster's in advocacy of Odd-Fellowship, refers to the statesman's explanation why he is not an Odd-fellow. " He says he had made it a rule as a member of Parliament never to join any association involving any kind of money arrangements unless he could take part in its management. He would never, by merely lending such an association his name induce others to join it whose interests he could in no way guard. This is an excellent
rule, and may be recommended to memrule, and may be recommended to mem-
bers of Parliament who through more carelessness often suffer themselves to become decoys used to make ignorant men embark in hazardous speculations." We should much desire to have this sort of care exercised on the part of Bank Directors in Canada, and not the less hope to have Government Inspection over all. There cannot be too many safeguards in dealing with "other peoples med to a certain set tled proportion in their personal borrowings. In view of the financial miseries that have come upon so many it would indeed be best for the people to petition.

We take pleasure in calling attention to Signor Hazazer's Grand Bal Masqué, Fancy and Plain Dress, which is to take place at the Victoria Skating Rink, on Thursday, the 14th inst. Mr. Hazazer's Academy of Dancing and Deportment is one of the institutions of this city, being conducted in a most thorough and conscientious spirit. The entertainment of next Thursday, from what we have learned, will prove one of the most enjoyable of the season.

In the last session of the Local House of Quebec we had a spirited committee on "Winter Navigation." We shall hope to see action taken in the coming session to promote "safe navigation in the open season." This is due to the safety of the public for all the future of our Province and Dominion. Our aristocracy of wealth, the stirring times we live in.

Mr. J. W. F. Harrison who so acceptably produced the musical part of Antigone last year, is about to favor us with a Concert in which the principal talent will be from Montreal, but to satisfy a wish for $\mathfrak{a}$ universal favorite, he has engaged the Tenor of the Temple Quartette, Mr. Fessenden, who is so well known and so much liked in Montreal that praise is unnecessary.
The United States are about to erect a Statue to represent " Liberty Enlightening Work." That is exactly what Liberty ought to do, and which it must be admitted she seems singularly to have failed of in the Christendom of later years.

## OUR illustrations.

cathoinc church and parsonage, port hope. Our correspondent at Port Hope, in sending
the sketch of this beautiful church exprressed an opinion that the sight of it would please our opinion that the sight of it would please our
friends in Ontario. The pastor of the church is

According to the promise made in our last number, we present to day a number of sketches
illustrating the late succesful Ontario Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa. There is a distant view of the grounds, an interior view of the building, and a view of the horse ring.

## thecat show

The Floral Frstival, 'at Show, \&e., \&e, that took place on Thursday evening at the
Skating Rink, for the purpose of obtuining funds to furnish the St. Georges Church Temperance Home, was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Montreal, and reflects the highest credit on the ladies and gentlemen of the conmittee. An idea of the amusements provided will be better given by a descriptive wal round the building. On entering, the visitor was first struck with the large numg with a thick cloud of dust On mstarting by the right hand, we find the Telegraph office sending despatches to and receiving others from the far opposite corner. The rates were "Ladies to gentlemen, free; gentlemen to or from alongside tore names of those for whom selegrams were waiting. The next in order was the "Cat Show," comprising 52 entries. There were cats of many desiriptions and colors, ant cats of all sizes; but not a cat was heard to "Meow." All took their position philosophically
and many slept out the evening. The following and many slept out
is the list of prizes
Best and heaviest cat of any color-Nineteen entries ; prize, \$2. 1st, E. Maybank-weight, 15t. ; 2nd, Marion Leslie.
Best tortoise shell cat-Thre entries ; prize,
81. 1st, John Skinner.
Best Maltese cat-Fouteen entries; prizr, \$1. 1 st, Maxwell Wight.
Best and heaviest blat
Best and heaviest black cat-Four entries
prize, \$1. 1st. Daniel Albert Rose, and Harry prize, \$1. 1st. Daniel Albert Rose, and Harry Martin ; 3rd, Mr. Elliott.
Rest cat with kittens-Kight entries; prize,
1st, John Watson. \$2. 1st, John Watson
Best Manx cat one
Best Manx cat, one entry by, and 1st prize
warded to hosie Green. warded to Rosie Green.
Best white cat--Five entries; prize
Minnie Brown ; 2nd, Mr. Browning.
Special prizes were awarded to W n. Clements, cat and kittens; Harry Buss, eat and kittens; Margie Lowdon, do; E. Haughton, black and grep cat ; A. W. Imrie, Messrs. Mc('rae and
Johnson, collection of cats; G. Campbell, jr, pair of white kitterns; N. Martin, kitten; Wirdwood, black Persian cat; Allen Ramsay, kitten ; Mr. Budden, pair of kittens; Minni Mc-Phee, grey cat and two kittens; Willie Stuart,
Miss David ;Beanchanp and P. Jackson; Mr. W. Miss for a cat weighing $18 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lls}$.
The Polling Booth was next in orler where votes were briskly deposited during the evening
for Thomas White and William Workman, thir for Thomas White and wham in orkman, the election resulted, White, 654; Workman, 402. Majority for White, 252 . The stag for the
Tableaux was opposite the door and handsomely Tableaux was opposite the door and handsomely
fitted up. The Tableaux were well conceived
 nerited applause. The Fruit and Flower stand on the left centre was beautifully decorated and quickly dis, but the fruits and the and by a quiekly disposed of, both at the tho paraded the
number of little fower girls who
Hall. The refreshment tables situated in the eft corner were liberally patronized by the specta tors who found the charges excessively low. A handsome fountain in the centre was illuminated once during the evening, but, with the ex-
ception of the silver light, the illumination was a failure. The number of people present was a failure. The numer 5,000 , all of whom seemed to
between 4,000 and enjoy themselves heartily. some of the 1
tertaiminent.
chief justice richards.
Wm. Buell Richards, President of the Supreme
Court, is eldest son of the late Stephen Richards, Court, is eldest son of the late stephen Richards, whose memory will long be revered in the old Leeds District for the sterling uprightness of his character and his unimpeachable course through a long life. Mr. Richards was born in Brockville in May, 1815. Brockville has produced many eminent men, prominent amongst whom may be mentioned the late Judge Sherwood, the late Judge Jonas Jones, the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, Sir I laniel Jones, Judge Wells, Hon. L. H. Holton, and Judge McQueen, of Woodstock. Educated at the old Johnstown District Grammar School, the sunject of our sketeh studied law with Andrew Norton Burll, the pre-
sent Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, who now by seniority holds the position of ry, who now by seniority holds the position o
"'Father of the Bar," he being the oldest surviving barrister on the rolls, and subsequently with the late George Malloch, afterwards for with the late Groorge Malloch, afterwards for
nany years Judge of the County Court for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1837, he prac tised his profession first in partnership, with his
former patron Judge Malloch, until the latter former patron Judge Malloch, until the latter ceased to practise, then with Mr. A. N. Buell, and lastly with his brother, Hon. Alhert Norton
Richards, Q. C., late M. P. for South Leeds. H Richards, Q. C., late M. P. for South Leeds. H.
was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849 , was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, He entered political life in 1844, when he was of the County of Leeds in Parliament, but retired after addressing the electors in favour of

Mr. Wm. Buell, the Reform candidate. At the general election in January, 1848, being again solicited, he accepted the Reover Mr. Ogle R.
and was elected for Leeds over Gowan by a majority of sixty, the vote standing -for Richards 984 , for Gowan 924. At the geLeeds, this time increasing his majority over Mr. Gowan to 133 ; the vote standing-for Richards
1,205 , for Gowan 1,072 . On the retirement of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine from power in October, 1851, he joined the Hincks-Morin Administration as Attorney-General for Upper Canada, his colleagues being the present Sir riancis
Hincks, the late Judge Morin, the late Sir E. P. Tache, Mr. Malcolm Cameron, the late Mr. James Morris, the present Governur Caron, the
late Doctor Rolph, the late Judge Chabot, and Mr. Justice Drummond. Mr. Justice Sullivan, of the Common Pleas, dying, Mr. Richards was
appointed to succeed him on 22nd June, 1853, appointed to succeed him on 22nd June, 1853 ,
and many will remember how unfavourable were
the the predictions made of his judicial career, owing to his seeming want of experience, but here best
has shown Mr. Richards to be one of the Judges ever appointed to the Canadian Bench. The other two memhers of the Common Peas at
the time were the late Sir Jas. Macauley and the late Chief Justice McLean. Subsequently the present Chief Justice in Appeal, Mr. Draper, and
Chief Justice Hagarty became members of the Court. In July, 1863 , on the appointment of
Mr. Draper to be Chief Justice of Ontario, Mr. Richards became Chief Justice of the Common'
Pleas and in November, 1868, on Mr. Draper's Pleas, and in November, 1868, on Mr. Draper's
retirement to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Richards retirement to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Richards
succeeded him as Chief Justice of Ontario. Last succecede was named as arbitrator on behalf of Ontario in the settlement of the North- West boun-
dary. He married in 1846, Deborah Catharine, dary. He marter of Mr. John Muirhead, barrister, of Niagara, who was a great grandson of the cele-
brated Colonel John Butler, known in the revolutionary annals, and the organizer and commander of the Butler Rangers. Mrs. Richard died March, 1869. It is a singular coincidence that the three sons of Stephen Richards, William,
Stephen, and Albert, should have gone to the the hhen, and Albert, should have gone to the
bar, become Quen's Counsel, and attained to bar, become Queen s Counsel, and attained to
the position of Ministers of the Crown. It would almost seem natural for the whole three to reach
the Bench. We may add there is but one the Bench. We may add there for the high
opinion as to Mr. Richards' 'itness for the
oftice to which he has been named. An able ofrice to which he has been named. An and and of a
jurist, of $a$ keen logical mind, and possessed of a large experience, he is eminently adapted for
the Presidency of the highest Court in the Dominion. For the above sketch we are indebted to our able contemporary, the Mail, of Toronto.

| HE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER <br> 'Tis the last rose of su Left blooming alone, All her lovely companions Are faded and gone. No flower of ber kindred, No rogebud is nigh. To reflect back her blushes. Or give sigh tor sigh. I'll not leave thee thou lone o To pine on the stem Since the lonely are sleeping, Thuskindly I with them. Thus kindly I scatter Where thy mates of the garde Lie scentless and dead. |
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BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB. This very excellent Club gave one of their enjovanp concerttsat the Mud if a large and enthusiastic audience constitutes a " success," the suc-
cessful elements were all present on that occasiou. cesstul plements were all present on that occasion.
The Hall wais crowded almost beyond comfort, The Have seven of the eleven numbers of the programme were redemanded in the most the money value prosperous manner.
of theaudience to the Philharmonic Club at $\$ 500$, for which eleven pieces of music were to be perreturn for the money, a very simple arithmetical calculation will show that the audience, by obtaining eighteen pieces instead of eleven, made
some $\$ 320$ hard cash on Friday evening, which was a very clever thing to do in thesedull times. This, however, en passant.
The Cub is composed of the same gentlemen who visited us last winter, and they were accompa-
nied hat'this time by Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, the nied 'hat'this time by
Without reviewing all the nurmbers of the programme at this rather late day, we shall mention of a fenerall nature
The selection
Thes selections of the evening were, of course,
the movement from the Beethoven Quintette in the movement from the Beethoven Quintette in' C winior, and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's
Midsummer-Night-Dream Music, the latter skil. tully arranged for the Club by Mr. B. Listemann. The enjoyment of the playing in the Quintete
was greatly marred by the constant interruptions was greatly inarred bience, many of whom were
of the incoming audien late, but had not sufficient regard for those who the piece was finished. Judging by what little of the music we were able to catch between the
frequent passages of creaking boots obbligato, we imagine that the players acquitted themseltios ed, so bright and delicate and graceful, the ren dering was exquisite and really left nothing he desired. A hearty encore ellicited the fand
from the "Ruins of Athens $"$ which suffered in comparison with the Scherzo, prohably becadse of the inability of so few. instrumense the very peculiar full orchestra.

Weber's Invitation to the Waltz was open to the was well-played, and gave entire satisfaction to the audience.
Views, completed the concerted tie Dissolving pity that it has to be syoken of, but a greater catered to a pecelent to the shonl hav ing a second time masicie to the extent of playThe Zither obbligato by Mr. Weiner was pretty enough in its way; as would have been a solo on the accordeon or concertina, we presume; but because they are frst class musicinus, the intelligence and culture of the audience deserve res-
pect. We do not say this with any desire to be severe upon the members of the Philharmonic They unquestionably had as poor an opinion of listeners. They fell into the error howeverof imagining that a Montreal audience can bearonly alittle good music seattered through a programme of that probably few, if any, audiences on this co tinent hear more good music than our own. Not
in Montreal, most certainly ; but the people who compose these audiences were either born and educated in Europe, where they were familiar
ized with music of the highest order perform ed in the hest possible manner, or they
ized visit the capitals of Europe very frequent-
ly, and listen to the first musicy ly, and listen to the first musical talent of
the world, time and time again. a To imagine,
therefore that a programe therefore, that a programue which would be Boston is almost too good to be given in Montreal, is a very great mistake indeed, although, fortunately, by uo means an uncommon one.
Artists of all kinds should understend Artists of all kinds should understand, once for all, that their best efforts are not beyond the
taste or appreciation of those who attend concert thare, and that in proportion as they indulge their own tastes and perform only the best music to that extent they gratify those who are listen
ing, and secure for themselves opinions whi will untimately prove of material and lasting benefit to those who have created them
The sqlo playing was hardly so good this time Listemann has great wasecution, but is wanting in style, and, besides, plays out of tune frequent-
ly. Nevertheless, he is so earnest and sincere, and conscientious in all his efforts that adverse criticism is disarmed at the outset. In the Quartette, however, he is most admirable, and to large share of the undoubted success of this Club is due. Mr . Hartdegen is the finest violoncello player we have ever heard in this city. The lio playe precision with which he overcomes the most astounding difficulties, the beauty and grace of his phrasing, the quality of his tone and the rapidity
of his execution, all alike challenge and hold the listener's unbroken attention. It would be as invidions as unjust not to mention, also in high
terms, Mr. Belz and Mr. Weiner, both of whom are excellent artists. Mrs. Dow, who is well and favoraby known
here, and, on her first appearance, created quite here, and, on her first appearance, created quite
an impression by her brilliant execution of most difficalt and trying vocal passages and the clearwhat cold, sang Qui la roce, from Puritani, and a couple of balladis. Her voice, for some reason,
did not sound quite so well as we have heard it at other times. Her rendering of Qui la Voce however, was artistic and aliveful, anl although
nothing particularly striking was noticeable in the prriormance, yet as a whole it was very
pleasing. Mrs. Dows hallal sing ing loses through her indistinct pronunciation. Molern halrads tant an item as the worls he taken awav, there is very little left. Just here let us ask why we do not oftener hear Robert Franz, or Schumann, the dreary waste of Molloy, Pinsuti, 'Clay, \&c.,
to which we are so constantly treated ? Surely to which we are so constantly treated. Surely
there are better songs than these last named individuals can produce.
Wotice. The Mendelssohn before we close this notice. Clubs dispense with a piano altogether in tette Clubs dispense with a piano altogether in
their concerts, and, conseguently, the accompanments to the solos, when played upon the dif-
ferent instruments of these Cubs form one the most delightful features of their entertainments. The few opportunitirs of julging the
Philharmonic Club's ability in this direction afforded on Friday evening, prowed, most conclu-
sively, how far superior to the piano accompaniment the other is, and we know that we hut "x-
press the gencral feeling of the audience when we hope that this ubiquitous instrument may
henceforth be banished from their programmes.

## QUEBEC HISTORICAL SOCIET'Y.

We have received a copy of the transections of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for
 tor of the Museum, and Treasurer, the work Contains five papers of more or leas interest the volume? It may appear ungracious to do so, in one sense, as we must take it for granter
that the present officers of the Society are all they can to further its interests, but in another sense, considering the apathy of the Province at large, it may be as well to acknowledge at
once that we have been profoundly disappointed. The Historical Society of Quebec is an old and
once
respect ruble institution. It has done a great dea
of good in its day. It has had a watchfal over many of orr most precious archives. It has
published many valuable researches antiquities of the country. It has formed the
and nucleus of an interesting library. It has laid the But likens of an important national mnseum. its present activity is notatall commenensurate with its present activity is notatall comnuensurate with
its former zeal, and its past services have not borne all the fruit which was expected of them. Into the question of blame it were idle to enter. are certain, as hinted above, that the fanlt lies it at the door of our general public, throughout the Province, the current of whose ideas flow in quite other channels.
In the neighboring Republic, nearly every
State has its Historieal Society, and it isastonishing whount of rare material has been building hy each. These Societies have fine buildings appropriated to their use. They hold
regular meetings, monthly or otherwise. It is considered an honor to belong to them. They are liberally patronized. Not only are set papers any discovery within but when any body thakea once draws up an account and sendsit to the Society. it apread there by one of the associates, a report
of it appears in the daily papers, and it is filed in the archives of the Society for insertion in the annual Transactions. These Transactions are neatly. printed and the series of thern constitutes knowledge, the Histerical Society Rooms are New York, Detroit, Baltimore, Chicara to sighton Lonis. Inhabitants of these cities take pride in displaying their treasures to strangers.
Is it because Canada, in general, and Lower try of this continent that theQuebec Historical ciety is the most neglected ? Formerty its noseemed to ronfine it to the ormerly its name that the Province bears the same appellation, the whole Province Its head qharters should naturally he in thy it. gest city, as is the case in all the bet the larUnion, but, ander the circumstances the claime of the City of Quebec must be held paramount. We find on its list of membership a number of
residents of Montreal and other parts residents of Montreal and other parts of the Pro-
vince. If these cannot conveniently otthd periodical meetings, there is nothing to prevent them sending their papers to the secretary who read them. We shonld. as well as pleasure, to the proceedin,s in all the Montreal papers as well as in those of the Capital. We should also favor a general and united effort towards making the Historical Society more popular among all the this effect from the officers and other prominent members would, we are confident, be strongly
favored by the press, and for favored by the press, and for our part, we can pro-
mise the use of our own columns to that mise
end.
d.
The papers in the present volume are all able and worthy of being preserved. Colonel strange,
Dominion Inspectorof on Sieges, and the Changes produced by Moder Weapons, which we reviewed some months ago The President, James Douglas jr panphlet form. on the present state of Literature in Canads and the intellectual Progress of the People during the last fifty years. This was published sone months
ago in the Canadica Monthly where it received deserved attention from ourselves and the press generally. Willian U. Howells, the American elitor of the Atlantic Monthly, furnishes some of the Ohi pages on the Settlement of the Valley the history a s N $N$ bect intimately connectel with town, river, and mountain attests to this day.
But the two papers which come more immed ately within the scope of the Society, are those of the veteran Mr. Langton, Depaty Minister of
Finance and Auditor-General of the Doninion Finance and Auditor-General of the Dominion,
on the early French Settlements in America, and of James Stevenson, Quebec, on the Currency with reference to Card money in Canada during the French domination. The first of these contributions is a brief, clear and accurate summary
of the early annals of the country partakes more of the nature of a monograph and is absolutely valuable. We should like to see Mr. field and continue his labors in this interesting always be done in such cases, is illustrated with French Cons facsimiles.
French Canadians have, as a rule, given much
attention to the antiquities of the Province. Some of them have acquired quite a reputation for their researches in this department. We would suggest that the results of their labors should be
inserted in the Trangetiong let there be a French section of the Quebec H torical Society. In this way, we shoull acquire thousand historical details which are at present floating about uncollectell, and running the risk of being lost forever. We are pleased to learn of the "Mémoires sur le Canada deyuis 1749 jus quà 1760 ," originally published by it in 1838.

## THE QUEBEC GRAPE.

Three or four years ago, at our first visit to astonished at the size and quality of the fruit astonshed at the size and quality of the fruit
there displayed, but-what surprised us most
was the apple and the grape show. We
had heard of the Canadian ", Grise had heara, of the Canadian "Grise" and
"Fameuse" which we there suw in all their ripe splendor, but we were not preprared for the iniSimilarly, the clusters of grapes were a revelation to us. When we had inspected them we con-
cluded, of course, that they we were all house growth, but hat they we wer ats clima when we were informed that many of them had been raised in the open air. Since then, the
culture of grape in a singular interest fore latitudes has always had that we were erablel a sert a number of entertaining paper ayo, to in in the columns of the CANADIAN ILI News. This year we have had the privilege of viewing, and, what is more to the purpose of tasting, as many as ten varieties of grape prosown
in the open air. They were from the well-known in the open air. They were from the well-known
vinery of Mr. W. W. Smith of Philipsburg, Eastern Townships, who has done so much to ac climate this luscious and wholesome fruit in the Province. Owing to the wet and cold Spring,
grapes were at least a fortnight more tardy this season than usual, yet as early as th
first week in September, Mr. Smith gatheril many ripe bunches, which must be ratherel arany ripe bunches, which must be regarded as
a remarkable success. The varieties which have
cone under cone under our notice are the Adirondac, the Re beca, the Hartyor Prolitic, the Roger Hybrid
No. 3, the Royal Muscadine, the Diana Ham-
burg the Con burg, the Coneord, the Delaware, the Diana, and
the Union Village. These were all delicious though one or two had a slightly acidulous taste. Smith's quevorite was the Adirondac which is Mr . The bunches are abundant and lory body's favorite. large and round, and the flesh melts into berries mouth without perceptible pulp. The Hartford Prolific is something akin to the Adirondac, the thesh being sweet and juicy. The Delaware is another old favorite, with its smaller sized berry and highly vinous, favor. Similar to is it the
Diana. The Concord is taste is slightly tart. But the variety but it liked best of all is the Rebeeca lying beautiful of its coat of pale purple neighbors on account There is an pale green, bordering on yellow. viting and the duliciousus grape which is in perfection of fruit taste. The phe strawberry cannotsurpass it our conclusi is that, as the cultivation of the grape in the
open air is so fasibe ent extraordinary labor, it should be indulged in hy all our fruit growers and thus made cheap unon
the market. the market.

## THE BIBLE.

that the work of spreading the hible a century prosecuted in Montraal. A long series of year filled with active labor and restless zeal, and
exhibiting results which must be in the exhibiting results which must be in the highest degree gratifying to those who have been en-
gaged in the task. It is right that with the gaged in the task. It is right that with the
propagation of literature, nueh of which is
so light, flippant and even deleterious, the Good Book should have its agentets and colpor teurs distributing it as a corrective and an anti筑ual Report of the Montreal Auxiliary Bibl Society for 1874, and from it we learn the extent
of the labor were established at Alexanuria and St. Lamberts. The former place is the county town of Glen-
garry. The addition of these two makes the number of the Branches and Depo sitories connected with the Auxiliary two hundred.
The financial transactions of the a notable increase of coutributio Brauches show total on accoant of of Free Contributions year of
Purchase Account of compared with $\mathbf{\$ 7 . 8 0 8} .51$ for 1873 -being en in crease of $\$ 508.28$. The Free Contributions wen $\$ 6.079 .87$, as against $\$ 4.881$ in 1873, denoting
an increment of $\$ 1.198 .87$. Five Colportears were in the employ of the
Auxiliary, all of them English-speakiug, and Auxiliary, all of them Englise speakiay, and
two speating Gaelic as well. For special reasons as in former times, colportage among the French Canadians has been temporarily discontinued. as business of the Bible House is represented
as very prosperous. The number of copies of the Scriptures, and of Portions, sent forth from th Bible House during 1874 was 17.818 , heing an
 previous year, :howing an increase of 8443.86 . The rectipts from all souves, iucluding a halance
of $\$ . .55 .56$ from 1873 , amounts to $\$ 21.619 .04$,
 \$16.639.93, being 82. .ing.98 in excess of the ex
penditure for the year preceding. Thus thery penditure for the year preceding.
was a balance in hand of $\$ 4.97 .11$.
Among the numerous and interesting appen-
dicess we find the report of the Ladies Bible
Association of Montreal, which is a pathetic reed pathetir recora ing, the lowly and the sinful of this great city. Special object of therir mission.
The report of the Travelling Agent and Col-
porteurs show that there ure De portuus show that there are Depositories, Branch
Societies and Stations pretty well over the Prcvince of Quebec and reaching into Ontaric, at leart the important standing of the 1 thas showing the important standing of the Montreal Auxiliary.
The pemphlet closes with conious details of Belgium, Germany, Fixitzerland society in France, Italy.
解



MARVIN KNOWLTON, ESQ.


 coty in the vat thas and was whented in the comases shands of him mative comby. When



 fit s dep interest in him. gave up dit hope: of b:- retosa, tutil in the spribg oif 1 sin , when










 ant hague and hax aided lig him hampaty s
 W.ata +atathe


















the ehaldren have grown op to mathood and womathood and have left the fold, the large table two old folks who linger at hose. Here gon have a picture of life, of the growth of the family; and an you art now entering upon a literary career
 Aldrith protued wibuk atout it. The years ago, the elder and he young poet uet a cain. "Have wor thomht of that them,", askem Mr.
 ayo ${ }^{\prime \prime} \quad \because 1$ have shandit of it .. handred times, reptied Mr. Ahtrich, "but 1 cantet make anything of it " The surgect reveft to the, then," satif he ronerable jum, and he ance begath to

 tion of a thensud folthes. In the masumg rin-
 was pat into the chengit holiade volume in which, it may bue sad, it ihen bectame widely thown.

## BOCC.ACCIO.

At hat we have at wat and fartathe elition of
 which prabol ar marked an effent on the ro-

 ral maner or his storim. It haptetermen the

 Froh rhors whon reprotuction of the
 wherper the art is huw whate the banty and ustulnesi ut the whitios of ahe masterwort of thengrat laxian. Ahbugh the " became-
 and areuste dition la 150 Wiliam Movant minted uace of she tories in Fridioh, in lis work allen the "bhate of flavere" This work whation sixus nowt, and ves som followd hy amher wohne comprang thirty-sour adhewhitabs. of the perges shakepeare made math wes. A evmp to versos of "bera-
 the: repolucd inall sobreysent editions. For the preseat edition Mr. W. K. Kediy has revis. ed the trathition. fereer pase, banst wery line has matrgue consumbit monditions


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| AUCTUMNAIIA. |
| :---: |
| Ay, the gry time is here. Sweetest of all the year, Cool be the bitter beer, straight be the cartridge. Session and season o'er, ( iirl-firt and States-man bore, Seek we the joyous shore, W orship Saint Partridge. <br> Horace, that demirep (Known as a fifth form step), Nang of the quiet Septembribus horis: <br> And it appears to me, Even by land or sea, <br> This month must surely be Mensis amoris. <br> Yes, when the toil is o'er, When we forget the bore, Then by some happy shore, Quiet the pulse is ; Fir from the City's fuss Bright eyes rain joy un us, Deep wisods are glorious- Latebre dulces. <br> 1., who would catch the tide, G., with his notions wide, Each is temporicide- <br> Time's reck less murderer ; O'er sea and sand to-night Lady, with dainty sleight, Iee the the Roplerer. <br> Confound their politics: Plague on their knavish tricks ! Doubtless, in Seventy-Six. Stalks some fresh spectre in. But 'tis September now ; Far off be any row; |
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## THE PAINTER'S MODEL

She rose up wondering, finding it difficult a irst to understand what had happened. Then,
nechanically, she covered up the canvas, and tole away.
All was cool and quiet out of doors ; indoors, ane was singing in a high treble voice, and filling the house with shrill appeals to her dear
sailor lad. Leah stopped her ears. A false note sailor lad. Leah stopped her ears. A false note
was perfect anguish to her, and Jane had only was perfect anguish to her, and Jane had only
been accustomed to hymns in the workhouse, so hat she was not very sure of her air.
hat she was not very sure of her air.
hot really wanted here. But her conscience made not really wanted here. But her conscience made mother, and must needs atone. The invalid did not rouse for a full hour, and Leah sat motionless by her bedside all' the while, trying nervously to count all the shadows that came and went until it was quiet dark, and she only knew where the window was because of a glimmering vorn frame. worn frame.
Mrs. Burt Ewoke. clared, in her, feeble, fractious voice. It was quite time she was dead. She was in everyone's pleasure better than to tend her sick mother. The child's tears fell hot on her cheeks, and the slender young arms pressed her close, whilst
she meekly implored pardon ; but Mrs. Burt would not be propitiated, and made Jane bring her supper, whilst Leah stood weeping by it is astonishing how a woman who is wellselness. Brs. Burt was selfish as well, of course, but most of Leah's troubles came from the other's
want of comprehension. Jane settled her for the night very clumsily, but Mrs. Burt was extraor dinarly civil to her all the same, and thanked he elaborately for doing her duty, whilst all Leah's smile.
Mrs. Burt did not like to be disturbed again after this, so Leah kissed her reluctant lips in repentant tenderness, and went downstairs to sit They did not frighten her when they moved eva much here, because they might be he. He heart had made ready its welcome, but he never came. Midnight struck, and then she fell asleep with her head amongst the roses, and never felt the thorns, althoug
He stumbled against her in entering presently, and she sprang to her feet with a little mur-
mur of thankfulness. Jane had been in bed some mur of thankfulness. Jane had but his supper was waiting for him, and he time, but his supper was waiting for him, and he
never cared to ask what gentle hand had arrannever cared to ask what gentle hand with so much order and grace. th his and fill in tombe reverie, led his pipe, and fell into sombre reverie, she gone.
Each day after this, for a week, he called her 'when he wanted her ;" and each day she was
whiter, and more still, more docile too, so that his work grew fast.
But she could not realize herself by this time as any other than the picture made her. If she looked in the glass, it was the painter's Leah that confronted her-solemn, hilling all the warm blood in her veins, and givin
her.
wis
When she tried to suinile, a gray shadow came this smile a wistful expression, as if the other Leah were making her the confidant of some great mystery. Her appetite went from her, and sher
wasted to a mere shadow, but it never struck her to grudge the strength the artist used so thanklessly and thoughtlessly.
She was glad and proud to be considered wor-
that in after dáys, when he rose to fame, she also ould be famous through him
time readily recalled afterwards her Leah at this time readily recalled afterwards her strange, stil whe had of separating herself from the life about her, as if she had no real part in it
"She studies too much," said one. "Nay,
it's Mrs. Burt's fault," said another : "she wears the poor child quite out with her fractions dis content ; and she is but a lassie, for all she has so many cares." A third opined that the artis was at the botton of it all, and declared that
painters and play-actors, and those kinds of folk, painters and play-actors, and those kinds of folk,
should never enter her door, for she would as soon should never enter her door, for she wher innocent
drive a ravening wolf in amongt her drive a rav
danghters.
danghters. ied, and he stopped work. Leah had her pause of rest, too, but he profited her nothing. The
iot ot her pulses made riot in her brain, and sh riot of her pulses made riot in her brain, and she The darkness teemed with grinning faces and grotesque shapes. They sat astride her pillow, and climbed up the curtains of her bed, mocking
and gibing, until she would faint with the anguish and gibing, until sh
of repelling them,
of repelling them,
Daylight brought her relief, but she lived in Daylight brought her relief, but she lived in
dread of the coning darkness all the while it was light; for the terror of death-which is so much
worse than death itself-covered her like a cloud No hand was outstretched to guide her oud. from the edge of the precipice on which she tremwould help her to live.
Buc Mrs. Burt was wrupped up in herself, and more intent upon her own comforts and alleviations that upon her daughter's looks.
When she was told that Leah seemed languid
and ill, she was annoyed at the want of consideand ill, she was annoyed at the want of consideand poohpoohed the idea most strenuously. he is a little anxious about me," Mrs. Burt answered, with sublime egotism; "but that is all. Leah inherits her father's constitution, and he was the strongest man I ever knew. He might have lived to be a hundred, the doctor said, only he
chest."
It was suggested that Leah might do the same, but Mrs. B
superiority
superiority. so obstinate as her poor dear father, who would things. Leah never goes out, and it hasn't rain ed for this age, so that the thing is impossible, of

And Mrs. Burt, who seemed to think she had disposed of the question very logically, went calmly to sleep.
For a week the painter's erratic fancy sent him hither and thither, like a feather driven by the wind. Nature was his only friend, he averred and to sit under the starry arch of the sky, through
the livelong night. listening to the woodlaud the livelong night, listening to the woodland
murmurs, was his only idea of rest and relaxation Here he gained inspiration and encouragement here he could even pray
Here softer thoughts would steal upon him unawares, and he would find himself dreaming o a home that might be his, when his toil had borne its fruits ; of a dearer and better self, who would share his joys and sorrows; of little fee pattering up and down stairs, and the music of
glad young voices. Vague longings he had scarely been conscious of ber why hed within him in her could place with new eagerness, and sighed in her usual place w
not to see her there.
He called her by name, but she did not answer; aud then he walked into the kitchen, full o resentment at this neglect, and almost scared sharply and shortly, "Where on earth is Leah ?
Jane didn't know, she was sure. If she was supposed to see everywhere, it was quite certain the washing would have to be put out. For Jane
was not good-tempered, and her own opinion of was not good-tempered, was no account : and conthe artis wis that he was no accoint about, and staying out of nights, could not expect much staying
civility.
He glanced at her from under his heavy brows, as if he were putting the question to himself whethe problem was not worth tly, for he turned on his heel, and left the kitchen, calling lustily up the stairs as he passed, Leah! Leah? I want you
But Leah was deaf, and would not hear

He was busy at his picture, filling in a few touches here and there, trifling in themselves, but helping wonderfully to the completeness of the
whole, when he heard a slow, solt step belind, whole, when he heard a slow, solt step. behind,
and Leah came stealing in. She took no heed of him, but went and settled
herself tranquilly in her usual place, and remainherself tratquilly perfectly motionless.
ed perfectly motionless.
It was the little maiden of the river, lying dead in her sweet prime, the artist's fancy had prompted him to paint ; and the thonght his gemus had reality about it, that it was hard to keep from weeping as you gazed. Backwards and forwards
the long, cool grasses swayed, and the wind that moved them passing on to her, kissed her lips timidly, and then ran to hide itself amongst the ripples of her hair. The eyes were ever so little sunken, the mouth too colourless, otherwise you
might have said the little maiden had fallen
sleep, as she lay listening to the murmurs of the Was the real

## Was the real Leah asleep?

He stole a glance at her ere he took his penLeah had but looked at it, the jov in her heart would have become strength, and she would have ived to bless him.
But she was too weary-too certain that she would gain nothing by the effort--to lift the heavy ids; and so her one last chance of life went from her, and she did not even understand that it had
hers. The painter worked on until the light failed him, and then he put d wo his pencil, and went up to Leah.
faint, wat sleeping peacefully, her breathing made him wonder at himself, he covered her with his cloak, and stole softly away on tip-toc, that he might not dissipate, by a sudden, rude footfall, the sweetness of her dream
He wandered, bareheaded, according to his wont, into the lanes; but he had no relish for solitude to-night. For once, nature could not satisfy him. The twilight veil that dimmed her beauty made her seem too cold and distant. He his heart went back to Leah with longing.
his heart went back to Leah with longing.
If she would but wake, and come to him, she should find a welcome! He had almost decided to return and wake her, when the sight of Mrs. Rumbold's head man, Jock, driving the cows out of the meadow to the diverted his thoughts
He would go and have a little talk with Jock; and, by that time, Leah would have roused of her own accord, perhaps, and he should see her features set in a rame of roses,
ling, for him in the perch.
ling, for him in the perch.
The animals were shy of him ; but their balmy breath sweetened the air so deliciously, that he was fain to linger all the same. Jock had neve was fain to inger all the same. Jock had never of the artist's clothes gave him a poor notion of the wearer, a
What did he think of the war
None of his folkswere in the army, and so what
was the war of him? If it would aheape hi bread, and soften his beer, he'd speak in its favour. But he knew better than that. There never was a war yet that helped the poor ; and
though he could'nt say but what he hoped the English would win, he did'nt suppose it would make much difference to him either way. his pail went on steadily frothing the milk say seemed anxious to escape the burden of further conversation ; but the old Cochin cock flapped his wings, and crowed lustily at this moment,
and that reminded the artist of his grievance. and that reminded the artist of his grievance. pjaculated; "it keeps me awake all the morn ing." But it isn't him as keeps you awake all "But it isn't him as keeps you awake all ing at the mioon, and frightening foolish maids, if it was! Why don't you get along to your ow parts?" concluded Jock, uncompronisingly

The artist laughed at the animus Jock imparted to this suggestion; but he had had enough of human companionship for the present assureHe had never guessed till now that his strange habits had prejudiced the simple villagers against
him. Jock would be a grand man when he sat him. Jock would "be a grand man when he sat
in the bar of the "Blue Dragon" that night, and in the bar of the "Blue Dragon that night, and sent him off. He could'nt know, of course, that the " artist-chap" had forgotten the lesson gra-
tuitously bestowed as soon as he got amongst the butter-cups in the meadows.
The ripe harvest, smitten by many busy sickles during the day, was lying ahout in the fields. struck softly through the golden silence, bringing to hirn a sudden revelation of his own needs.
within himself. "A ther sickness nor sorrow had then invaded, Adam longed for a helpmate; what need have , then, to blush for all those longings which the It is that Iam weary of loneliness, that my heart has learned a new language, and clamours for sustenance in words I can at last understand!' He was too quick and irritahle by nature to
argue the question calmly with himself. He argue the question calmly with himself. He
reached his conclusions at a stride, and then proceeded to act upon them, as if they were inevi table laws. He knew that he wanted Leah, and ties haul about as nuch meaning for him as Euclid to womankind
He had a sense, in which there was no vanity but he was eager for his happiness, and felt in no mood to loiter.
A few quick bounds brought him to the little gate leading to the house, and the mingled perof the evening brecze would bean evil odour to him in the future, hecause it would
with the great anguish of that hour
ith the great anguish of that hour.
"Leah, Leah!" he shouted, with
"Leah, Leah!" he shouted, with happy in patience, as soon as he had passed into the twiNo answer ; only, as he remembered after wards, with strange distinctness, a gnat whizze past, its "tiny, trumpeting voice" following
him persistently as de hurried through the hall. hair.

Perhaps Leah was asleep still. He recalled Yerhaps Leah was asleep still. He recalled
now her tired looks, her languor, and it seemed to him just possible that she might not have roused at all. If so, it would be would be plea-
sant to wake her with a kiss, and see her astonishment turn to gladness, and then to love.
He opened the door softly, and stole in, pausing a second to wonder at the mysterious silence; for Leah was there, her white dress marking clearly the outline of her slender figure
Her face was turned just as he had le Her face was turned just as he had left it, and $t$ fired her

Trying to smother the feeling of awe sweeping over him, the painter knelt beside the girl, and
whispered, " Leah, wake up, child! I have a secret to tell you.'
He pressed his lips to her cold, white mouth as he spoke, but the kiss never returned to him. Leah had given all she had to
for ; she had given him her life
Leah's mother died of her self-reproach and orrow; it wanted little to kill her ; but the painter was made of stern stuff, and so he lived on,
and worked all the harder, just to stifle the and worked all the harder, just to stifle the
dull pain at his heart. He won fame at last dull pain at his heart. He won fame at wever won another love. His spirit was but he never won another love. His spirit was
softened by this great grief, and he made friends.
He was not unhappy, but Leah's nemory stay ed by him undimmed, ; and not a thought or a glance had been untrue to her when he passed rejoicing through the golden gate to those ,"ver
lasting shores where she had "gone befure."

THE MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE
This college established in 1866 in connec sion with the Medical Faculty of McGill Univer Agriculture P. Q., from the large increase in the Agriculture $P$. Q., from the large increase if prac tice have found it necessary to procure increased accomodation.
In this issue of the News we present to on readers a view of the very handsome college
building just finished on Union Avenue, near building just finished on Unon Avenue, neay Dorchester Street, built and provided and most modern apparatus for the through study, practice and teaching of the on the horse, cattle and canine pathology. On the ground floor are the general and piris. On the second"floor is the lecture room with raised seats and desks for fifty pupils which can readily be increased to double that number. Adjoining is the museum with a full collection of natural and artificial specimens of anatomy, with skeletons of almost every domestic animal, dissections, dia grams, microscopic tissues \&c., for reference and drained and ventilated and are fitted up with drained and ventilated and are
roony-boxes and stalls over twelve feet in height. The dissecting room is filled with every convenience for the practical dissection of animals. dious inmary for dogs is furnish be heated to any required temperature. The space inclosed by the building forms a commodious yard, a portion
of which is laid uith tan for throwing horses $n i$ andiabicm

## surgical operations.

The practice is extensive and varied, hence students have the best possible opportunities of
seeing all kinds of diseases and accidents treated seeing all kinds of diseases and accidents treated on.
and operated and operated on.
October, when the introductory lecture was deliOctober, when the in troductory lecture was deli-
vered. The regular lectures commenced on Wednesday the 6 th and will be continued during the ensuing six months. Full particulars with pam plets giving course of lectures and the ir synopsis, addressing the principal of the College, D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S. Montreal.

## VARIETIES.

The California wine crop is increasing every year. This year it is expected to exceed $8,000,000$ gallons.
In few years a large number of vines will come iuto
bearing, increasiug the present production almost iut bearing, increaang
half.

Kossuth is living in conifort at Barracoune a village between Turin and livoli, absorbed in the
cultivation of fruit flowers, vegetables, and keeping an
Prof. Marsh has in his possession a fossil Wrd found in the West, which has teeth. He conclude hat the creature was an internpediate furm between the
bird and the reptile, and that its discovery surplies one
of the missing liuks in the Darwinian theory. The giant grape vine at Santa Barbara, Cal., is supposed to be dying. Its owner has acceded to nu-
merous requests, and intends to transport it to Plilacalelmerous requests, and intends to transport it to Pliliailel-
phia for exhibitiou in the Cuifornia departinent of the
Centenuial, if scientific treatment can kepp it alive long Dr. Maky E. Walker has lectured in San
 cermination at the knee like a kilt. Her hair was brush The late Marquis de Prades-Conti, ex-officer of the body-guard of Charles $X$., died the other day
from the effecte of what might be called an exaess of
callantry. He had never been ill a day, and retained all gallantry. He had never been ill a day, and retained all
activity in ppite of his eiphty.two years, but in stuoping
to kiss the hand of the Dowager Count to kiss the hand of he Dowager countess de la
peon, who came to prym a visit, he fell dead.
A petrifird body was exhumed near Bangor lately. The head, body, and greater part of the limils
were transformed to a kubstance resembling chatk, and were transformed to a kubstauce resembling chaik, and
retained their origiual forn and appearance. The hair,


## (For the Canadian Illustrated News.) 1RONCLADS AND PASSENGER SHIPS

As we glance over the records of the creation of the British Iron-Clad Fleet, nothing impresses the mind more than the complete and efective officialism by which the huge
brought into being. The whole system has been brought into being. The wholest to the surface such as to bring the highest talent to keep that talent working at its fullest efand to keep that the best encouragement a nation could afford. There was not only constant communication of the experts who furnished the designs and supervision with the originating Department, but the public, that is to say, all intelligent men who could be brought to take an interes, were kept fully informed of each month's proceedings through the great popnlar journals. If a celebrated those who engaged fortunate as to differ with those who engaged
him, the quarrel was not carried on under a him, the quarrel was not carried on unded him to resign his functious, every reader could make the needed attention-and the man of science and practice became thereafter the centre of a
loyal opposition in naval questions, keeping a close watch over all the work of hay be said that, after all, the wost amoyingly imperfect in its results. The effort, however, was a new one. The lonelad their
have done their best, and will goon doing best, unshackled by routine. expected to be brought time and experience, even until thenecessity for such huge armaments is happily no longer seen. The lessons of the time have been mastered one by one. That is the way we prepare for war, or
the risk of it. When the life interests of thousands of emigrants from an overcrowded state are put in question, as regards the vital step of longings across the ocean that intervenes between their old home and the one in which they hope tructive arrangements is patent. In the one case the ip. In the other they have hardly given a sthought to the special question of unsinkableness. The bright idea of compartments certainIv formed an exception to this heedlessness of routine, but even with this no trouble taken to
fore them, there has been no follow up the principle to successful issues. Routine only has been triumphant. The service, in tion of commerce, although partly sustaine some national subsidies. Although, as regards some
lines, it has certainly been well conducted, so lines, it has certainly been welt con have interlong as no extraordinary casualites ha chiefly in. terested have not themselves been instracted with any care as to the real conditions of their safety or the preparations to be trusted for emergencies, and an essential check and security
have thus been wanting. The ships have been built as the manufacturer had got into the habit
of buidding them. They have been built to enof building them. They have been built to encounter rough weather, with plenty flourish of trumpets with wh ch the advent of each new vesculars, but not in the one that now engages so
much attention. Magnificent vessels, in many
 what does it all avail, if they will not provide the security that is needed? And as to any of
them we were not in possession of the first line of certification or assurance from competent authority as to their resisting powers. experiences have filled the pace of the knowe
to be gained in that way, but not as to the vesto be gained in that way, but not as to the
sels of the future. We expect to know something sels. of the future.
more of them than their sailing and steaming camore of thelendid fittings-accommodation for pacity-splendid fittings-acose passengers. The unbiassed opinion of a steerage pase upon the sufficiency and good consistency
Reed of the structure of halkheads and compartments upon «hich life or death for so many is poised, would be worth far moro to asting palace outrivalof description, though a floating palace outrivalling ('leopatra's barge were po be the destination is not the lazy Nile the Atlantic with its treacherof these ships, but the Atlantic ous dangers. Our and the winds are not so-and casualty has to be provided against.
berg thrusting like an Iron Ram-and yeeding berg thrusting
something more than fragile plates to withstan it ; Rocky Coasts in fog and bad weather, and occan-highway have all to be aithst ed and effectually provided against. There is a grave book of contingencies before is to defend us, should, as far as man is capable. It is for this be placed beyond a peraiventure. It is air receptacles or armour, and these
compartments that we need the best certificate that science can furdos enterprise of polar discovery, the ice-dangers have been seen and met. The constructgrs knew what they had to do, and mate proviso for the Atlantic work. A ship fitted for
right ship for the risks she is exposed to is the best Insurance for life, and the cheapest for Property. The defence she supplies is real, and complete the meetportion to her resisting inswers, there is only a transfer of loss from one pocket while life cannot a real loss to the community, while ship would
in this way he protected. The right she
in travellers. in this way he protected. The right ship
be certaia to be patronged iy travellers.
[For the Canadian Illustrated Newe.] CYNICS.
The other day, my wife referring to some ex-
pressions which had just fallen from my livs, pressions which had just fallen from my lips, "You are a perfect old cynic, Joel," were the "You are a per
words she used.
The accusation caused me to reflect. I felt there was some truth in the charge, and, like all cuse. I had little difficulty in discovering sutficient causes for the disease.
First of all, I thought-what is cynicism There can be no doubt that it is generally ascribed to those soured and disappointed peopl
endeavor to cover their ill fortune by bitt endeavor to cover their ill fortune by bitter as-
persions on the machinery of human affairs. It may be a IUuestion if this is entirely a just view of the case. A cynic is one who objects to th
unfair mode in which matters go in this world If everything went on properly there would be no cynics. If even-handed justice were meted out to all mortals, the cynic would have a slim chance. Unfortunately there seems to be too the current literature of the professional cyni Instead of being a bad man, the cynic is gene rally a good man-an honest man-a generou man-a warn-hearted man. Thackeray was
cynic, but who loved his fellow men better Who was more anxious that each should have his beats more in sympathy with the but what heart human beings than the sturdy old Scotch philosopher's? We panse in sacred awe when we conie to mention the name of Him who taught as ne man taught ; but when we read His words
crites? for ye shut up the Kingdom of heave against men : for , ye neither go in yourselves neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in Cynic am I ? Well, why not? In my outlook on the world what do I see ? Universal Justice Success in proportion to merit? Achievement in
the measure of effort? Reward in accordance with labor-honor with virtue ? Let the sleek and sniling panegyrists answer these.
I am not an old man, but I have lived long enough to discover that in worldly eyes, honesty is not always the best policy. I have seen unscrupulous tricksters acyuire fortunes,
and enjoy them to the end of their days, while and enjoy them to the end of their days, while honest men, with greater toil, were living in I tur
turn to the realm of politics. Here I have public messure - who hase all the qualities o eminent statesmen-judgment, discretion, tact and eloquence, who have never been able to enter Parliament : while empty-headed, vain, shallow
upstarts have stood at the head of the polls and upstarts have stood at the head of the polls and
strutted gorgeously through the Halls of the Lestrutted gorgeously through the Halls of the Lewe not all see it with our eyes, and understand it we not aur hearts?
My friend A. toiled his way through college which he left with honors; toiled his way to his ? profession-law, of which science he has and diligently attended his oftice and ably performed whatever business was entrusted to him. But his clients are few and his income small. My friend B. pessed his collegiate course at the same time. He studied little and consult ed his own pleasure much. He, too, studied law, reading just enough to pass his examination. But, with scarcely any effort on his part, barrister, and is now making a fortune. Is this entirely fair ? My friend B. has not one tithe of the ability or energy of my friend A., but he has heaten hiin completely, will beat him, and the world calls him the rising man. And yet aphorism? "Merit will prevail, Sir.
The story is a long one and cannot all be told at once. I am krateful to my wife for suggesting the suhject. , think I can profitably enlarge dyspepsia soon it is probable I will return to it.
Cynic am I? What made me such ?
Jorl Phipps.

## FIRE PROOF DWELLINGS.

The production of a real fire-proof dwelling house is a subject that should come very near
the heart of the good citizen. A Mr. A. J. Smith of Chicago has obtained a handsome premium awarded in that city for a fire-proof house. The
tests to which it was subjected were sufficiently tests to which it was subjected were sum onenty
severe and consisted of the combustion of pine wood curniture and a yuantity of shavings within the building. These were admirably withstood,
the construction scarcely shewing the touch of fire anywhere about it. This indeed is a great victory for civilization, if we did but realize it, in covering the boards and rafters everywhere with concreto, tinned plates over the same mate rial being used for the roof. The best composifloors we should be constantly moving, would seem to be nearly the whole en!uiry. If it were to take months to satisfy our minds upon such a question we ought not to grudge the time and
energy expended. Encaustic Tiles would be very good, we think, for placing over the concrete for the floors.

## ROUND THE DOMINION.

 A convention of Y. M. C. A. workers washeld in Montreal last week. Mr. G. Hague, of held in Montreal last week. Mr. G. Hague Complaints are made in various sections of the Eastern Townships of the rust in wheat and
potatoes. The late cold weather also checked potatoes. Thesting.

Very few men or teams have yet gone to the woods. Wages are low. It is many years since
such dullness prevailed in the lumbering operasuch dullness preva
tionsat this season.
The Government steamer " Napoleon III." will at once start on another tour to the various lighthouses in the Gulf and Straits of Belle Isle, with
It is said that the ship-building prospects in Quebec and Levis for the coming winter are very
encouraging ; all the yards will be occupied in tion of one or more vesoels.
Mr. Mackenzie has informed Mayor Kennedy, change the route of the Pembina Branch Railchange the route of the Pembina Branch
way so as to touch the City of Winnipeg.
The Parry Sound North Star says that have taken who have been residing in that village buno, en route to Manitoba, where they are form ing an Icelandic colony.
Gov. Morris and Hon. Jas. Mackay have just with the Sautelux and Swomp Creek Indian The territory ceded by the latter, under the treaty, comprises 50,000 square miles.
When the Aylmer people opened their new off a little debt still remsining on that fine build hour it was done. That ingtle debt was just $\$ 9,000$

The Glassware company or St. Johns have broken grapnd on the site of their proposed factory, and intend having the building erected and everything in readiness to commence the manu-
facture of glassware by the latter end of November.
Wor
Work has commenced on the Phillipsburg, Farnham, and Yamaska Ry., between St. Pie
and L'Ange Gardien. It is the general opinion and by the Gardien. It is the general opinion between St. Hyacinthe and St. Pie will be open or tranic.
The work of supplying the town of Truro with pany of Brantford, Ont., have contracted to do the whole work for $\$ 20.000$, and have already houses, \&c., to Mr. George Chisholm, of Truro. Eleven men were killed and twenty-five seriously injured by a construction train on which they were engaged being thrown off the track, by pose, on the Richmond, Drummond, \& Artha. baska Railway, near Sorel, Que., on Tuesday night of last week.
The County Council of Simcoe have agreed to accept tweuty-five cents in the dollar for the
stock held by them in the Northern Railway It is questioned, however, whether this resolution can be made to cover the stock bought by the county but
cipalities.

## FOOT NOTES.

The city of Paris has in its streets and avenues 82,000 trees, in excellent condition. In the which are cared for must solicitously, being regularly watered and trimmed.
In olden times it was the fashion for a suitor to go down on his knees to a lady when he asked her to become his wife, which, with very stout gentlemen, wasan uncomfortable proceeding. The
way in which Daniel Webster proposed to Miss way in which Daniel Webster proposed the same time neat and polite. Like nany other lovers, which the lady had been unravelling " or wool, said he, "wo hame been unraveling. said he, "we have been untying knots. Let us life-time." With a piece of tape he fashioned half a true lover's knot, Miss Fletcher perfected it, and a kiss put the seal to the symbolical bargain.

Few persons are probably aware that the ChanFrenchman, or, at all events, takingly being in France. Prince Bismarck's father, says a Paris journal, was forced to leave his country in consequence of a duel, and in 1807 he offered his ser-
vices to the King of Wurtemberg, Jerome Bonavices to the King of Wurtemberg, Jerome Bona-
parte. In this way Prince Bismarck's father pound hiriself in the service of France, and took part in the Rusian campaign. Marshal Ney, i gerous night marches, give him the command of gerous night marches, give him the command of
the advauced guard. At the battle of Borodino the advanced guard. At the battle of Borodino regiment, which he commanded, was one of the most ill-treated during the retruat. After the passage of the Beresina, Col. Bisnarck led the shattered remains of his regiment back to Wirrtemberg and recruited it. He afterwards distinguished himself as a light cavalry commander at
Bautzen, and was decorated with the Legion of Bautzen, and was decorated with the Legion of
Honor. Having $g$ ined glory and honor in the Honor. Having g ined glory and honor in the
service of France, it would not have been extraordinary had Colonel, afterward General, Bismarck, unable to return home, alopted France as
his conntry.

Miss Hosmer, ARTISTIC.
MISS HOSMER, the American sculptress, proCincinnati claims to be the headquarters of the fine arts in the United States, and its reputation an
such is growing in Enrope. A Parisian gentleman has bequeathed 300,000 f.
to the Minister of Fine Arts for the purpose of erecting a gigantic statue of France on the summit of the Aro de
Triomphe. $\underset{\text { painters at the Pitti Palace at Florence, has just been }}{\text { The }}$ painters at the Pitti Palace at Florence, has just been
enriched with that of Corot, sent by the fainily of the
artist. M. Baudry, the celebrated French printe and inember of the Institute, has gone to Orleans, where
he will faniliarie the life of the Pucelle Joan of Arc, in
welve different paintings,
As AN offset to the German Hermann monu
ment, the Lombards talk of commemorating on the 29th ment, the Lombards talk of commemorating on the 29th
of next May the seventh centennial of the battle of Leg-
nano, when their "Leagued Cities " defeated the forces
of the old German the old German Empire.
Tue death is announced of Mr. Spencer Hall, who has been librarian to the A theowum Clab since the
year 1838 . M. Hall, who was in his seventieth year,
contributed papers to the Archeologisal Journal, the G. A. Healy, the artist, will arrive shortly from Paris, and will remain for the Centennial Exhibr.
tion, to which he will contribute his fine full-length painting of the interview between Lincoln, Grant, Sger.
man, add Porter. prior to the march into Geergia. Mr
Healy is said to have given in this picture a better Lin. Healy is said to have giveu in this $p$.
coln, perhapa, than any jet painted.
A memorial is being erected at the cemetery of the Grande Arméc. It is to bear the fullowing in
scription
 new.) The monumeyt stands oprosite the town op
General Masens, and between those of Marshal Ney and
General Leferre. The author of the ingar poleun the Firs
The Journal des Debats, on the occasion of
the death of the painter Waldeck, who died lately at age of 107 , cites the celebrated paintera who have died
at an advanced age. Titian the



## LITERARY

Olive Logan's eyes are seriously affected.
THE Viscount de Castillo, one of the most
distinguished Portuguese writers, both in prose and distinguished Portuguese writers, both in prose and
poetry, died a few days ago at Lisbon, of cerebral fever
at the age of seventy-five. Some sensation has been cansed at Dijon
(Cotte dor) by the discovery of a copy of a scarce edition of the " oEuyres de Correille." printed at Mearce editition
Laurens Maury, 1645, with portrait by Michel Lasne. by The Clarendon Press will issue this autumn

Mr. Kegan Padl's "Life of William God
 " Spery Woolstonecraft, and other

Spelling is'nt my profession ; one man
 eangupen, heo better quit his vasiness
argument adopted by Joaquin Mill $r$ p
feeling critic ridicules his orthograph
John G. Whirrier, it is said, finds the early morning hours the bost time to compose poetry. He has
also a habit of composiug alvud. The latter fact so se.
rioukly interfered with the sluniners of a sailor


A new biographer of Artemus Ward says the genial humorist usually wrote with oue leg over the arm
of hil chair. The Morristown Herald obnerve that
had always suppoed he wrote with a pen or pencilit ; but
to write had alwaye supposed he wrote with a pen or pencil; but
to write with one leg orer the arm of a ohair is not so
difficult as to write with one arm over the leg of a chair. Mas. Herschel, wife of Captain Herschel,
graudson of the celebrated Sir Willain Herachel, is now graudsin of the celebrated Sir Willian Herachel, is now
engaged on a memuir of Miss Caroline Herschel, the ac complished sister and assistant of Sir Willium, comptiled
from her own jouranal. Several letters of the greast as
irvoumer hitherto anpublished will be included in the
volume

The Graphic will shortly issue an "Indian double number," containing illuutrations of the principal
places in India, which are about to be visited by the
Prince of Wales, with letter-press description Prince of Wales, with letter-press deacriptions writhen
by Mr. Andrew Wilson, who lately contributed to Black wood, under the title of "'The Abode of Sv
count of a vibit to the Himalayan mountains.
Students of Greek who are, in accordance Wh the recommendation of Professor Biackie, carryigg
on their sudies in modern Greek literature, may be glad
to learn that Mr. Maisonneuve, of Paris, under the editor-


## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

## Considerable danage to erops resulte in Ireland, and several lives were lost. The court martion

The court maritial on the loss of the Vanguard have severely reprimanded and dismissed Captain Dawkine,
her commander. Two other officera were cemsured.
The oftherers of the Iron Duke will probably be court martialled for runging down the Vill prob
A Houston, Texas, special say tharil.
A Honston, Texas, special saya that the effects of the
recent cyloone are virible all over. Great damage it
done in the low grounds. The flooded creps suffered io done in the low grounds. The flooded crops sumared is
some places, the damage being from one-sixteenth to
one-tenth of the entire crop. In England the font and mouth disease is still raging
among the cattle, and shows ittle signs of abating.
Accounts of Carlist desertions continu
 Masrachusetts Republicans have come out strongly in
favor of specie payment. The Chiccago payment. Edard of Education on the 28th, with
one dissenting vote, discarded the Bible from the public schools of the city.
Sorvia has ordere
Sorvia has ordered all her subjeets abroad to return
and join the landwehr.
The reported success of the Carlists near Sen Sebas tian ir rennirned by derpatches frum Paris. Ban Sebas
Arrangements have been completed for effectirg a
junction between the railway ryttems of Torkey and



# THE STORY OF A PEASANT (1789.) 

## THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN

Authors of " Madame Therese.," "The Conscript," "The Blockade," \&c.

## part the second.

1792. 

If I relate these things now, it is to describe oo you these musterings of July, 1792 ; the same teers were walting for others belore sturting. Margaret, seated by me in the heather by the
ide or the road, opened a litile basket of breaud, geat, and wine which she bad brought, for there or's inn was not yet in existence, and all the women from hown, knowing they would have No walt
them.
Chauvel, my father, Maitre Jean, and three or four municipal officers placed themselves
 we had much to say to each other, and were pleased to be aione. Margaret to!d me to write
whenever I c.suld ; she looked lovingly at me; whenever I cosuid; she looked lovingly at me courage those who were going away.
"While you are far away," said she softly, I shall always think of you, and you need no be uneasy about your father; he is my father
too. I love him. He shall want for nothing." too. I love him. He shall want for nothing." more courageous. home again, not even amidst the greatest many others let themselves be unmanned by rain, snow, cold, hunger, and misery,
I used still to cling to hope; I was determined to I used still to cling to hope; I was determined to
see Margaret again; her love kept mo upt By our side, against a rock, the family of Father
Goula, the forage contractor. was seated. The Gouln, the forage contractor. was seated. The
old man, the mother, and sisters were in great grief; the father sald his two sons ought to have asked his consent; that both need not go, and that he was too old to carry on his business atone. It was very sad, and the lads must have
lost confidence. Happily in other places old men talked to their boys in a different fasbion dom
But it was when the cure Christopher arrived from Fallberg and the Bande-Noir ; one would have thoughit the old mountains were alive and repeated our stouts from one peak to another, While they waved their greut oik and fr bran.
ches.
M. le cure Christopher brought us the Luizelbourg volunteers; he also came to bless our
colours. I saw him a icng way off, and I recogcolours. I saw him a Bired him under the Bichelberg rocks, wa he came down the wiuding patb, holding Etienne
by the hand I had not time to go und take by the hand I had not time to go and take
leave of the phor child, so to came trotllng and they were cry the best way be cont down to the Zinsell Bridge. It might be eleven. The
heat was great in the valley, and the air so heat was great in the valley,
heavy, that the river was gilstening with litile fish after the flies which fell in the water by thousands, while the trout slot about like light-
ning in the shadow of the osier beds. On the hog-backed bridge steod the cure Christopher his face covered with perspiration; he put his hands out to me, and said-
"I am satistied with you, Michel. I know of
our good fortune, and I know, too, your good fortune, and I know, too, that you de-
aerve ill." And then Elienne jumped into my arms, and we walked up the hill together by the forest-
er's house, where the $\dot{\text { c }}$ incil-general of the com mune was holding a meeting. Ellenue ran to
kiss Margaret and my father; Chauvel and kiss Margaret and my father; Chauvel and
Maitre Jean, with tise village mayors, came and hook hands with the cure.
There were butween five and six hundred Those from the higher mountains were missing, and we had Just begun to fall in, when thei drum was heard in the distance, and we al "Here they are!"
They were the last; they had come five leagues arther than We, and were all woodoutters,
ctarcoal-burners, and lumberers; short but powerful fellows, who had already chosen for
their chief Claude' Hullin, the sabot-inaker, the name that defended his native vilage so we against the alles of 1814. Among hem wia Marc Dives. the bawker, in linen pantaloons,
barefooted; his blouse tastened round his waist by his cravat; and we could hear him balf-aleague away talking, calling up the laggards, and lmiluting the callis of different birds. We could see him brandisiting his club, and then,
to shorten the distance, wade acrows the river to shorten the distance, wade across the river
with the water up to blis lips. The rest followed him,
At last, after Hullin and his companlons had come, Jean Kat and the two young Legers, who
bad enlistened as drummers, began the rappel, and we soon saw the decisive moment was
Those who are in the habit of going from Phalsbourg to Petite-Plerre are well acquainted wifh that great mass or rock watide in the middle of fild. Noone kuows to this day how it came there. It muat
have rolled down, but whence or when 9 Per-
haps before men inhabited this earth. On this rock, surrounded by volunteers, M. le cure Christopher, after addressing us on our dattes as Christian soldiers, blessed our colours; every
village had its own ; they were piled together, and with outstretched arms he consecrated them all in Latin, after the manner of the Charch. mock, as munictpal officer and president of the club; he ordered the battalion flag to be brought to the front-a large tricolsur flag, with the red woollen peasant's cap on the top-and with outstretched hands he blessed it, and after the
fashion prescribed by the constitution, in the following words :"Old cap of the French peasant, bent over have molstened with their sweat; cap of the serf, on which the lonl and the noble have rested the welght of their foot for a thousand years; lift thyself up amidst the din of battles May the children and grandchildren of those who have worn thee in slavery bear thee now
through the bayonets of our enemies! May they hold thee erect, nor ever let thee droop, and mayst thou become the dread of those who seek to shackie the people to the soil ! May the sight of thee make them tremble, and may fu-
ture ages learn that from the lowest depths of degradation thou art arrived at the highest the vil tues of thy defenders !"
After which, Chauvel, very pale, turned to his anxlous listeners, and continued--
is Volunters ! children of the penple ! you "، Volunteers : children of the penple! you swear to defend this flag or die-this filg which
represents to you your country and libertyrepresents to you your conntry and liberts-
this flag which recalls the suffertags of your forefathers; you swear it ? Answer me!"
Then all together with a sound like thunder, we answered-
"We swear it !
It is well," said he. "In the name of your country I accept your oath ; phe trusts to you, and blesses you all.
He spoke very sim
He spoke very simply, but very forcibly; ble could hear him.
Chauvel then came down from the rock, and soon after many who were not relations of the volunteers set off for their viliages, for a dark cloud came over from the direction of the
Petite-Pierre, and from the very great heat it Petite-Pierre, and from the very great heat it
seemed to tureaten a storm of rain. Chauvel seemed
ordered the rappel to be beaten, and whell we had formed ina circle round him, Mattre Jean,
and the mayors, he told us that by the decree or and the mayors, he told us thit hy the decree ow
the Nalional Assembly we should elect our own the Nalional Assembly we and and non commisioned offeurs as soon
officers as we arrived in camp; but that in the mean
time we had better choose a leader to keep order on the march, to diatribute billetw, settle the hour for starting, and the rest. He recommend ed us to elect one, wulch wan done immedlately The mountaineers had chosen Hulin, the sabot maker. 'They called out-
"Hullin!"
Was our repeated the same name, and Hulin was our leader to the camp ut Rixheim. He anywhere, to go to tbe mayor and ask for billet for quarters and rations.
But now I mugt
But now I must tell you about our leavetaking. Towards midday, as the sky became
more overcast, and we saw the leuves in the wood quivering without a breath of wind-sure sign of an approaching storm-Hullin, who had been standing with the mayors, came down
into the road and ordered the rappel to be beaten. Then everybody knew the moment of departure had come. The mayors, Chauvel, th came down into the road at the foot of the hill. I looked at Margaret for a moment that I might cherish the remembrance of her in my heart fir the three years I was not to see her. ©she, wo, looked at me; her eyes were din. I held he hand, and I felt she did not care to le"
"Conue." sald I, "a last embrace."
And I embraced her; she was very pale, and did not say a word. I took my knapsack up
from the heather aud buckled it on. Chauve my father, Eltenne, and Maltre Jenu now came up. I had given my eigbty livres bounty money o my fatier, to pay for Elienne's board at Luthim slip something into the pocket of my him slip sometbing into the pocket of my ful to me later. It was time to be off; my
courage would else have falled me. 1 took up wy musket, saying -
But at that mouent Margaret called out, "Michel!" In such a tone that it went through my heart. I roid to herour country!
I had not a drop of blood left in me; all Margaret roused herself at
Margaret roused herself at last, aud said, us
she clasped me in her arma"Defend yourself well."
I hurried off without saying a word to the rest, nor did I even look in their direction.
Nearly all the volunters
road; those who had lagged behind came up,
and set off by threes and fours, just as it hap. and set off by threes and fours, Just as it hap-
pened. Great drops were already falling ; we could smell the sweet scent of rain on the dust; and as we turned the angle of the road which leads to the Petite Pierre, the deluge began by a flash of lightning; but the greater part of
the storm had passed over the mountain, about Suverne in Alsace, and this rain did us gcod. The same day, about three, we passed by the four le
some some large glass-works, in the midst of the Woods.

I bad been in a dream the whole time. I had not even looked at iny companions, so many
other thing had been passing through my mind. But then, in a sort of open hall where a fire had ligh'ed, while some people brought is bread and beer, Marc Dives, who was sitting next to me, lald his hand on my shoulder, a
"Michel, it is hard to leave home"
I looked at him; I was glad to see him again, but I could not speak. No one was inclined to talk; and diractly after eating a crust of bread
and driuking a mug of beer, we lay d swn right and left,:our heads on our knapsacke, between the pillars of this great shed.
It is a blessing for the young to be able to sleop and forget one's misery for the moment which is denied to the old.
 ling out-
e all, got up and buckled on our knapracks. A heavy dew had fallen, the large drops dripped from the tiles; we looked at the weather, and some old soldiers among us, before shouldering
tieir muskets, tied their bandkerchiefs round the locks.
We were just setting off, when ou our right a long line of mounted Volunteers from the Lower Rhine came up with us. They were nationa
dravoons, as they were called, sons of well drasoons, as they were called, sons of well ardo peasantc, brewers, post-masters, butchers,
farmers-ln fuct, people in easy circumstanexce, who rone their own horses; and with the their unlloring, these Alsatians were dressed, some in large cocked hats, some in foxskin caps, some in long boots and some in gaiters. The
only thing whicn gave them any resemblance onty thing which gave them any resemblance
to dragoons was a long sword in a lenthern sheath, large hilt, and a blade belts and rang agalnst the stirrup iron.
No finer men nor better riders con'd be seen They all looked plensed and resolute. When hry saw us mader lie shod their commandan rew his sword, and then they all began toge
ther to sing a song which none of us had then heard, but wbich we were often destined whea on the field of battle:-

## Allous, enfans de la patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrive

What a song at such a moment! It made ng nearly mad! The cries of "Vive la naiion!"
never would cease; and as the Alsatians fied past the glass houses, the master came out with his wife and daughters, and begge 1 the $m$ to stop, They thronged round them, and held
heir bridles and hands, aud cried-
We must fraternise, But their captaln, a tall fellow six feet high,
aid they were under orders to Sarrebruck the same evening, so they set off, slaging as they rode.
Our
his son husiasm was immense after hearing his song; it was like the cry of the country in
dan .er. When we left that place I may say we all fell fresh courage. I sald to myself-
"Now it will be all right. We have the song which Chauvel wanted to take the place of the Carmagnole,' somethiug great and powerful, like the people."
I remember
I remember, too, the great excitement there these mountains: the tocsin was ringing everywhere; at ever. cross-road files of volunteers with their little bundies on their sticks passed, crying out-" Conquer or die.
We called out to them in answer, and further off other bands in the cross-roxds took it up: the country round was afoot; when it is a question of defending the people's true interests, I believe men would rise from the dust.
When we got to the little town of Bitche, we
found its streets, squares, aud inus no full of found ita streets, squares, and inus no full of
people that we were obliged to encamp outside among the gardens and meadows in company announce us at the municipality, and make his requisitions for rations. half German town, wi.ich is very like Saverne,
and its fort on the heights, to which paths lead and its fort on the heights, to which paths lead
up six hundred feet high, from whence cannon commanded the low country for two or three
leagues.
I recognised on the ramparts the red uniforms of the poor Chateau-Vieux regiment. They had sworn to dit to the last man rather than surren-
der the citadel, and these brave fellows kopt der the citadel, and these brave fellows kopt
their word, while theirir executione:, the Marguis
de Boullle, was showing the Prussians the road to France. We set off from thence to the
oampat Rixheim, between Wissembourg and Laudun.
We were obliged to march all day in the sun, for we had left the woods, and only occasionally found a little stasde along ite sides of the or chards. Many other foot, from the the left, before and behind us, followed in the same direction.
Files of vehicles conveying wine and ammunition were on the road also; we saw nothing else; but what dust! How glad we should have ing before! had a good shower like the ing, and we found the cantounements there in great delight; for the first cavalry engagemen had taken place that morning; our national dragoons had repulsed the Eben hussars and the Lobkowitz dragoons, led by emigre offcers, who tried to cut offa convoy or provisions on the Lau com manded our men.
But in the village of Rixheim people were tal king about a poor little drummer-boy belonging to a battalion of volunteer light infantry from Strasbour, who was the first to discover the alarm an Fben hussar had cut off his riph alarm. An Eben hussar had cut off his righ
hand as he passed, but the poor child continued to beat his drum with his left. He was crusb ed to death under the horse's feet.
This is how war made its appearance among all on two mountain, and who can who are living on th So, my friends, we shall stop awhile here. This first war of the republic is worth thitiking ove before relaling it; and besidts, so many great events have happened during the same time, papers looked up, and nolhing to be writte down but what is ackuowledged to be hones nd true by honest people.
But if God preserves my health, that too shall
"KNOW THY OPPORTUNITY."
The grim monster, Death, was stealthily ap-
I coaching.
could almost teel his hot, fiery proaching. I could almost feel his hot, fier Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend ne, but on this auspicious day, he had deigned to moisten my eydids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As
I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming apon foreign soil whither my physician had sent me to recover my health.
was in a great metropolis-one of the grand was in a great metropolis-one of the gramd
marts of the world. In one of my strolls 1 chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound People's Cominon Sense Medical Adviser," and wook. The title was such in novel one that I impelled to give the work a casual notice. Ass
hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have nothing to do with it. A voice
within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy opportunity; in that hook is thy
salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. salvation !" I began reasoning with myself.
Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo ! the
agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony agent was gone! I was miserable.
I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon
my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. baid my published, which I thought might interest you." One glance at the work, and I was assured that
it was "The People's Common Sense Medical it was "The People's Common Sense Medical
Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, this was the veritable book which I had seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me the
work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very
interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most in
terested in the subjects of Diseases and Reme dies. I I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I
would fall with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that had not deceived myself I reasoned thus: Any man who can so truth
fully depict my feelings, and apparently unders ust or my must know ust wiuat my physical system demands. I will
trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take hi Gust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take hi my discase." The result is that, after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again eujoy the blessings of health. the opportunity," and take Dr. Pieree's Golde
Mudical Disiovery.
Qus.

## breloques pour dames

 Something about women.-Men.A girl never looks so killing as when you tread her dress.
Babies are described as coupons attached to Bunds of matrimony.
The alligator that swallowed a corset is dead stan his stomach.
The man who made an impression on th heart of
A good matrimonial firm is said to be one that consists of three-quarters wife and one-quart husband.
A Yankee widow refused an offer of marriage because she didn't know what to do with her firs wedding-ring.
A Maine woman dreamed that her sister wa un over by a railroad train, and the next morn ing learned that she had twins.
Eugene - "Come, sit down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia I'd burst my pin-back loose
A medical journal has found that there are from one hundred and sixty thousand to two hundred thousand hairs in a woman's head. Th number of hairs in a man's head depends considerabl
ried.
An Indiana girl, wanted to see if her lover really loved her, and she got a boy to yell 'mad dog!" as they were waking out. The low up, and
A New York girl, just one month married, meeting an old schoolmate in the street, put on a very wise look, and and auxiety incidental to the imagine the lamily.

A stingy husband accounted for all the blame of the lawlessness of his children in company by saying that his wife always "gave them their own way."-" Poor things, its a
A young lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform much feelmony, saying, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ing into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to } \\ & \text { be married unless it could be done in a style of }\end{aligned}$ be married unless
A scholastic professor, in explaining to a class A scholastic the theory according to which
of young ladies the body is entirely renewed every seven years, the body is entirely renewed every seven years, no longer be Miss B."-"I really hope I ishan't. domurely res eyes.
He said the pastry was ever so much better made by her dear hands. This delighted her. But, when she wanted the coal-scuttle at the other end of the room, and he suggested that she should get it, as the fire would feel so much better if the coal was brought by her dear hands,
Women are so changeable! she was disgusted.
A New Orleans paper thus discourses: "If men are the salt a necessity, sugar is a luxury. suggr. Salt is a necessity, sugar is a ro men,
Vicious men are the saltpetre ; hard, stern ment. the rock salt; nice family men, the table salt. Old maids are the brown sugar ; good-natured
Old matrons, the loaf sugar
pulverised white sugar.
Some young lady stadent, who couldn't keep the secret, has been telling about the ridiculs at practice of ensar which appears to be a silly sort of love-making confined to members of the female sex, in the absence of young men. It seems that sex, more "gentlemanly" in appearance
young lady is, the more of a "smasher" she is young lady is, the more of a "smasher she is
among her companions. It strikes us that, when among her companions. It stristadents becomes so vivi
school.

AEARTH AND HOME.
MaKE a Beginning.- How many a poor, idle, hesitating, erring outcast is now creeping, crawling his way through prospered, if, instead
have help up his head and prondment and of putting off his resolutions of amend. A beginindustry, he good beginniug, too, is necessary. The first weed pulled up, it the garden, the first time a manly "I will first pound put in the savings' lank, and the first nile traveling. They journey, are all very inportant hope, a pro-
make a beginning; and thereby a hap you are in mise, an assurance is held oudertaken.
Success.--Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait, not in huerulous dejection, in useless pastime, not in querulous and accom-
but in constant, steady fulfiling plishing his task, that when the occasion comes nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it-comes at all, it will come because it is aserved, indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares an much what the world says of us; to be always ansious about
the effect of what we do or say; to be always the effect of what we do or say; to voices.
shouting to hear the echo of our own vol shouting to hear the echo of our orely passes un-
Vice and Virtue.-Virtue rare cognised by the world. A few distorted optic
may fail to recognise her features; but it would be as easy to conceal the face of the noonday sun cark face of vice is far easier of tiaguises. The wizard-shop but supplies a hundred varnished faces, smiling and serene, to conceal her deformi leciety the unwary. In the familar scenes only with hiserrors unsuspected, but disguising There is a sort of stupid equanimity which is in variably taken for good temper. It leaves us un moved to revilings-it supports
life without murunur-it resembles good temper as pewter resembles silver. Obstinacy in the same manner dignifies itself by sporting the Roman toga of firmness.
Starting in Life.- Young men usually se out in life with hopeful hearts and ambitiou plans. They have no doubt of success. They
resolve to do this, that, and the other grand thing, and with perfect assurance of success, lay out a career which it would take half a dozen lives to accomplish. They will not take-in fact, it seems to be impossible for theni to tak -the advice of those who are already on the short of their early plans; but the young ma just laying down his, is sure that he will carr What a gery one of them. Hoperfi, happy youth And this is well. Youth is the time for hope And Providence orders things so kindly for us, that when we begin to approach the to us ever receding boundary of old age, we can look placidly, and even genially, upon the wrecks
plans that lie strewn all along life's shores.
Marrying for Money.-It is currently reported that, " in these hard times, the namber of persons, of both sexes, who are on
the look-out to marry for money, is larger than ever before." Whosoever marries for a fortune, pays the highest price for it that is ever
paid, except by one who commits a crime for it. paid, except by one who commits a crime for it. A man who had any decency of character left could not marry for money without such a sense him hate the woman whose money he was spend ing. And all experience shows that a woman who marries a man she does not love, however rich he might be, derives no satisfaction of heart from the clinking of her golden chains. The dustry and economy; and it gives all the more satisfaction when it has been acquired by the
united efforts of a true-hearted pair who married united eff
Equanimity.-.-Very few men can bear prosperity. It intoxicates them like wine. It
turns their head, and throws them off their balance. Others cannot bear adversity. They have lance. $n o$ fortitude no courage, no hope. They are not like the old sailor, who said he always felt haplike the old sailor, who said he almays he knew then that the next change that took place, whatever it might be, must necessarily be for the better. They cannot understand that there will be any change. When the believe that the sun will ever shine again. Young men should make it a point to keep their heads cool under all changes of circumstances; to preserve their equanimity, and not to be unduly elated by success, or too mucir cast down unchequered. It is tho man' robust manhood to meet the difficulties which lie in every one's pathway, to grapple with them heroically, and, if possible, to overcome them. Fortitude, too, to bear the ills and trials which are iuevitable and unavoidable is an element of of strength, and is often requisite to make life tolerable. Keep your head cool. You will de-
rive great advantage from the cultivation of the rive great ad vantage from the cultivation
habit, both in suushine and in storm.

THE THEISTIC CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD.
This is the title of a work written in opposition to certain tendencies of modern thought by B. F. Cocker, D.D., moral philosophy in the author of a volume on Christianity and Greek Philosophy. We have read this book with attention and interest. The rare and very positive merit of Dr. Cocker is his old-fashioned soundness. He is thoroughly grounded in the teach-
iugs of the mediæval schoolmen, a class of men who have investigated every question of mental and moral philosophy to the very bottom, and produced a code of doctrine to which the moderns have added nothing except, here and there, some applicatiou to modern forms of mental heresy We have often thought that the best service our present philosophers could render our age would be to present in modern phraseology the great
thoughts of those old masters. Dr. Cocker has done so to a great extent in the present work, and its potency is precisely deducible from this source. There is no pedantry, no affectation of
learning, no recondite quotation, and even the learning, no recondite quotation, and are almost studiously concealed, but it is evident that the author has deeply studied them and that his mind is impregnated with their philosophy. ledge of all the intricacies of modern thought, not only as put forth by metaphysicians, but as included in the generalizations of natural scien-
tists. A third quality of this volume is its admirable division of matter, which permits of the whole immense subject being thoroughly can-
vassed and every point of it treated with most
satisfactory clearness. Dr. Cocker sets out by stating the problem fully which he distribute into seven leading querres-has the Cosmos whinning, what and mode of that beginning; is the historic theory of Creation a unity of thought or a phy ical unity grounded in a material nexus; what is the relation of the Creator to the existing creation; is there any Ethical meaning in th elation, does man stand in a more ing? Thes are all elementary questions which have bee discussed and elucidated over and over again for day with an ostentatious show of novelty, credit day with ar ore our knowledge nor our honesty of purpose. As it is, however, they have to be met, satisfactory treatise, every way deserving being made a text book in our colleges and
academies. His work is practically an answe academies. His work is practically an answer the chapters are divided accordingly. The chapter on God the Creator, is a masterly is a sis or the beginning deals with the doctrine of causality, the subtlest and most obtruse in ontoory. Two chapters are devoted to conser down to the domain of Ethics or Moral Philoso phy we have a treatise on the Providence of God in History, while the knotty subject of a Specia Providence is discussed in connection with Prayer The reader will find in this chapter all the gra-
dations of the controversy on this topic to which a flippant but impious prominence has been given by Tyndall. We need not say that Dr. Cocker is triumphant in his defense of personal prayer his our onaries and their cause by the abundance of his apology. The two concluding chapters on the Moral Government of the world are eloquent and almost pathetic. We have written with some warmth in commendation of Dr. Cocker's work, but we have done so with a purpose, considering the amount of shallowness, pretence and utter trash which is foisted upon an ignorant public by so-called philosophers. The volume is pubish
ed by Harper \& Bros., and is on sale, in Montreal, by Dawson Bros. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Cocker's previous work, but tant and interesting indeed.

## COUNTR Y SCHOOL HOUSES.

paid our cities and large towns great attention is comfort the erection of school bulldings to their tion. The rooms are amply lighted and the windows furnished with shutters or shades, sometimes with both. The seats are suited to the
size of the pupils, so that their position will be size of the pupils, so that thcir position will be easy and unconstrained while occupying them. Provision is made for warming the rooms with
uniformity, and for keeping them clean. The uniformity, and for keeping them clean. The fences close and high protect the pupils, from public gaze while playing in the yard. Boys and girls have separate entrances and exits in front and rear, and, as far as possible, security is given
the parent that the child shall be as carefully
supervised while at school as supervised while at school as when at home. Maps, charts, globes, and other apparatus are
provided to aid the teacher in explaining and the provided to aid the teacher in exp
by a teacher who for many years has is given her vocation in rural districts Mas exercised schoolhouses in which she has tainght have the in neighborhoods where the dwelling-houses were all comfortable and their inmates in easy circumstances. The scholars at home were surrounded with every comfort, but when they went to school tat six hours every day in a cheerless room with bare walls and staring windows, innocent of sha des or shutters. The little ones were hung up on
benches, so high that their feet could barely touch the floor. In the Winter the cheapest kind of stove was furnished for warming purposes, and the fire, freshly made on Monday, overheated the room ; on Tuesday it made it comfortable the rest of the week, clogged with clinker, it left the teacher and pupils to shiver with cold or their teeth still. Of course, to wraps to keep window for ventilating purposes was out of the question, and the scholars breathed over and vitiated over again the same de-vitalized and vitiated ail. If a hinge were broken or a latch displaced, days and weeks woulk pass before old with service, was still made the broom, luctant duty. But the greatest neglect of all was of the outbuildings. These stood quite No protected from the gaze of every passer-by
No fence encircled them, no dividing rence prevented modest girls from blushing and shy boys from shamefacedness. Surely parents and guardians of the public morals should look
after this matter. Often there was no lock upon the door, and rude boys, taking advantage of this neglect, would enter the house and scrawl obs cone pictures on the blackboard, or mark the aoozs of any pupils against whom they might have used for religious services, and the next day the toacher be nauseated by the sight of tobacco-spit
all over the floor, and annoyed by peanut shell rolling everywhere at their own sweet will. Can't omebody invent a pocket spittoon for men who must "chew" to carry about with them into parlors and school. rooms and churches ? In so far as this nicture is not true to
no rural neighborhood think itself intended to be held up to the public gaze. In so far as it is these roprese mects attended to at once, occupied five and six hours every day, nine or ten months every year, and from eight to fourtean years of a child's life, ought surely to be furnished with every arrangement conducive to the highest development of the child, physical, intellectual, moral.

## OUR CHESS COLOMN. <br> THibe Soutions to Problecma sent in by Correspondents

to Correspondents
H. C. F. Montreal. Solution of Problem No. 38 receiv-
ed. Correct,
Mo. J. M. Quebec. Compare your solution of Problem
No. 37 with the one in our solumn of last week.
problem No.
By M. J. Murphy,


White to whits.







HUMOROUS.
Nothing is so discouraging to a young lawyer
 a case of hog stealing."
The Brooklyn (Iowa) Chronicle contains this soertivement: "Wanted-A life-size pitture of that
young gon who took a oung lay out buggy-riding
nd then
 A Cincinnati corpme rose in its coffin and quiet
 down town the next moment, and did pot hesit.
out through the window to
 work about tit. Now all you have to do is to take you
surplus and buy thinge when they re low then sell when
hey're high, and there it 1 s in anutshell. A Abild could to it. By the way," he added, "could you lend me hal
a dollar for a few days?"
An old Highlander rather fond of his todd AN old Highlander rather fond of his todidy
Was ordered by his physician, duriuk a temporary ill.
ness, not to exceed one ounce of ppirits daily. The old Was ordered by his physician, duriug a temporary ill.
ness, not to exceed one ounce of piritis daily. The old
gentleman was dubioun about the ainount, and asked his
 and tell 1
he $n$ night.
 alking up Clay atreet. he
quaintance, who remarked
"Well, Bratua dey may you iz in love q"
"I iz, Uncle Abra moned dond deny the alleged alloga
An.l how doen you fonl Bratua in
Yoa have staffod yure lbow arn
fore now, bakn't yon, Unole Abraim in post of sumithin'

## I reckon.' And you

Woe.
with the nicest hair oilin and a bandred per cent, mix





THE LAS' ROSE OF SUMMER.

## SONG OF A FELLOW-WORKER.

 I worked in thing atone ; of my brain. he in the common
street,
And it seemed his toil was greas and hard. While mine

I said, O fellow worker, yea, for I am a worker too,
The heart nigh faila me many a day, but how is it The heart nigh faile me many a day, but how is it with
For while I toil great tears of joy will sometimes all my $\begin{gathered}\text { eyes, } \\ \text { And whan } \\ \text { dies. }\end{gathered}$
I carve the marble of pure thought until the though
takes form, Until it gese form,
groans before warm;
Uny soul and makes the world Until there comes the glorions voice and words that
And the musicic reache, all men's hearts and draws them And yet for days it seems my heart shall blossom never
more,
And the burden of my loneliness lies on me very sore: And the bnrden of my loneliness lies on me very sore:
Therefore, $\mathbf{O}$ yewer of the stones that pave base human
wows How canst thou bear the years till death, made of nuch
thantless days? Then he repiied: Ere sunrise, when the pale lips of the
day
Sent forth an earnest thrill of breath at warmth of the I forth an earnest thrill of breath at warmth of the
frrst ray,
A great thonght rose within me, how, while men asleep
had lain. he sun grew on the world, and on my soul the thought grew too-
A great apalling sun, to light my soul the long day
through,
I felt the world's whole burden for a moment. then With man's gigantic atrength to do the labour of on
I went forth hastily, and lo! I met a hnndred men,
The worker with the chisel and the worker with the pen, -
The restlesh toilers after good, who sow and never reap,
And one who maketh musio for their souls that may not
sleap. Each passed me with a dauntless look, and my undaunted
eyes Were almost softened as they passed with tears that
strove to rise
At sight of all those labours, and because that every
Ay, the $\begin{gathered}\text { one, } \\ \text { greatest, } \\ \text { nidone. }\end{gathered}$ wonld be greater if my little were
They passed me, having faith in me, and in our several
Together we began to-day as on the other days;
 Perhaps they felt, as with those hands they ufted
mightily
 It did doamednoly thal my dito as though no man wer



And this dot wholly mine or theirs Ithink ofthrough the
But the aty
ateat oternal thing we make together, I and


[^0]
## Abthur O'Shaughngeby

## (For the Cavadian Illustrated News.)

RANDOM SKETCHES ON THE ROAD.
by a Canadian Commerćal

## A TRIP TO FRENCH RIVER.

 (Continued from our last.)Now we round a bend in the stream, and come
in siaht of three or four, (four I think it was), in sight of three or four, (four I think it was),
shed-like shanties rattled together with $a$ few shed-like shanties rattled together wethy a fow
pine boards and a few kegs of ten-penny nails, the only wisdom shown in heir construction being that the builders have followed the ex-
ample of the wise man in the parable, and ample of the wise man in the parable, and
"built their bouse upon a rock," a thing, however, which they could not well avoid, having in these ophemeral . Little interestis displayed not been here before till they are informed by
Mr. Robertson, the genial and gentlenanly purser, that this-this is the village-ay! the town, the future city of French River
We are too dumb withhastonishment to make any comniont. Where is the bustling village of
my dream? Where the streets and shops? Where my dream? Where the streets and shops? Where
the foundation laid for the Town Hall, and the big, broad new hotel ? Yes, and where are the engiaeers and suveyors and land speculators, and and-and the shops and shopkeepers.
alas ! ane

And like the baseless fa
Left not a rack behind.

My feeling of disappointment over, I laugh earrily at myself, and proceed in company with the rest to make the best of the situation. There are a few now grouped about the little wharf,
waiting for the boat to come in, and there is not a little curiosity manifested by the ladies on Noticing this curiosity and the phrase "those three surveyors" coupled with it, I am impelled to ask for an explanation which is instantly, und
with much mirth, vouchsafed. A few days be with much mirth, vouchsafed. A few days be fore, an advertisement had appeared in some of
the Toronto papers, the purport of which was that, "Three young gentlemen located at French with an equal numberver, wishod to correspon The names given by these disconsolate Lothario were, of course, fictitious. Mr. Robertson, how ever, was in the secret, and at once voluntoered
to introduce them to the ladies, an offer that wa of course accepted. Nor were, the pining youths
at all backward. But their faces which had at all backward. But their faces which had
lighted up with joy and self-gratulation on seeing so many pairs of bright eyes peering, at them
from the deck of the boat, changed quickly into countenances on which dismay and horror wer the first candidate for introductory honours by his assumed name. The unfortunate and embarraseed youth hlushed to the ears. However nder the almost forgotten feninine infance out to be very pleasant, gentlemanly young selves to fishing, and fine sport it was ; no miser ble, poverty-stricken three inch perch such as was accustomed to catching in Toronto Bay
Pickerel, weighing from three to seven pound Pickerel, weighing from three to seven pound
seemed to be the staple fish, although black bass of about the same weight were very plentiful, and some magnificent specimens of pike wer trawlen ing lines, and the prey bit greedily. The
the fishing was done by boats of the vessel were lowered for fishing
parties, while others had brought skiff with hem, and others again enlisted the service the boats belonging to the surveying party. One
boat had three lines out, and as an instance of boat hat three lines out, and as an instance of
rapidity with which he hook was seized-the owner of each line felt a simaltaneous bite. have him," said one, as he began hauling in the
victim. " No, I have him," cried another " think it's I who have him," quoth the third, as he, too, felt the tug on his line. There was no
need for dispute. They all "had him," three fine fish were sprawling in the bottom of the boat at once. Similar incidents were nu Mour corres was a perfect piscatorial Eldorado ladies induced a Mr. Cole to lend us his boat and to accompany us and act as guide for the nonce.
Mr. Cole fully sustained the character we had heara inftributed to him years before, in the days of infancy.

## "Old King Cole was a merry old soal

Although he did not "call for his pipe," there being none at hand, he showed no indisposition to "call for his bowl." He was a rare guide,
and by his assistence we, taking into consideration the prisence of the ladies, made a very respectable show of fish. Up striem wo fell in with the
boat containing the "midnight serenaders," and the quick eye of my friend caught sight of sundry flasks and bottles stowed away beneath the seats. This magnetic influence at once impelled us
towards then, and our request for a "drop of something to keep the chill off" was responded to with a cordial liberality only to be met with among Owen Sounders. And now I had an op-
portunity to inspect the various shaped flasks portunity to inspect the various shaped flasks veyed. Conspicuous among them all wasa flask reposing comfortably in the bows of the boat. It waa a parfect Brobringnapiain flask-it resembled it an air of indescribable importanee. It was
Aldermanic in its proportions and filled-filled to Aldermanic in its proportions and filled-filled to
the stopper, and was evidently being reserved for afternoon emergencies. Our doses, however, were tempered and regulated by the cautions and
admonitions.ofour
Previous to our fishing trip, I strolled up the
ocky banks to gather some of the maguificent rocky banks to gather some of the maguificen
moseses that clustered on the surface of the stones moqges that clustered on the surface of the stones.
These mosses presented to the eye the most beautiful and various tints and were intertwined in a rich luxuriance that made the eye, as 1 gazed, for its soft and springy elasticity made the foo rebound lightly from it, and seemed to lend an airiness and buyoyncy to our very steps. I had laid down my bunthen of mosses and taken a
seat on the fallen trunk of an old pine tree and beside the lady who accompanied me, whose
better taste and discrimination were required to better taste and discrimination were required to
select the mosses, when we were startled by hear ing a breaking of under-brush and then a very audible thud on the rocks beneath us. Look-
ing down, after a close scrutiny, I discovered a man in a gitting posture on a large fat rock on which he had ovidently dropped from the rock somewhat disordered, doubtless owing to the un expected "drop," while the only emotion which
his features betraved was that of intense astonishmente The silence of this-shall I say
turesque group--was broken by a lond "hic turesquy group-was broken by a lond "hic
cough " from the surprised gentleman, which once hetokened to me the calse of his fall. Ite
was not in the least damaged, for he pickel himwas not in the least damaged, for he pickel him-
self up and atter gazing at the rock from which
he had fallen, with puzzled expression, he caught he had fallen, with puzzled expression, he caught
sight of us, and on the instant, straightened
himself up and assumed an air of great sobriety hat was intensely ludicrous. Staring stupidy at us for a few momente in order to get us well
in his line of vision, he remarked, "" (hic) stones 'r rather hard (hic) hereabouts (hic)." Having expressed this sapient opinion, he then stumbled towards us, and after a good deal of climbing
and more of falling back again, he stood in front of us, carefully balancing himself, and with all the outward evidences of being very drunk.
That he had been a fellow-passenger on the boat I knew, for I had seen him frequently in Owen
Sound, but for the life of me I could not mak ut where he had put himself when on board or neither I, nor, I think, any one else had seen a sight of him on the trip. After survering us ores till he had steadied his vision sufficiently, yes till he had steadied his vision sufficiently,
he began : "Come up here (hic) to locate farms he began : Come up here (hic) (tor. locate farms
(hice (hic) sons (hic.)" Here his hiccoughs so completely overpowered him that he involuntarily and abruptly reduced himself to a sitting posture. "Yes, but," I remarked, "you have come to rather a rocky conntry for
farms." After a good deal of gulping and strain farms." After a good deal of gulping and strain-
ing, he essayed a reply. " Eh , zur, rather (hic) rocky country (hic)." Then, contemplatively, "but, zur, three fine „(hic) boys, zur (hic) ez, zur, three fine boys." Another pause, then
bright idea has apparently ariseu in his fuddled brain, for his face lightens up. "Mighty good place (hic) for stone quarry" (bic again). "Good husiness (hic), stoune quarry business (hic) zur ?" who has till now been a silent and amused spectator asks him if he does n't think it would be a good place to go into the gravestone busi-
ness.
His answer shows him to be possessed of ness. His answer shows him to be possessed of a vein of grim bumour. With a low chack
and a perfect overture of hiccoughs, he says, " Ez , mum, ez, (hic) bully place mum (hic) for gravestone
death (hic)-then bury um." This idea so tickled him that he was seized with a paroxysm of hiccough and laughing. until, showing symptoms of strangulation, I had to slap him on the back to bring him to. Recovering slowly, he
renewed his conversation with my companion"Got (hic) darter, too, mum (hic) got darter
older than I am." Now, I think, we were justiolder than I am." Now, I think, we were justi-
fied in regarding this circumstance as somewhat fied in regarding this circumstance as somewhat
unusual, so we asked him in one breath how he came to possess so extraordinary a phenomenon elicited the explanation that his darter "was not older than he was, but older, mum, older (hic) 'an what you is." (This I could readily
believe.)
Our inebriated friend now showed a disposition to leave our company, so we did not press him to remain, and he
resumed our moss-gathering.
All earthly joys must have an end. The truth acknowledged when about six up the river, I heard the long, low warning whistle of the steamer. the signal for our departure. Reluctantly, the various boats turned
their prows down stream, and slowly the lines their prows down stream, and slowly the lines
were drawn in over their sides. The first were given every chance to take a farewell bite, a
chance they did not profit by, although, had the chance fish-roll of French niver been called that night fish-roll of French River been called that night
there would have been many of the finny tribe who would not have responded. Then we had a rare supper of fried fish--fish that had been in its native water but a few hours before, now
naced before us smoking hot-a fishy feast, that placed before us smoking hot-a inhy feast, hat
would have made the mouth of an epicure water But alas ! and alas !-what a passage we had
bsck. What a contrast to the calm and unruffled surface of the water the night before. From a balmy air it passed by quick gradations to a
breeze then a "stiff" breeze, then a wind, then a blow, then a high wind, and then-well, then passengers disappeared from the cabin in a silen and inexppicable manner, until groans and othe betrayed the cause of their exit. All had gone but your correspondent, the purser, Mr. Robert son, and a venerable, but very jolly and white haired old gentleman from Leith : when, havin occasion to cross the revolving shaft of the boa dubbed by some one the axle-tree) I stumble over the prostrate body of a man lying in the
Examining his features, I found him to be $m$ colloquist of the morning, the gentleman who fathered the freak of nature in." The shape of a daughter older than himself. When hoisted tipsy, (as a consequence utterly incapable) blood-thirsty desire to fight-" could (hic) lick ny two men ' n the (hic) old boat (hic). his speech so we placed him on the volving shaft and allowed him to revolve with it, thus getting him over it in a most expeditious manner. We then locked him ap in
room, and left him to his own devices.
I, at length, go to bed myself, but do not get sea-sick, and after a sound sleep wake up about the hale old gentleman who sat up so lata th night before stepping off with his son and daughter.
A few minutes after, we are at the dock in Owen up their traps and pessing nashore. Among them is your coprespondent, very sile Amond very squeamish at the stomach; but. fully satisfied with his trip to French River
Clifton, Sept., 12, 1875.

## THE GLEANER.

The German papers assert that Prince Bismarek has proposed that Dr. Dollinger should

The Marquis Beuse de Cavour, nephew of the great Italian Minister, ond the possessor of his papers, is dead, and the name
Cavour have thus become extinct.
The French Ultramontanes are endeavouring to make up a capital of $30,000,000$. by the from Jaffa to Jerusalem.
New kinds of tents, knapsacks, cans, cartridge boxes, and other accessories of military life are of be experimented upon during the manceuvres are principally based upon rendering the soldier's accoutrement lighter than it is at present.
Parss is delighted with its new American tramways, which are well patronised by people
of all classes. The most successful of the new of all classes. The most successful of the new
lines is that on the Boulevard Malesherbes, its lines is that on the Boulevard Malesherbes, its
cars being well filled at all hours of the day. The cars used in Paris are small, and are painted in dark brown picked with red.
Ir is supposed that hitherto the culinary value Our Eastern friends to China and Japan. Our Eastern friends may have long held this
monopoly, but the Parisians now follow syit There are a few cat-butchers in that city of gourThere are a ew cat-butchers in that city of gour-
mands who will give a good price to the pickers for a puss dead or alive, provided it be fresh and fat; their skins are sold to the furriers, their fat to the frying-shops, and their flesh to the low eating-houses. Englishmen are excellent customers-unawares.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

WAGNER is to the fore. It is said that in nearry finy theatro
heard this winter.
Le Caile Musical states that Wagner has which a nem introductory seene to his Tanonauser,"
whortly. be heard for the first time at the Vienna opera
Mlle. Trtiens :s engaged to sing in New
 of herself and her suite.
A telegram from Melbourne says :- The visit
of the prima donna Mdlle. Ima de Murska to the Colo of the prima donna Mdlle. Ima de Murkar tot the Colo-
nieg has evoked extrandinary enthusiaki. There was MDMe Turo
Mdme. Theo has signed, says a Paris paper,

Marie Irma is said to be incapacitated fron continuing her public career by some ariection of the
throat, but gives leesons instead. Thi
 Ambroise Thomas, the well-known French
 Armini.
AEw composition by Franz Liszt for solo,
 dicated the work.
One might suppose that there were not many
 reno Wed contatrice, while still in EErope, hearing that
this mas the case, ohanged the spelling of her name,
have it uncommon and AMnNG the papers left by an inhabitant of
 cinth " (1766), a magnificent concerto for piano and or-
chestra (Vienna, 1744), and several symphonies composed
it Salzburg.
It is announced that the Kiralfy Brothers
 amusements "in Philadelphis, to be opened at the same
time as the exhibition. Wagner is to be the lion of that
Mlle Titiens, just before her departure for this country, performed the eeremony of laping the first
brick of the new National Opera house on the Thames embenkmont. The bricks were firmly placed in position
and were carefully "plastered " by the eminent artist
whose aame is so inseparably connected with Her Ma. whose name is
jesty
Opera.
One side of Geo. L. Fox's face has become paralyzed, and he is no longer able to control his facial
musces, and therefore will be obliged to quit the stage. It has been Fox's custom to plasier his froe nightly with
paste of Freuch chalk, bismuth and cold cream. His physician warned him, against the biamoth, buat Fox did
not believe that he could be hart by it. He was under
engagement at Booth's to plet bit engagement at Booth's to play in a Christmas panto-
mime, but his friends fear that he cannot fulfil it.

## Mr. Greiner, of Wezlar, has succeeded, after

 ten years of hard labotir, in inventing a new piano of apeouliar character, deatined to create quite a furore in
the musical world. He will send it to the exhibition
 perfect, and sublime, and may be multiplied into fifths,
octaves, and tenths, and it is entirely in the power of the
player. It has ant the eighty five tones seoven octaves).
and by ingenious contrivances the tones may be lowered and by inge
prolonged or
very darable.
All persons holding Puritanical notions with regard to the stage should read the autobiography of
Macready. Puritass believe that an actor is neeesearily
in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity. Yet in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity. Yet
wa find the doube-dyed sinner-for he was a theatre
manager as woll as an actor-teaching his shildren the manager as well as an actor-teaching his ohildren their
hymos, hearing them ayy yeir prayers, holding family
worship, going to church, and when enteni worship, going to ehareh, and when entering upon anow
theatrical speculation imploring the Divine blessing
upon it. And there was not the smallegt cant or bymo upon it. And there was not the smallest cant or hypor
criky in this. Macready believed as much in the sacred-
ness of his celling as the late Bishop Hamilton believed
in the sacredness of his. He Held noss of his. calling as the late Bishop mamin the sacred
in the sicredness of his. He held that he had a miasedion
to regenerate the stage, and did his best to tulfil that
mission


#### Abstract

WINTER BONNETS Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia Bulletin: The winter bonnets are beginning to bloom forth like autumn flowers in the mininer's shop windows. For the benefit of thrify womankind at home I am happy tittle variation from those of last winter. The close gipsy shape, a trifle closer to the head and lower on the brim in front than formerly, will be the most popular. The fashionable tints appear to be different sha des of brown, beautiful rich dark blue known as "loutre," and a beautiful delicate fawn the hat beige. Felt will retain its popularity. The of a fashionable lady must in all instances bonnets her walking-suit, and the felt hats and . There come in all the different popung girl shown to me was a charming hat for a young gired felt, trimof pale fawn-colored or beige colored around the crown with bias folds of corded med around the twe side into two loops, which silk, twisted at one sid down by light brown wing, and by two small round brooches in oxidized silver connected by a silver chain. This hat, which was of the close gypsy shape, was bordered around the edge outside by an inch-wide band of imitation fur interwoven with the felt itself. The farid trimming was composel of bias folds one side. scarlet silk, twisted into a knot at one side. Long loops and ends of scarlet ribson to drop over the inside of the brim behind so as to drop over the chignon. Another hat was of shine pattern. The crown was encircled by a full board ruche of pale-blue velvet, lined with gray silk. Bias folds of blue velvet filled in the inside of the brim. A very lovely hat of light gray felt was trimmed outside with bias folds confined at intervals with himming birds' wings. The face trimming was of the check pale pink roses.


COLONEL BAKER'S REGIMENT. A correspondent writes to the Hartford Times as follows: As the case of Colonel Baker, of at Tenth Hussars, has recently attractic, it may intention on both sides of the Atlantic, it may ining terest some of your it was in the olden time. of that regiment, as wnable to say, but fortyWhat fify years ago it was the aristocratic regiment of the British army, and was officered enment of the By noblemen. I well recollect that at one time the son of a merchant tailor received at one time the son that regiment, but he was insulted in every possible way by the other oficers, and I think finally compelled to resign. which withstanding the boasted impartiality win England, the laws are said to be administere shown to men I believe there is more partianeage there than in of high birth and ancient no doubt that Colonel Bakerwill, in the course of a few years, he restored to his rank in the army, probably at the intercession of the very lady whom he insulted, when the aristocratic dames of the Court of St. James will punish him hy tapping him with their fans and calling him a "wicked man.


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[^0]:    Then nosomarard, as the task grows light with all the The single thuught of all the day becomen aloyoun one; But when the evening comes, indeed, the words have The thonghan fing in
    Therefore, ingroily $m$,
    Among our fellow.w
    ong our fellow-workers' song make that one 'ang for

