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# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 27th, 1875.

THE NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT.

We think there can be no objection to the scheme, proposed by the Ottawa Government, of giving the great Northwest Territory, outside of Manitoba, a regular machinery of Administration. It is true that this wild Lone Land is as yet only sparsely inhabited, and that all the settlements are distant from each other, but perhaps from the latter of these facts arises the necessity of such protection as established Government can alone furnish. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, within a very few years, the Fertile Belt will count its thousands of immigrants and that all along the line of the proposed Pacific Railway, towns and villages will spring up.

The Territory which is thus to be organized extends from the Province of Manitoba to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Fort Pelly three hundred miles from Fort Garry, will probably be its Capital. It is already a garrison of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The new Administration of the North-West will consist of a Lieutenant-Governor and of a Council of five members appointed by the Governor-General. these five members, the three Stipendiary Magistrates of the Territory will be exofficio members of the Council, and the other two will be selected from the principal Indian Agents, or other residents. Whenever, within an area of a thousand square miles, there is a population of one thousand souls, they are to have a representation of one member in the Council, and when the number has increased to two thousand, they will be entitled to a second member. As soon as there are twenty-one members, the Council will become a Legislative Assembly, and then probably will be entitled to some representation at Ottawa. as are the American Territories at Washington.

The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor will be \$7,000 a year, and that of the Magistrates, \$3,000, and that of the members of the Council \$1,900, and the Clerk of the Conneil will eive \$1,800. The laws governing the Territory will be consolidated. Every householder who has resided twelve months in the Territory will have a right to vote for a representative in the Council, within his electoral district. Laws are enacted for the appointment of local public officers, the registration of land, the administration of justice, the protection of married women, and the absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquors. A special clause of the Act is added guaranteeing to minorities the privilege of separate or denominational schools, should they choose to establish such.

#### A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

At the annual dinner of the Association of the University of Trinity College, the question of a Provincial University, or the consolidation of existing Universities of the Province into one on the model of Oxford or Cambridge, was the chief topic of conversation and discussion, and from a little pamphlet which we have received, purporting to be a report of the meeting, it would seem that the opinion was unani mous in favor of the scheme. Hon, John HILLYARD CAMERON, the Chancellor of Trinity, was perhaps the only speaker wlo suggested a doubt, but that referred rather to the feasibility, than to the desirability of the idea. He rehearsed the events which called Trinity College into existence, and the reasons which might still present an obstacle, so far as this College was concerned, to the consummation of a union. Trinity College was founded with an object which should be dear to the heart of every true member of the Church. Any heme of union which might endanger the fulfilment of its mission could not be countenanced for a moment. Trinity College had endeavored faithfully to carry out the purposes of its founder. He trusted that, through great difficulty and discouragement, it had, to a large extent, succeeded. If it were possible to extend its sphere of usefulness by entering into a union such as had been referred to-if such a union could be shewn to be practicable, he thought that Trinity College would not hold aloof. He feared, however, that the advocates of the project would be met by many difficulties-difficulties which might prove insurmountable. Laudable as the idea was-simple as it seemed in theory—he had too much reason to fear that attempts to carry it into practical effect would result in failure.

The other speakers, however, among whom were Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Mr. Moss, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, showed themselves more sanguine, and we believe their hope of union is shared throughout Ontario.

We learn further from the pamphlet bebefore us that old Trinity enjoys an enviable prosperity. Its funds are in good order and well looked after. Its roll of graduates numbers some four hundred, in almost every career and profession, all of whom have reflected credit on their Alma Mater. In addition to a staff in Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry, equal numerically to that of University College, it has a Medical department with twelve professors, and outnumbering in students most Medical Schools in the Dominion. It has built at Port Hope an establishment twice as large as Trinity itself-a thoroughly efficient public school, with more than one hundred boarders.

#### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

After the sunshine comes the storm, after the excitement succeeds the reaction. For the last month or two, our advices from Spain contained glowing accounts of the accession of ALFONSO XII to the throne of his fathers; his triumphant entry into Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid his visit to the army of the North; the victorious advance of that army, and the anticipated collapse of the Carlist cause. To the general reader, indeed, it did seem for a while that the fratricidal war was about to close at last, and that Spain was on the eve of returning to a period of needed rest, under the mild sway of her youthfulking. But the events of the past few weeks have belied these expectations. Our latest intelligence informs us of a serious check to the Alfonsist army, and of grave complications in the capital itself. ALFONSO himself is said to be discouraged, and his eldest sister, the Countess of GIRGENTI, has hastened to Madrid to revive his drooping spirits.

The Government troops did certainly reap an advantage in relieving the blockaded city of Pamplona, and driving the

the capital of Navarre. But emboldened is what the Bill in substance does, and it by success, they allowed themselves to be surprised at Larca, and thus lost the ground which they had gained. If the success at Pamplona had been followed up in a soldiery manner, Don Carlos might, by this time, have been forced into his last entrenchments, but as it is, the moral effect of that victory has been lost, and the Alfonsist cause is again apparently as weak as it was early in January. The King was obliged to return to Madrid, a change of commanding officers had to be made, which is always a source of disaffection, and a new conscription of 65,000 men had to be levied. The consequence is that military operations are for a time suspended, and Alfonso has lost the initial prestige which an active and triumphant campaign against the Carlists would infallibly have given to his accession.

But the young King has had civil difficulties to encounter in his own capital as well. Acting under the advice of his Ministers, he has thought it necessary to order the banishment of Senor ZORRILLA. This gentleman, though a Progresista, was one of the supporters of King AMADEO, and a Minister during the greater part of his reign. During the existence of the Republic, he kept aloof from public affairs, but on the accession of Alfonso, he endeavored to form an opposition club made up of Progresista and Republican adherents. How far he had succeeded in this, and to what extent he had committed himself in hostility to the new monarchy, we have no means of knowing, but it seems unfortunate that he should have been proceeded against in so summary and arbitrary a fashion, in the absence of any overt act. The banishment of ZORRILLA looks very much like a betraval of weak ness on the part of the Government, and can possibly do it no good.

Altogether the situation in Spain is not cheering. The only ray of hope that we see is the fact of the recognition of ALFONso by the principal governments of Europe. Even the Pope has spoken in favor of his godson, and mildly advised Don Carlos to abandon the contest. This circumstance may have the good effect of securing a loan for the country, without which it will be almost impossible to carry on the war, or even to pursue the regular work of administration. If the Minister of the young King, Canovas Del Castil-LO, could rise to the heights of real statemanship, ruling with a firm hand, on the one hand, and infusing a bold spirit of initiative into his generals, on the other hand, there might be a further chance of amelioration in the state of Spain. But so far, he seems to have followed the old ruts of routine, and we have really no assurance of any change for the better in the affairs of the Peninsula.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright's Bill "respectng the Civil Service of Canada,"has passed through committee of the whole. It is a measure which excites a good deal of interest at Ottawa, as well among members of Parliament as the members of the Civil Service. This is natural, in that its main object is to deal with salaries. It provides for a permanent increase, but in other respects it does not materially alter either the classification or the regulations governing the Civil Service. It is well known that for two years past officers of the Civil Service at Ottawa have been paid a bonus equal to 15 per cent. on their salaries, with the exception of the Deputies, whose salaries were, contemporaneously with the bonus, permanently raised from \$2,600 to \$3,200 per annum. This increase took place at the time when the salaries of Ministers and Judges were also raised, in consequence of the gradual increase of cost of living making fixed salaries of less relative value than formerly. The present Ministry appear to have determined, in place of continuing to pay the 15 per cent. bonus | it shall be advisable to appoint or promote that they will make, by Act of Parliament, | a Clerk to any class or to any salary within

is just to the officers of the Civil Service. The position which the Ministry have assumed is also much better than that of continuing a system of bonuses. The Service is divided into Deputy Heads, Chief Clerks, and Clerks. Clerks shall be divided into three classes: first, second, and third. The salary of a Third Class Clerk shall be five hundred dollars for the first year's service, with an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Second Class until after four years ser-Second Class Clerks shall be subdivided into Junior Second Class Clerks and Senior Second Class. A Junior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may have an increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is one thousand dollars. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Senior Second Class until after four years service in the Junior Second Class. A Senior Second Class Clerk's salary shall be twelve hundred dollars for the first year, with an annual increase of fifty dollars until it reaches sixteen hundred. He shall be eligible for promotion to first class at any period of his service in the second class. A First-Class Clerk's salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, increased in the same manner as the others until it reaches two thousand dollars. He shall be eligible for promotion at any period of his service in the First Class. Chief Clerks shall be of two grades. A Chief Clerk of the second grade shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand four hundred dollars per annum. A Chief Clerk of the first grade shall receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Deputy Heads of Departments shall be appointed by commission under the Great Seal, and shall be respectively the Deputy Heads of the departments therein named. The Deputy Head of each department shall have the general control of the business of the department, and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council; and in the absence of the Minister, and during such absence, may suspend from his duties any officer, clerk or servant of the department who refuses or neglects to obey his directions as such deputy. A Deputy Head shall receive a salary of three thousand two hundred dollars, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is three thousand six hundred dollars per annum. No appointment shall be made of any person who is then under the age of eighteen years or over the age of twenty-five years, subject to the following exception: A person over the age of twenty-five years may be appointed to any office or clerkship upon the application and report of the head of the department, and if the person appointed is over the age of forty years, a report of the appointment and the reasons thereof shall be submitted to Parliament at its then next session. The Head of a Department having nominated a person for any clerkship, his permanent appointment shall not take place until he has been for three months on probation; but after he has been nently appointed, the time he has been on probation shall count in determining the annual increase to which he would be entitled from length of service. No additional first-class clerkship or chief clerkship shall be created except by special vote in the estimates. The Head of a Department shall have the power to promote any person already in the service to any vacancy which may occur in his Department, provided that the person is eligible for such promotion. If for any special reasons Carlists from their strong position around a permanent increase to that extent. This a class, otherwise than is provided for in

the Act, the Governor in Council may make such appointment or promotion upon the report of the Head of the Department, stating the reasons. No extra clerk shall. except under an Order in Council, be employed in any department, unless for a period not exceeding three months, for which he may be paid at a rate not exceeding two dollars per diem, out of the contingencies of the department, on the certificate of the Head or Deputy Head, unless he be a person of special attainments, and employed as such he may be paid at a rate not exceeding four dollars per diem. A messenger shall enter the service at a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding four hundred dollars for the first year, and may thereafter have an annual increase of forty dollars per annum, until his salary is six hundred dollars per annum. If there is any extra work periodically occurring which requires the attendance of any of the clerks over and above their ordinary duties, the Head of the Department may, by written departmental instructions, authorize an extra allowance to be made not exceeding fifty cents per hour for every hour such clerk may be so employed.

Some objection is made to the item of Deputies' salaries, on the ground that they got their increase before. This is true. but it must be stated that the salary is not relatively high to the importance of their services. It is true that they are not, under our system of government, responsible to Parliament, but their duty, as is also that of some of the chief officers, is to assist the responsible Ministers, who, without such aid, would be utterly incompetent to conduct the business of a great

department.

A resolution was proposed a few days ago in the House of Commons by Mr. Casey to provide for competitive examinations previous to entry into the Civil Ser-It was opposed by Mr. MACKENZIE, the Premier, and, at his request, withdrawn. This question opens up a wide discussion. Very much may be said in favour of Mr. Casey's proposition. In the first place, it is the English custom. But circumstances in England are different from ours, and the system itself is not quite the same. In England, the Deputy Head of a Department is political, and generally he has a seat in the House of Commons, although he is not a member of the Cabinet. On another point, Mr. Mac-KENZIE stated that it was by no means certain that a competitive examination in the elements of knowledge acquired in schools would always, in all cases, give the most efficient public offices in this country. Our present system does require a satisfactory education. Mr. Mackenzie's judgment is entitled to great weight. He is himself one of the most painstaking Ministers that ever held office, and has bestowed laborious study upon the details of his department.

#### THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The movement of consolidation which is going on in France is too interesting to be disposed of in an ephemeral paragraph. We mean to give a full account of the Constitution voted definitively on the 25th February, of this year, by the large vote of 425 against 254. The Legislative power is exercised by two Assembliesthe Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber is elected by universal suffrage; the Senate by a procedure which escribed at length in the last number of the Canadian Illustrated News. The President of the Republic is not elected directly by the people, but by the Senate and Chamber in joint session assembled. His term of office is seven years, and he is re-eligible. The President is given an initiative in the making of laws, concurrently with the two Chambers. He also promulgates and executes laws. President has the prerogative of reprieve, but amnesties may be granted only by special law. The President is Commander-inchief of the Army. He has the appointment of Civil and Military affairs, he

the prompt and efficient adjudication of adjudication of all matters in litigation suitable to be tried in a summary manner. After the above recital, it enacts that the Act be repealed.

presides at National solemnities, and foreign ambassadors are accredited to him. Every one of his acts must be countersigned by one of his Ministers. By and with the consent of the Senate, the President may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, in which case, new elections must take place within three months. The Ministers are responsible to the Chambers, but the President is not responsible, except in the case of high treason. In the event of decease or otherwise, the two Chambers jointly will proceed at once to the election of a President. In the interim, the Council of Ministers will exercise executive power. It will be seen from this that no provision is made for a Vice-President. Changes in the Constitution may be made by the joint Chambers and on an absolute majority. The seat of Government will be at Versailles.

The abolition of sales of commissions in the British army—a reform that cost the Government seven millions sterlingis not likely to wholly stop traffic in that The new law gave to every officer an amount of money equal to the market value of his berth and strictly forbade any further sales. A backward movement, which has taken the form of a bill in Parliament, aims to officially sanction transfers of officers from regiment to regiment as they themselves may agree upon. The desire of army men who mix in society is to be stationed at home, but, unfortunately for that class of soldiers, there is need of British regiments in India, Africa, and other lonesome and unhealthy places. The old practice was that the rich officer whose regiment was ordered abroad should find a poor officer whose regiment was stationed at home, and bargain for an exchange of commissions, the Government putting no obstacle in the way. The new law also prohibited that custom, and the present bill is intended to revive it. The measure is generally sanctioned by the wealth and nobility of the army, and its success is probable.

The Carlist Gen. Cabrera announces his recognition of Alfonso as king of Spain. He points to the country's need of peace, and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists to discontinue a struggle hopeless from a cause which he refrains from revealing. A convention between CABRERA and the Alfonsists is also being published. By its terms Carlist towns, districts and Provinces, submitting within a month, may retain the special and loyal privileges they enjoyed before the war, and any appointment of a Carlist to a civil or military office which has been approved by or may emanate from CABRERA, will be accepted and confirmed by the Alfonsists. these a report is added, that a Carlist proclamation has appeared, denouncing Gen. CABRERA as a traitor.

Difficulties have arisen between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah regarding boundaries, and the latter's claim to sovereignty over several independent States. In spite of Lord Northbrook's proposal for a mixed commission for the settlement of the questions at issue, the King has occupied the disputed territory, and refuses to withdraw. The British authorities insist on a settlement by the means they have proposed, and troops are going to British Burmah.

A Bill has been introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature, declaring that County Courts are not at present demanded by the people of Nova Scotia, that the establishment of such Courts will entail a great outlay and increase the burdens of the counties, that the Act is cumbrous in its provisions, and totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the country for the prompt and efficient adjudication of

#### SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

VIII.

THE PIPE OF PEACE—PRESENTS—SPEECHES— DANCES-INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

After they were squatted, the men on one side After they were squatted, the men on one side of the pavilion and the wives on the other, the pipe of peace, of red stone, inlaid with silver, and having a long flat stem, was filled with kinnie kinnie by the Chief's henchman and passed around, filling the air with white smoke and a peculiarly agreeable odour. Col. French had his staff and other officers about him, all in full uniform some sitting on rude benches. and uniform, some sitting on rude benches, and others—myself among them—squatted in front of the Colonel's table in the most approved Inof the Coloner's table in the most approved in-dian style. The Force were elbowing each other outside of the entrance, trying to get aglimpse of what was going on inside. First, some ten pounds of black plu; tobacco were given, which were counted by the henchman and wrapped up in a blanket. The henchman received all the in a blanket. The henchman received all the presents, and it is his duty to distribute them equally to all the warriors. This he does faithfully. After a few preliminary arrangements, one of the warriors got up, shook hands all round, and then made a speech. It is seldom that a Chief undertakes to address an assembly, but always has his speakers with him, whom he advices in council beforehand. The substance of advises in council beforehand. The substance of the speech, interpreted by Mr. Leveillé, wa; as follows: "The Great Spirit gave the land to all his children. We want to know why you come and where you are going. All who have hair on their chins are rich; we have clean chins, and are poor. I am telling no lies. We had horses and land on the other side, but the Yankees lied to us. They gave us drink and killed us, and took our lands away. The Sioux wished to keep quiet, but the Yankees wronged them, drove them away with their big guns. England never did that to her red children. What now is wanted? We have nothing to kill the buffalo with; we We have nothing to kill the buffalo with; we want guns and amunition; we can get nothing without arms; nothing to use against the Yankees when we go against them. They will kill us. We heard you were coming, a big man. I will get all my children to help you where you go." After this there was again a shaking of hands, and Lieut.-Col. French answered.

"My Brothers wish to know why we come this way. I will tell you. The white mother who lives beyond the great waters sent me. She heard the Yankees came to kill you and give you.

heard the Yankees came to kill you and give you bad whiskey. The white mother has white heard the Yankees came bad whiskey. The white mother has white children, red children, and black children. She loves them all alike. She sent these braves to punish those that kill them. (How, how.) We have been travelling in this direction for three moons, and will go on for the space of another moon. (How.) We want to capture those who moon. (How.) moon. (How.) We want to capture those who killed the white mother's red children. (How.) We do not want the land of the Dakota nor any one else's. (How, how.) We have guns only for our warriors, but will give you ammunition, calico and tea."

The presents were then brought in, with a little flour and flints added. After a while a stal-

tle flour and flints auged. After a paint wart warrior belonging to another band, came forward and made the following speech:

"All our bravest men are dead. We are now without friends. Long ago my chief said that we would see red warriors to defend us; now I we would see red warriors to defend us; now I believe what he said. I never saw men like this before, and I am glad to see them, and will give them good names and will try to be kind for ever. Give us ammunition and we will assist you. Now we have nothing. We want bullets. One of our Chief's sons died last year; he told us to keen to this country. I have done to any try. keep to this country. I have done so, and am glad that I did. We heard long ago of your coming. We said we would wait and meet you. Perhaps you would give us ammunition and arms. Any way, I am glad to see you. If you want me, I will do all I can for you. I am not a chief, but like to say a few words. I am like a child. I cannot speak well."

Here ended the pow-wow. A few rounds of the pipe, shaking of hands, and they were off to their

On the 14th, the day after the conference, we had an Indian dance. It was rather a queer exhibition. The men and women stood in a cirle and sang some heroic exploits of their tribe. Then they hopped up and down in time, moving slowly from right to left. There was nothing to amuse or admire in it. We looked on, of course, and applauded, which pleased the performers a good deal. But the effect of our courtesy was lost, however, when some of our

courtesy was lost, however, when some of our men took it into their heads to get up an opposition dance, for the purpose of showing what they could do. The Indians gazed stoically a while, then got disgusted and left.

For the fellow who has fed his mind with Cooper, Schoolcraft, Lengfellow and other poets or novelists, the sight of the Indian himself is a terrible disappointment. In vain do you look for the type of a Pontiac or an Uncas. Still less are you blessed to behold a Pocahontas or a Minnehaha. The men are dirty and ugly, lowbrowed, dull-eyed, and brutish in appearance. The women, even the budding girls, have not a single feminine grace. The man must be hard single feminine grace. The man must be hard up, indeed, who takes such to wife. And still, like their sisters the world over, these wois generally the case, their black eyes flash fire of indignation, and they strut away with just an approach to offended dignity.

#### BACON'S POETRY.

A writer in the April number of Scribner's says "According to the editors of Bacon's Works, the only verses of Bacon's making that have come down to us, and probably, with one or two slight exceptions, the only verses he ever at-tempted, were the translation of certain tempted, were the translation of certain Psalms into English verses." He wrote also a sonnet, meant, say the editors, "some way or other to assist in sweetening ihe Queen's temper toward the Earl of Essex; and it has either not been uposserved at all or not so as to be identibeen preserved at all, or not so as to be identified." Two other poems have been ascribed to him, although it is not absolutely certain that him, although it is not absolutely certain that he wrote them. Really, then, the seven versified Psalms constitute all of Bacon's poetry which may be said to be in evidence on the point of his poetic ability. On the whole, we find Bacon's "translations" more agreeable reading than Milton's which is accounted for in the fact than Milton's, which is accounted for in the fact that Milton aimed at a more literal version than did Sir Francis in most of the latter's "translations." Though, if any one should strangely doubt Milton's ability to surpass Bacon at the work of recasting, and he cared to do so, no better evidence of his power would be needed than his fifteen-years-old paraphrase on Psalm exiv. For the curiosity of the thing, we transcript the state of the care of the care of the state of scribe the opening stanzas of Bacon's translation of Psalm exxxvii.:

"When us we sat all sad and desolate,
By Bubylon upon the river's side,
Ens'd from the tasks which in our captive state
We were enforced daily to abide,
Our harps, we had brought with us to the field.
Some solace to our heavy souls to yield.

"But soon we found we fail'd of our account.

For when our minds some freedom did obtain.

Straightways the memory of Sion Mount
Did cause afresh our wounds to bleed again;

So that with present griefs, and future fears.

Our eyes burst forth into a stream of tears.

"As for our harps, since sorrow struck them dumb.
We hang'd them on the willow-trees were near;
Yet did our cruci masters to us come.
Asking of us some Hobrew songs to hear:
Taunting us rather in our misery.
Than much delighting in our melody."

There is pathos here, and sufficient mastery of rhythm. A little farther on comes a line, so well managed in its rough and rapid irregularity, as to suggest the careful manner of our modern

Remember thou, O Lord, the cruel cry
Of Edom's children, which did ring and cound.
Inciting the Chaldean's cruelty.

Down with it, down with it, even unto the ground.

In Psalm xc., we find a stanza with a touch not altogether un-Shakespearean:

"Thou carriest man away as with a tide:
Then down swim all his thoughts that mounted high:
Itach like a mocking dream, that will not bide.
But flics before the sight of waking eye;
Or as the grass, that cannot term obtain,
To see the summer come about again."

Psalm civ. affords an example of the heroic couplet. We quote the first lines:

we quote the first lines:

"Father and King of pow'rs, both high and low. Whose sounding fame all creatures serve to blow. My soul shall with the rest strike up thy praise. And carol of the works and woundrons ways. But who can blaze thy beauties, Lord, aright? They turn the brittle beams of mortal sight. Upon thy head thou wear'st a glorious crown, All set with virtues, polish'd with remown:
Thence round about a silver veil doth fall Of crystal light, mother of colours all.
The compass heaven, smooth without grain or fold. All set with spangs of glitt'ring stars untold. And strip'd with golden beams of power unpent, is raised up for a removing tent, Vaulted and arched are his chamber beams Upon the seas, the waters, and the streams:
The clouds as chariots swift do scour the sky: And stormy winds upon their wings do fty."
Certainly there is in Bacon's verse no such

Certainly there is in Bacon's verse no such trong proof against the Baconian authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, as is generally imagined. One has the feeling, however, that this is work that Shakespeare would not be about; although in discussing this whole question, there is such a perplexing interplay of identities that mere feelings are hardly to be considered. Either that, or else they are the only things to be considered, in which case the world will forever go on feeling and believing that Bacon is not Shaks-peare. The poets, at least, will never be brought to believe that Shakspeare "could not do it."

By the way, why should not Milton's witness to Shakspeare have more force than is generally given it. as the testimony, if not of an acquaintance, at least of a contemporary. Contemporaries they were for eight years; there was no better informed literary man in England than Milton; certainly none better qualified to judge of a question involving his own art. If there had been any suspicion of incongruity between the man Shakspeare and the poet Shakspeare would not some shadow of it have come over Milton's mind? But no—the author of "Hamlet" had been dead only fourteen years when Milton calls him:

"Dear son of memory, great heir of fame."

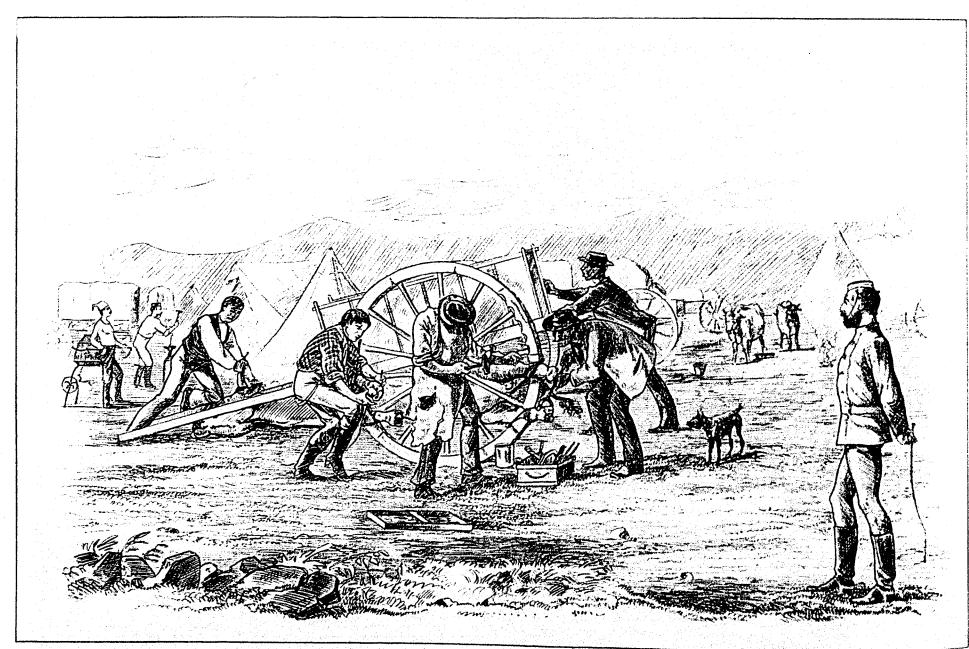
And how well he understood the peculiar quality of Shakspeare's genius:

- " \* \* to the shame of slow, endeavouring art.
  Thy easy numbers flow;"
- "Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fanoy's child, Warble his native wood-notes wild."

# SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST:



THROWING THE OX.



INDIAN MODE OF SHOEING THE OX.

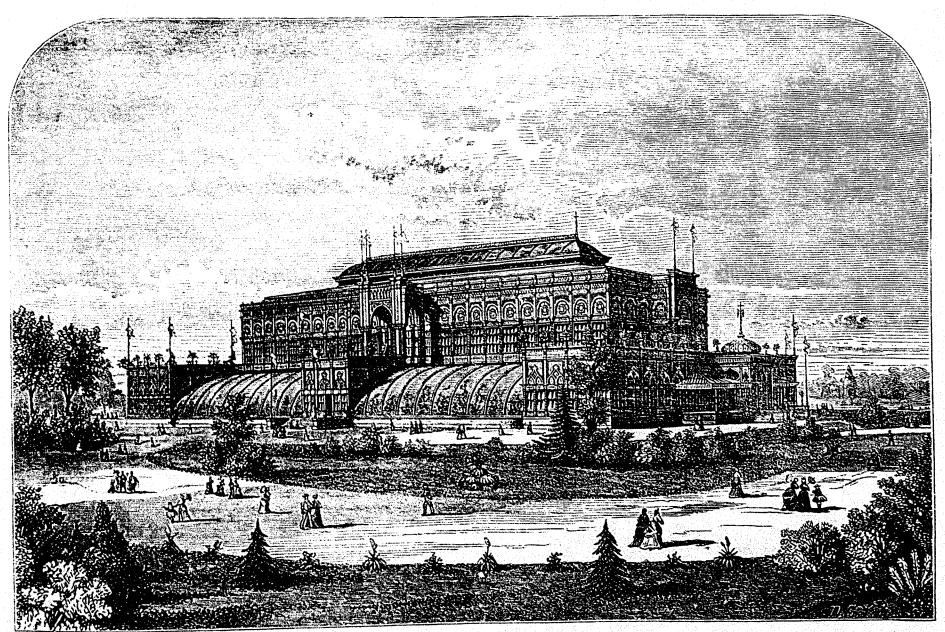
# OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 231,-HON, FELIX GEOFFRION, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GRENTER.



No. 232.—HON. THOS. COFFIN, RECEIVER GENERAL. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.



AMERICAN CENTENNIAL: THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

#### SISTE VIATOR.

What is it that is dead ? Somewhere there is a grave, and something lies Cold in the ground, and stirs not for my sighs, Nor songs that I can make, nor smiles from me, Nor tenderest toolish words that I have said: Something there was has hushed and will not be

Did it go yesterday,
Or did it wane away with the old years !
There hath not been farewell, nor watchers' tears,
Nor hopes, nor vain reprieves, nor strife with death,
Nor lingering in a meted-out delay:
None closed the eyes, nor felt the latest breath.

But, be there joyous skies, It is not in their sunshine; in the night It is not in the silence, and the light Of all the silver stars; the flowers asleep Dream no more of it, nor their morning eyes Betray the secrets it has bidden them keep.

Birds that go singing now Forget it and leave sweetness meaningless; The fitful nightingale, that feigns distress To sing it all away, flows on by rote; The seeking lark, in very Heaven I trow, Shall find no memory to inform her note.

The voices of the shore
Chime not with it for burden; in the wood,
Where it was soul of the vast solitude,
It hath forsook the stillness; dawn and day
And the deep-thoughted dusk know it no more:
It is no more the freshuess of the May.

Joy hath it not for heart; Nor music for its second subtler tongue. Sounding what music's self hath never sung; Not very Sorrow needs it help her weep. Vanished from everywhere! what was a part Of all and everywhere! lost into sleep!

What was it ere it went?
Whence had it birth? What is its name to call.
That gone unmissed has left a want in all?
Or shall I cry on Youth, in June-time still?
Or cry on Hope, who long since am content?
Or Love, who held him ready at my will?

What is it that is dead? What is it that is dead:
Breath of a flower f sea-freshness on a wind f
Oh, dearest, what is that that we should find,
If you and I at length could win it back f
What have we lost, and know not it hath fied f
Heart of my heart, could it be love we lack f AUGUSTA WEBSTER.

#### THE FEMININE COMEDY.

#### AN IDYL.

The Cemetery of Montparnasse. Day sinks the avenues grow lonesome. Along a path be-tween the tombs glides a young girl—like a sha-dow; through the twilight her face is seen to be

charming.

Where is she going? Is it not to kneel beside the grave of some relative?

The young girl, after looking behind her as if to make sure that she was not followed, makes a sudden detour, approaches a vault, and raps cautiously on the door, which instantly opens.

He who opens it is a young man of about four-and twenty—a broad-shouldered, good-natured fellow with his sleeves rolled up, who has stood his spade in a corner.

The girl says hastily :

'Shut the door! Quick! No one must see

me."
"Don't be afraid, Miss Julienne."
"I certainly thought I shouldn't be able to Really ?"

"At the very last minute a fat old lady came who had to be shown some marble for her dear departed. She finished by not buying any."

"Perhaps she thought it wasn't solid enough, and he'd get out. Ha, ha!" (He laughs.)

"Gracious!" (She laughs too.)

"The fact is, I was beginning to despuir of seeing you at all this evening."

"I had to work awful hard, you see, to get the old woman to let me out at all."

"How pretty you are!" who had to be shown some marble for her dear

"To-day, I made eight 'eternal regrets' of flowers. All of full size."
"What fairy fingers!" (Kisses her hand.)

"A von see Monsiaur Joseph if my parents

"As you see, Monsieur Joseph, if my parents knew that I give you rendezvous they would whip me. My! how they'd give it to me!"

"Don't you think they would accept me if I should declare my intentions?"

"Look what you are about! Papa has ambitious notions."

I know that very well."

He wants me to marry—he's crazy over it— M. Bardin's son—the man who made so much money from his patent plaster angels with ena-mel eyes, like dolls."

"I know; they look very well on a tomb-

"The old woman has other views."

"Ah! your mother."

"She told me as much while I was making my 'eternal regrets.' 'You see, Minnie,' says she, 'in our station of life a girl may aspire to anything. Death brings us into contact with

anything. Death orings us into contact with the very best society."

"That is very true."

"For the rest,' she went on, 'nothing prevents you from becoming a countess or—anything. It will happen that some rich gentleman comes to the shop to buy. Why, I know a marble-worker not half as good as we who married his daughter to a rich banker who had come to order a monument for his niece."

"Ah! your mother said that!"

Ah! your mother said that!" "Yes, and she added, 'It is a great thing to be looked at through tears.

"And what did you say, Julienne?"
"I! I said nothing. What good is there in

being obstinate ! "You said nothing. You do not love me, en ?" (Pinches her.) then ? "

"Listen, sometimes I have doubts. The other day, for instance, as I went by you were chatting with a little fellow." Business!

"I know, but his head was mighty close to yours."
"I was showing him some specimen inscrip-

tions for his uncle's tom'stone."
"That is possible; but he touched you too

much-to say nothing of his coming again next day!"
"That was because somebody told him that

"That's possible, too; but the fact remains that you are open to temptations every day of your life. There's that author who brings you tickets for the show every time he visits his wife's grave in the second lot, first section."

"I can't live shut up like a nun all the time!" Oh! Julienne, sometimes when I'm digging, sad thoughts go through my brain, and I sometimes envy those whose skeletons I turn up."
"I wish you wouldn't speak of such things."

"Then you love me !

"Would I be here if I didn't !"

"Dearest! Hold!—here are some camelias I saved for you from the coffin of a marquise who

was buried this morning!"
"You imprudent fellow! Suppose some one had seen you!"

"Aren't they beautiful? Oh!"
"I have a whole collection of flowers you have given me. I have them in a little basket with some immortelles. Really ?

"Hark! I hear somebody."
"It is nothing; it is those cursed rats in the vault. The other day, one of them climbed up and ate a whole candle—only the wick was left. Julienne! What ?"

"Tell me again you love me."
"It is too late. I must go."

"No. Ah! you love exhumations; there will certainly be one to-morrow." ' Ah ! '

"For a law case—a poisoning. There is to be an autopsy."
"At what time?"

"Seven in the morning."
"I'll tell manma that I want to see it."
"I'll place you in the very first rank."
"Thanks."

"And afterwards ?" " Afterwards ?

"Won't you find one little quarter of an hour for me?"
"It is dangerous."

"I pray you!"

"I supplicate!"

cannot compromise myself." Because you do not love me."

"Monsieur Joseph, that is not true."

"Ah, yes....I am not rich enough. But I work well. What would you have? Business is slow. Since they took it into their heads to

attend to sanitary matters in Paris there has been no cholera in ten years. How could I be well off?' "There goes somebody."

"Yes."
"Ah! Mon Dieu!"
"It is Paul, the big grave-digger; he is a little tipsy. Hear him sing."
"I am afraid of him—I won't come here again

"Julienne !"

"If—let go of me!"
"Will you not, dear!!" (Embraces her.)
"It is almost night.

" Adieu!" " Adieu!"

"To-morrow!" (From a distance.) "Don't forget the exhumation at seven o'clock."
"No."

She throws a kiss to him, and disappears in the darkness.

#### (For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.) ON DIT.

How much "they" have to answer for in these days (I was going to say "degenerate" days but that I think the belief that the world is any worse now than it was in the days of our grand-fathers is only a popular fallacy,) what probable and improbable, possible and impossible stories are laid upon their shoulders! From the people who betray confidences from an utter incapability who betray confidences from an utter meanant, to keep secrets to cloak their faults by "they say to keep secrets to cloak their faults by "they say to keep secrets to cloak their faults by "they say such and such a thing is going to happen," the members of some political party who inadvertently let out some words of coming events, so that it gets into the paper under the above heading, to the sonsy Scotch landlady who prefaces her news of the day, by, "I dinna ken, but some person was sayin the day," they are all alike, none probably thinking of how far stories may go started in such an apparently innocent way. Stories with little or no foundation assume such signatic proportions in a few day. sume such gigantic proportions in a few days travel, often indeed returning to their originatorsel, once insuced a revenue to the second of the second are given fresh impetus to travel their rounds, gathering proportions on the way.

Stories started from a partially heard remark made by a neighbour, a dimly visible figure seen in the gloaming, or the dusk of early day, a slightly outré proceeding of some known or unknown individual, which is interpreted by some gossip loving beholder who rather prides himself or herself on their eleverness at putting two and two together (often making six or more), —who would be aghast if you hinted that some miserable scandal was the end of such an innonilserable scandal was the end of such an inno-cent beginning, never dreaming of such a thing when they told their conjectures to the next person they met. Such results are generally laid to woman's charge, but my experience is that among women they scarcely ever get beyond gossip, while among men they don't stop short of scandal. Were one to hear the conversation in a smoking room at a club, one might go out from amongst its occupants, with little faith in women and none in men. It's "I say Jones they say that" &c., &c., and forth there pours a scandal that warps one's finer feelings, like broken strings played upon by rude untaught hands. ('haracters taken away in the puff of a cigar, lives cruelly shattered while they draw up a chair to rest their legs on, society bemired and vilified while waiting for a light. No fear of prosecutions for libel disturbs them, for are they not merely repeating what "they say?"

This is not exaggeration, for I can recall instances in proof of such; of one fair delicate girl who was dealt her death blow, from the similarity of a Christian name being enlarged upou. her name and fame bandied about by men who, had they thought of the mischief they were doing, would have hesitated, and when months afterwards the mistake was discovered, their sorrow, if any, was useless, for their victim was dying on a foreign shore, the only child of a widowed mother, whose cup of sorrow was full to overflowing before. Of the fate of a promising young man scarcely in the prime of early manhood talked by the rumours that float about of his doings, goaded almost to madness by the cold looks and studied avoidance of former friends, too proud to do or say anything to stem the current or explain his actions, thinking in the current or explain his actions, thinking in the arrogance of youth and strength that he cares not what "they say," he will live it down, philosophizing that everyone has something to live down be it great or small. But where one succeeds how many, finding the battle too strong, give it up, take to drinking, and sinking into premature grave, leave a lonely wife and small children to fight the world unaided.

In the latter case "they" go to his funeral, shake their heads sadly over his fate and often shake their heads sadly over his fate and often as not remark to each other, that after all "they say," those stories about him were not true—thus rendering tardy justice where they had no right to judge, go back untaught by experience to listen again to what "they say." But what matters such justice, could it bring the spirit back to earth, could it dry the widow's tears, or smooth rough roads and stormy paths for the toddling beings left in the darkened house—it were well. In either of these cases which alas! are but types of thousands, are "they" not murderers —murderers untouched by the laws of

were well. In either of these cases which alas! are but types of thousands, are "they" not murderers!—murderers untouched by the laws of man; but what of those of God?

Men are not alone, however in this. There is a class of women whose sharp tongues spare none in whose lives there is a single flaw, fancied or true! They flock to it as crows to carrion, gloat the charges their wite on it glowing in the over it, sharpen their wits on it, glorying in the possession of the latest thing "they say." How many poor creatures have been hunted over the globe in search of some place where they could begin a new life, by the cruel "they say." Some there are, thank heaven! who have lived

down their slanders, more have lived to punish the cruel tongues through their owner's defeat and chagrin. As I write, the memory comes to me of a beautiful girl who knowing of their slanders and leaving the room where she knew they waited but her exit to hold forth, turned and with a curtsey so graceful none could imitate, said, "Good-night ladies, I go, but, leave my character behind me!" That speech slanders and leaving the room where she knew leave my character behind me!" That speech was long remembered, for she lived to become of high rank and to see her slanderers cringing for

It is true that the balance of society could not It is true that the balance of society could not be kept were it not for the guantlet all must run, that the fear of what "they say" is the greatest safeguard the well-being of society has. Still in nine cases out of ten "they say" is uncharitable and if their lives were looked into, it would be found very often that "they say" only judge others by themselves, though fortunately for their future, it is more frequently done unintentionally, thoughtless speeches, looks or deeds as thoughtlessly repeated or construed, the results undreamt of and unwished. Let us think then that in the future some of the harm done by "they say" may be laid to our charge and be charitable, for "Charity, suffereth long and is kind."

#### THE COMPOSER OF "LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT."

A Paris correspondent writes of Lecocq: "He as you express it in America; but he was long in finding it out himself. His birth occurred in Paris on the 3rd day of June, 1834; and poverty, which is no bad thing for a boy who has the wit to go with it, was the companion of his early years. He found means, however, in 1850 to enter the Conservatory of Music, which has sent f 1th so many distinguished artists; and here he studied faithfully until 1855, when he discovered, as hundreds of other young musicians here,

that he had no means to utilize his talent or to obtain his daily bread. He happened, however, to understand the art of book-keeping, and, by to understand the art of book-keeping, and, by giving a few lessons in this, preserved himself from utter want. While in this low condition he noticed one day in a public journal a proposal made by Offenbach to give the proceeds of the first representation of 'Docteur Miracle' to the composer who should write for it the most acceptable. able score, the merit of the music to be decided by a large and competent committee. Lecocy seated himself at the piano, and, spurred on by necessity, resolved to do his level best. On completing his task he, as a hundred other aspirants for the prize, called on the concierge of the theatre, and awaited the decision of the committee. After long deliberation it appeared to the examiners that two compositions out of the number laid before them had very great and nearly equal merit. They then unsealed the envelopes and found that one of them contained the name of George Bizet and the other that of 'harles Lecocq, the future author of the Perruque Blonde.' His work was received with much applause; he was encouraged to proceed; but his reputation was by no means made. He then composed 'L'Amour et son Carquois,' and soon afterwards the 'Fleur de Thé,' which was rapturously received, and which the musicians considered the prettiest piece of the kind ever written. His head was now above water, and written. His head was now above water, and his shabby coat exchanged for one of fine broad-cloth. 'Who, is this new composer? He has good points, verve, and originality; who is he?' cried the friends of Rossini, Auber, and Offenbach. Nous vervous. When the late war came on Lecooq retired to Brussels, where he was for while forest the late was the way to be a while forest the state of the stat on Lecocq retired to Brussels, where he was for a while forgotten; but he was not idle; and as the smoke of battle rolled away they began to hear the charming airs of 'Cent Vierges;' and then the fresh and sparkling 'Fille de Madame Angot' came, which has now made the tour of the world and the composer's reputation. In one theatre alone—the Folies Dramatiques—it has beed five hundred representations. This has had five hundred representations. This operetta has been followed by the 'Girofle-Girofla' and the 'Près de Saint Gervais,' which have, as well as that, the ring of original genius. These works have raised the composer from poverty and obscurity to the front rank of the musical authors of the present age, and the prominent irs are played, sung and whistled, as those of 'Tancredi,' 'Norma,' and the 'Fille du Regiment' were a generation ago, all over the

#### FANCY DRESS.

A Paris fashion correspondent thus unburdens herself on the subject of dresses worn at the re-cent Opera masked ball: "Here is one. It is a Sphinx, a perfect Sphinx costume. It is grace-ful and rich, and the head-dress was entirely of some new inexplicable gold tissue, very pretty, and very effective indeed. Another dress (this a simple ball costume, worn by an inmate of one of the first tier boxes) was of pink silk (bodice and skirt to match), with white moire bows on shoulders, and on the back point of the bodice. A double scarf of pink gauze, edged with white silk fringe, surrounded the skirt, and fell in long ends at the back. These scarfs were held together on the right side by bows of white moire and on the left side by a chatelaine of flowers and foliage which reached nearly to the hem of the skirt. A wreath to match the chatelaine was worn at the back of the head. Pink satin shoes, very pointed at the toes, and pink fan, (signed Gueslin). There was another dress, of pale-blue silk, covered in front with an apron of tea-roses. At the back a train of white matelasse, with bodice to match. Another dress was of light mauve, covered with a black lace tunic, embroidered with silver. Another of green satin, with a tunic and cuirasse of silver filigree. Still another, a long black velvet skirt, trimmed at back with a deep flounce of velvet, and a cuirasse and apron tunic of white mother-of-pearl or white tulle. The tunic was tied at the back by bows of white moire ribbon. Mlle. de Rwas in white velvet, with cuirasse and apron of white crepe de chine. Square body—sleeves to elbow. Being very fair, almost white, her hair looked as if it were powdered, and altogether she herself looked like a 'marquise' of the last century. Finally, there was a white satin dress, covered by ruchings of white tulle. The novelty of this dress was a bouquet of roses which was laced on the left shoulder, whilst the foliage, falling back, looped up a tunic of white tulle on the right side of the skirt. Roses in the hair."

#### HUMOUROUS.

A Miss Gilmore was courted by a man whose name was Haddock, who told her that he wanted only one gill more to make him a perfect fish

A POSTAL card picked up in the street at Norwich, Conn., the other day bore this solemn appeal: "Deer mary for luv of God send me a pare of pants."

TEACHER-" Who was the first man?" Head scholar—" Washington: he was the first in war, first in —" Teacher—" No. do; Adam was the first man." Head scholar—" Oh, if you are talking of foreigners, I gpose he was."

"RICHELIEU" was being played in Corlinda, Pa. In the fifth act, at the point where the Cardinal takes the writ from De Baradas and reclaims his power, a man in the audience shouted, "Thank God! there's a change in that administration."

A KENTUCKY paper thinks that a country which is eat out by grasshoppers in the summer, and where whiskey freezes solid in the winter. might be advantageously left for the exclusive occupation of the noble red man and the prairie dog.

#### THE GRAPE IN QUEBEC.

We give the following substance of an interesting and useful paper on the Open Air Culture of the Grape, read before the District of Bedford Agricultural and Horticulture Conference, at Sweetsburgh, a few weeks ago. The author is W. W. Smith, of Philipsburg, whose successful introduction of important grape varieties in the Province constitutes him an authority on the subject.

From my own experience in the culture of the grape I am satisfied that there is not a town in the Eastern Townships in which the grape, by proper management, cannot be suc cessfully grown in the open air. The difficulty heretofore has been in obtaining varieties that would ripen, but thanks to the zeal of our American cousins that difficulty no longer exists.

The Adirondac, a grape of rare excellence, introduced four years ago by Mr. W. H. Bailey of Plattsburg, N. Y., is, perhaps, for our latitude unequalled.

I give a brief description of this

Rodgers Hybrids are also attracting, and I think very deservedly so, a great deal of attention among our amateur grape-growers. Aside from my own experience in their cultivation, reliable parties who have fruited these grapes speak of them in glowing terms, and my opinion is that for open ground culture, several of his early varieties, particularly those briefly described for the contraction of the contraction bed further on, are just the grape for Canada culture. The following varieties are presently being successfully grown, in open air, and with the most gratifying results, in the Philipsburg Vinguard angular.

Vineyard, namely:—

The Adirondac.—Numerous medals have been awarded Mr. Bailey, by the Horticultural Societies in Canada and elsewhere, as promising to be the best grape, for upon air culture in our latitude that has yet been brought before the public, and no doubt, more has been said and written in its favour than of any other native grape, and from my own experience of this vine, I must confess that in my judgment its merits have not been overestimated. Mr. W. H. Bailey thus epitomises this grape:—"The Adirondac is believed to possess qualities that will make it the most popular of all native grapes, among which are the following: Ripening decidedly earlier than any other good grape; its larger size, thin skin, and perfectly melting flesh, with a flavor of the most delicate and excellent character, approaching weather that of the host riper response. than any other native, or any hybrid that has yet been brought before the public,—all united in one variety constitute the desideratum long sought for; viz., a grape of the very best quality, that will ripen in all the Northern States and the Canadas

The quality of the fruit is positively delicious. Bunches large and long, shouldered and compact, berries large round, nearly black, covered with bloom, skin thin, flesh melting, no perceptible pulp, possessing a most refreshing flavour. Ripens first September. Rodgers Hybrid, No. 3.—This is one of the

earliest of Mr. Rodgers hybrids that we have fruited. Bunches and berries of good size, color red somewhat resembling the Diana, skin thin, flesh very tender and juicy. Ripens with the Adirondae.

Rodgers, No. 33.—A magnificent grape bearing a strong resemblance to the Black Hamburg, and some of its bunches grown in my vineyard (Philipsburg) last summer, were, in my judgment, quite equal to some of the Black Hamburg grapes grown under glass, and exhibited in Montreal at the Horticultural Exhibition last fall. Bunch and berries large and very compact, color black, flesh tender, sugary, rich and of high flavour. Ripens a little later than the Adirondac.

Hartford Prolific.—A great favorite with those

having fruited it. Bunches large and compact, berries medium to large, skin rather thick, color black, flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens a little later than the Adirondac.

Rebecca.—A delicious aromatic grape, free from pulp. Bunches and berries medium to large, slightly oval, skin thin, color pale green, ti ged with yellow, with a light bloom. Ripens with the Hartford Prolific.

Concord .- Bunches and berries large, colour almost black, thickly covered with beautiful bloom, flesh moderately sweet and juicy, pulp quite tender, vine exceedingly vigorous and

productive. Ripens 20th September.

Diana Hambury. — A magnificent grape.

Bunches and berries large, color dark-red, skin thin, flesh tender without pulp, sprightly and vinous. Ripens 15th September.

Delaware. - An exceedingly hardy and productive grape—a great favourite with many. Bunch and berries medium to small and shouldered, skin thin with a fine dark-red color, flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet, sprightly and high vinous flavour. Ripens with the Con-

 Bunches medium compact, berries medium, skin thin, color pale-red, fiesh tender with some pulp, juicy rich, sweet and vinous.

Ripens a little later than the Delaware.

Union Village.—Bunches very large, compact, shouldered, berries large and round, quite sweet with not much pulp, skin thin, color black, covered with bloom. Ripens with the Diana.

Walton .- A cross between the Delaware and Diana vine, vigorous and productive, hardy, bunches and berries medium size, claret colour, very sweet and juicy, and fine flavour. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

ter. Bunches medium, berries medium, color greenish white, sweet, juicy, and excellent. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

11.

The foregoing varieties, and no doubt, some others, of like marked excellence, which I have not fruited, can by proper management be successfully grown here, in open air, or in any place where corn will ripen. Hence, I have pleasure in recommending them to our amateur grape growers, or to those who may be disposed to try

grape culture.

The following brief observations may be useful to the latter, or to those who have had no ex-perience in the culture of the "most delicious of

all fruits," the grape.

Soil, location, protection and moderately rich black loam, with a sprinkling of gravelly lime stone is, no doubt, the best, but any land suitable of the stone is an analysis of the stone is a sprinkling of gravelly lime stone is no doubt, the best, but any land suitable of the stone is a sprinkling. ble for wheat or corn will answer. It must be naturally dry or thoroughly drained, with a southern, or south-western aspect, and a full exposure to the morning sun—and above all, thoroughly sheltered from the effects of our cold harsh winds—so disastrous to the grape. For this purpose a close board fence, on the north and northwest, say seven feet high, would form a good protection. Of course a wall would be better, or a line fence still better, but the former will answer a very good purpose. In our latitude (45 p.rallel), winter protection is also indispensable. Some of the above named varieties might escape being winter killed, but should they live, would likely be feeble and unproductive. Hence, the hardiest sorts should be laid down, just be the hardiest sorts should be laid down, just before the ground freezes up, and covered with a few inches of earth, just sufficient to protect them from the changes of the weather.

Planting.—Having prepared the soil, the method I adopted was to trench (from east to the death of about fifteen inches, and

west) to the depth of about fifteen inches, and two feet about the grape vine, than fill in with compost to within seven or eight inches of the surface and complete the filling with rich pulverized soil. Having secured your vines, of not less than two years, nor more than three years growth, from a reliable nurs ryman, let them out not less than twelve feet apart (twenty-four feet would be better) in the trench thus prepared, about six inches deep,—extending the roots in their natural position—and the earth should be their natural position—and and around them, by the hand, and moderately pressed down, leaving the ground a little elevated around the vines to allow for settling. As a fertilizer know I of nothing better to put around the roots than ground bones. They need not be finely ground. The finest portions will furnish immediate pabulum or food for the roots, while the course por-tions will decay gradually, and continue for a series of years to supply nutriment. A patching of some refuse matter should be placed around them, to keep the ground moist.

Vines of the above named growthyears, will require less attention than young vines, and the following year with proper care, you may have fruit—without injury to the vines, but to promote and forward their maturity, the reatest possible care must be exercised, and a little practical experience at this time in pruning, training, pinching &c., will be worth more, to at least the majority, than any written instructions one could give them.

Pruning.—Vines in this climate, should always be pruned in Autumn, as soon as the frost loosens the leaves. If deferred till Spring, excessive bleeding ensues, thereby exhausting, if not entirely destroying the vine. The moral of

this is prune in the Fall.

Grape Trellis.—An exceedingly simple and convenient trellis may be made by setting posts ten or twelve feet apart, upon the north side of your trench, and nailing three 4 inch slips of wood horizontally, about eighteen inches apart, and narrow upright slips about two inches apart, (sawed laths answer a good purpose for the latter) resembling somewhat, when finished, a picket fence. The foregoing observations will be found fence. ample, for any one to build a grapery sufficiently large to supply himself, family and friends with grapes.

Should there be any, however, who may think these conditions too hard, we advise such persons not to try grape culture.

#### [For the Canadian Illustrated News.] AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.

Your correspondent "Critique" lately exposed very clearly the want, on the part of our news-paper critics, of any intelligent appreciation of the musical performances with which we are favored.

Perhaps you will allow one of a long suffering class, to indulge in a little grumbling as to the manner in which we are treated by the getters up of those Concerts, and Readings with music, in which our local talent finds an opportunity to exhibit itself. There would be no excuse for grumbling, were the corrective of a free expression of feeling, whether of pleasure or otherwise, allowed on such occasions. But it is understood that only applause is en regle. The performance is for some charitable object, or for some special purpose connected with some church; the performers are mostly amateurs who have kindly consented to appear, and it would be cruel to treat them as if they were professionals, you know, and so on.

But there is a certain class of professionals, some of whom are always found in the programme Martha.—A new variety or seedling of the cither as Readers, Reciters, or Players on an Concord, partaking of its hardy, vigorous charactinstrument of (so-called) music. They come in made appeal to a callous heart! I will make pay.

for a share of the universal applause and, for one, I do not begrudge them the genuine thrill of momentary pleasure they no doubt feel on such

momentary pleasure they no doubt leer on such occasions, for it is their life.

What I do object to, and grumble at, is the carelessness and want of supervision on the part of those entitled to scrutinise beforehand the programme. The consequence is that the professional reader, left to make his own selections, treats the audience to such hackeyed pieces as Lady Clara Vere De Vere, or Lady Clare, which we have heard rolled out, in the stereotype style, over and over, ad nauseam, or in the comic portions, which always follow the sentimental, like the farce after the tragedy, something from Mark Twain of very doubtful morality, or from Dickens or Father Prout spiced with inebriety, is brought forward. Sometimes the performance is varied by substituting recitations for readings, and a stage-struck individual rants and gesticulates like a madman, in some such novel piece as fessional reader, left to make his own selections, lates like a madman, in some such novel piece as Lochinvar. One feels that the effort made to commit such pieces to memory for the purpose of reciting them in public, in that style, might have been better directed.

The professional reader with his stereotyped rise and fall, and the stage-struck reciter with his rant and gesticulations, are eclipsed altogether, as the applause of the groundlings testifies, by the musical prodigy. It is said of him that he the musical produgy. It is said of him that ne does'nt know a note of music, and this you are willing to believe, as soon as you hear the first bang on the poor piano. His ignorance of notes increases his readiness to pass off his imitations of the genuine article, whenever an opportunity offers. The poor instrument, as if sensible of the kind of hands it hes fallen under does its hear to kind of hands it has fallen under, does its best to kind of hands it has fallen under, does its best to conform to the circumstances, and sounds as tinprany as it possibly can. The performer throws up his hands, to bring them down with still more vigorous thwacks, looks aslant and grins a satisfied smile, as who should say, "talk about Boscovitz after that." The boys, small and large, stamp and clap their approbation, and very likely an enesse is added in which Herod is outHeroded. Heroded.

One word as to this custom we Mostrealers have of exacting encores. It is not enough that the programmes, as a rule, are of a tiresome length. They are still further drawn out by the encores demanded by the audience with a persistence which has no feeling for the performer, but can only be ascribed to a desire to get something more than the worth of their money if possible. stranger whose excellent singing or playing is thus vigorously *encored*, thinks at first that a Montreal audience is a highly appreciative one, and comes back, in the best possible humour, to respond to the call for an encore. But a few repetitions dispel the agreeable illusion. It is soon seen that it is a habit we have fallen into which, so far as the musician is concerned, is more honored in the breach than in the ob-

The standard of our musical taste may be pretty fairly judged of, by the style in which our choirs go through the Sunday services. The hand-organ would seem to be the model of exression chosen in most cases, and one feels as if there must be somewhere concealed from view the man who turns the crank. As might be exthe man who turns the crank. As might be expected the pronunciation of the words used is of the kind peculiar to that style of performance. As a specimen, let me give the words of the response to the Commandments as it may be

heard nine times repeated in one of our churches, any Sunday morning, as if ground out by the man at the crank. "Lor—dhave mer—sec yup—aw—nus—san—din—di—nour—heart-stoo ke—ep thi—slaw."

Let reformation begin, as it should, in the Sanctuary, and extend itself from thence throughout society, so will the occupation then be gone

GRUMBLER.

#### SWINDLED SENTIMENT.

Lucy H. Hooper, writing from Paris to the Philadelphia Press, mentions the following incident:

It appears that there is a pretty little creature who has bestowed upon herself the cognomen of Diane de Bagatelle, with whom a well-known viscount is madly in love. Mlle. Diane is a very romantic young lady, with a taste for the plays and novels of the younger Dumas, and especially for the "Dame aux Camelias." So she was not much suprised when one day the card of the count de X—, the father of the viscount in question, was handed to ler, and an elegant el-derly gentleman, faultlessly dressed and with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his button hole, was ushered into her bondoir

"My son loves Mademoiselle," began the Count without further preface.

"I know it," sighed Diane.
"He has—"

"A sister?" exclaimed the lady, remembering the interview between Marguerite Gautier and the elder Duval.

and the elder Duval.

"No, not a sister, but a cousin—his cousin Blanche, to whom he has been betrothed for years. She pines and weeps, and you Mademoiselle, you and your fatal charms are the cause."

"Alas!" sighed Diane, feeling herself Doche and Blanche Pierson rolled into one and in real

earnest.
"Your sensibility does you honor. Will you

break with my son at once and forever ! And if two hundred thousand fruncs-"Two hundred thousand francs?" "I will draw you a check at once."

the sacrifice; I will give up Henri. You said, I think, two hundred thousand?"

"I did. Blessing on you, my child!" exclaimed the Count fervently. "Write the letter I shall dictate, and the check shall be yours."

So down Diane sat and penned the following

"DEAR HENRI: I love you no more. In fact I never loved you. I love another. Farewell

The Count took the letter, inspected it carefully, and placed it in his pocket-book, from which he then drew a check for the amount named, which he placed in the lady's eager hànds

"Allow me, my child, to raise to my lips the gentle hand that has just saved my son!" A kiss and a tear fell on the dainty hand together; it was then released, and the aged nobleman departed. He had not long gone when Mile. Diane discovered that her diamond ring, which was valued at 10,000 francs, had dissappeared from her finger, and further investigations proved that her silverware and other articles of value had also variable. also vanished. The pretended Count was no other than a swindler of the very worst type. The worst of the affair was that the scamp actually mailed the letter of Mlle. Diane to the viscount, so that the lady found herself minus an adorer as well as her valuables.

#### VARIETIES.

PRINCE Napoleon's name has been struck off the list of French Generals

A FINE marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen, believed to be by Michael Angelo, has re-cently been unearthed at Pisa

QUEEN Isabella has determined to proceed to Barcelous, and take up her residence there with her younger children.

THE Italian Government having refused to permit the coinage of any more money bearing the effigy of the Pope, the Papal coins will be in future struck at the Brussels Mint.

WARWICK Castle, which it will be remembered, was partially destroyed by fire about two years ago. has been completely rebailt at a cost of between £15,000 and £20,000. The great hall ts relaid with Italian marble. An important arrival in Paris is announced in

the phenomenon of a real living Cyclop. His name is not Polyphemus but Piper Wilson. He comes from Australia, and is twenty-two years of age. A curious instance of dental vitality is re-

ported. A nun, aged 90, died in Paris recently, who, in addition to the two sets of teeth which grew in her youth, had a new set at 47, another at 63, and a fifth set a few years before her death.

THE restoration of the Louvre library is nearly finished; the sculptures have been repaired, the windows re-glazed, and workmen are busily employed in fixing the leaden ornaments on the roof. It is expected that the building will be ready for the use of the Ministry of Finance in the Spring THE singular failure of the recent examination,

THE singular failure of the recent cash, is that through which he passed with such great éclat, is that the Prince Imperial of France was not the first in French. A Yorkshireman, or, at any rate, a North Countryman. the Prince imperial of France was not the first in French.

A Yorkshireman, or, at any rate, a North Countryman, is said to have beaten him in that language, and especially in French grammar.

THE Bank of France owns a note which is a THE Bank of France owns a note wanten is a "perfect brick," at least they thought so when they paid 1,000 francs for it. It was taken from the ruins of a fire, and the figures of a bank note for a 1.0 0 francs had been transferred to the brick and burned i... Therefore the bank redeemed the brick as though it were the note.

THE India famine reports and the Viceroy's THE IRGIA FAMIRE Telports and the Viceroy's minute thereon have been published. The estimated total cost will not exceed £6,500,00. About 100,000 tons of rice remained after relief operations were concluded. The total quantity of grain carried to the distressed districts was about 1,000,000 tons. Tride statistics viudicate the policy of not prohibiting the export of rice.

THE Kentucky people believe in having a good time. At an old-fashioned dancing-party the other night, to which several women came with their bubies, some young men changed the clothes of the infants while their parents were dancing, and mixed them up generally. On the following day there was great commotion—boy babies had unaccountably changed to girls, and, as the families lived miles apart, it took several days to restore the innocents to their respective mothers.

THE Berlin Government have resolved upon THE DEFIN GOVERNMENT have resolved upon two measures to stem the tide of enigration—one the dismemberment of a portion of the Crown lands of Prussia, the other the prohibition to enlist emigrants on foreign account, at a premium of so much per head. By the former measure poor people will be able to acquire a few acres and a house of their own, and the latter will put a stop to the business of foreign agents.

No less than aight English project that

puta stop to the business of foreign agents.

No less than eight English rowing Clubs have been send orews to take part in the international bout-races which are to be rowed next year on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. These are the London Rowing Club, the Thames Club, the Leander Rowing Club, the Hex Aguntic Association, the Kingston Rowing Club, the West London and North London Clubs, and the Ina Club. The Royal Chester Club, of Liverpool, will also send a four-oared crew, and M. Gesling, the well-known Parislan rower, is likewise to go with a crew. Invitations to join in the contest have been sent to the Oxford and Cambridge Rowing Clubs, but they have not accepted them.

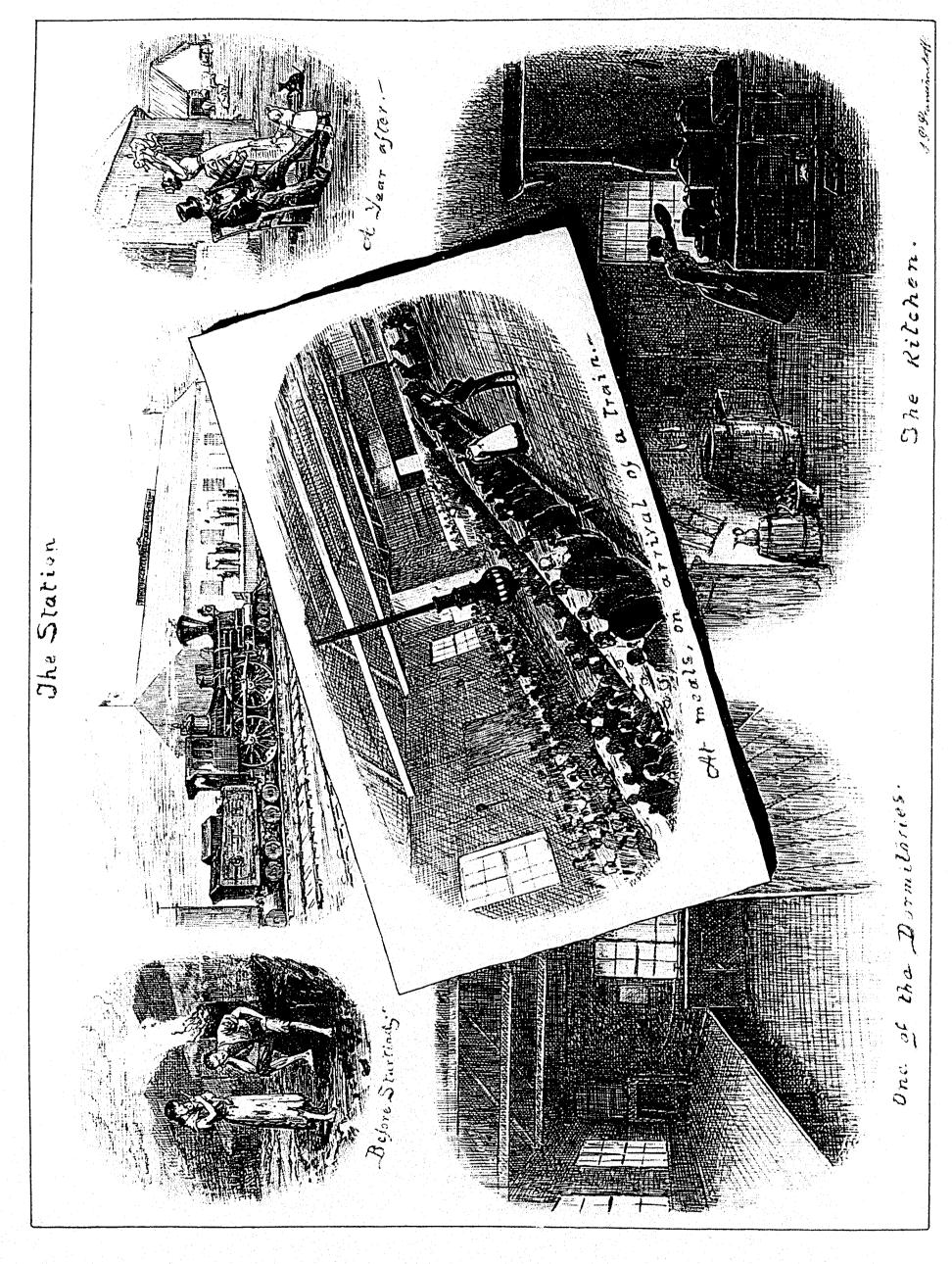
#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

La Belle Héléne has just been represented at Constantinople in the Turkish language.

THE Tichborne case, dramatised by a writer on the Steele, is shortly to be brought out at the Paris Ambigu Comique.

THE other day an "impertinent" asked THE other day an impertment asked Dumas if it was not his (Dumas is) father whose portrait he had drawn in Le Père Prolique! Dumas bit his lips, and then, after a moment to gup down the unpleasantness, said, "No. sir; if I had wished to depict my father, it would have been, not as Le Père Prolique, but as Le Père Prodige."

MMK. Angele, the V nus of "Orphee," in M.M.K. Aligele, the F-raus of "Orphice, in Paris is not victous, only playful. She pitches on son e spectator and turns, on him the rays of the electric light from the steel mirror she carries in her hand. This is generally to the victim's amusement, but a mulator lady recently made her apologize and the manager made her





Marguerite.

GRAVE PAR C. A. DEBLOIS

#### ONE DEED OF GOOD.

If I might do one deed of good,
One little deed before I die,
Or think one noble thought that should
Hereafter not forgotten lie,
I would not murmur, though I must
Be lost in death's unnumbered dust.

The filmy wing that wafts the seed I pon the careless wind to earth, Of its short life has only meed To find the germ fit place for birth; For one swift moment of delight It whirls, then wither out of signt.

F. W. BOURDILLON

#### HOUSEHOLD THOUGHTS.

DESPONDENCY, - What right has any person endowed with an ordinary share of intellect, and blessed with a respectable share of good health, to despond? What is the cause of despondency? What the meaning of it? The cause is a weak mind, and the meaning is sin. Providence never intended that one of His creatures should be the victim of a desire to feel and look the gloom of the thunder-cloud. Never despond, for one of the first entrances of vice to the heart is made through the instrumentality of despondency. Although we cannot expect all our days and hours to be gilded by sunshine, we must not, for mere momentary griefs, suppose that they are to be enshrouded in the mists of misery, or clouded by the opacity of sorrow and misfortune.

NATURAL BEAUTY.—All our moral feelings are so interwoven with our intellectual powers that we cannot affect the one without in some degree addressing the other; and, in all high ideas of beauty, it is more than probable that much of the pleasure depends on delicate and untraceable perceptions of fitness, propriety, and relation, which are purely intellectual, and through which we arrive the purely considered. through which we arrive at our noblest ideas of what is commonly and rightly called intellectual beauty. Ideas of beauty are among the noblest which can be presented to the mind, invariably exalting and purifying it according to their degree. And it would appear that we are intended by the Deity to be constantly under their influence, because there is not one single object in nature which is not capable of conveying them, and which, to the rightly-perceiving mind, does not present an incalculably greater number of beautiful than of deformed parts.

A Wonan's Chance of Marrying. A WONAN'S CHANCE OF MARRYING.—England's marriage statistics have been analysed to show the probabilities of marriage for women at different ages. Supposing the sum of a woman's chances of marriage to be one hundred, she exhausts between the ages of fifteen and twenty years fourteen and a half chances. If she lives the supposition of the state of the supposition of the sup unmarried from twenty to twenty-five, fifty-two more of her chances have vanished into thin air. she remains unmarried for five more years, she will turn thirty with only fifteen and a half chances, and at this point the statistician gives up his calculation, except that he assures us that even after a woman has lived unmarried sixty years she still has the tenth of a chance of getting. married out of the hundred with which she is supposed to have started in life. The statist might have done more valuable service if he had carefully recorded the chances of a woman get-ting into a "better or worse" condition by mar-riage, and shown her the best chance of being happy.

HUSBANDS AND HOME-MADE SHIRTS .- The Troy Times says: A day or two ago, while crossing the ice, we overheard two ladies talking about a new dress, and one of the ladies remarked that, "When I tried it on, I asked Rob if it was a good fit about the waist," and he replied, "Well, about leave yet. It fits as well as a home-made bod fit about the waist," and he repned, should say not. It fits as well as a home-made hirt." There was a volume in Rob's reply. As the shirts don't fit at all. They a rule, home-made shirts don't fit at all. will draw in at the back and over the shoulder to that extent that a fellow don't know whether he is encased in a shoulder-brace or a strait jacket. The neck-band may not go twice around and tuck in behind, but it usually laps about three inches, or else it is cut so low in the neck that a 24 inch collar is required to reach the collar-button. In leaning forward when sitting the bosom crushes in at the sides and projects in the middle, looking more like a badly-demoralized dust-pan than anything else. The sleeves are so short that the large 25 cent pair of cuffbuttons, selected with great care, either tickle a fellow's elbows. or dangle around his finger-nails, never arriving at a compromise between the extremes. The skirts are generally of an abbreviated character, making the affair resemble an overgrown round-about. Men do not like to find fault, knowing that their wives meant well enough and worked hard in making the garments, but, when away from the house, they do not hesitate to say that the desire of their hearts is that their wives should go out of the business.

#### COURRIER DES DAMES.

THE hat, in figure four, is of black velvet, with passe raised on the sides and bordered with tas-A scarf in damask Renaissance, sels of pearl. with fringed ends, surrounds the crown and forms a froufrou behind. Two plumes, one white, the

a froufrou behind. Two plumes, one white, the other black, adorn the top of the hat.

In figure five, we have a hat of marroon felt, bordered with velvet and garnished with marroon amazon plume. The crown is low, adorned with velvet bows and a little tuft of marroon feathers. Bands of black lace formed in a knot behind, frame the countenance and are attached on the bosom.

Figure sixth represents a black velvet hat.

The passe is raised on one side and inclined on in this way.

the other, lined with white satin and bordered | cates of Female Suffrage, in the Dominion, as with white tape. On the side are natural roses with buds and leaves.

In figure seventh we have a pink evening hat, raised in shape of a diadem. A band of grey feathers goes around the hat. The top is adorn-

ed with a large natural rose and its leaves.
Figure eight is a visiting costume, of black
faille. Skirt with plain train. Sides bouillonées and trimmed with jet beads. Apron a river of jet beads. Corsage cuirasse, trimmed with jet. A ball dress in figure nine. Front in electric blue faille with low corsage. Back of the corsage and skirt with train are of white faille, covered with silver gauze. Flowers adjusting two long scarfs of silver gauze.

Another ball dress in figure ten. Robe with long train open in front on a skirt of white faille. The upper skirt is of velvet and lined with white Corsage low and square.

In figure first, we have a head dress for evening parties It consists of a puff of black silk, mingled with ribbon bows, with roses on the side and two little birds with wings outspread. A lace vail terminated under a rose near the ear, another falls naturally.

The Page hat as seen in figure second, is of black lace pearled. The crown is soft, and set with jet ornaments. Roses behind and on the

Another hat is of iron grey felt, represented in figure third. The crown is low. A large plume passes over it and falls on the other side behind.

#### [For the Canadian Illustrated News.]

#### REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The representation of minorities would be the greatest reform ever effected in popular government. Our present system is, in this res pect, a rude expedient adopted in a rude age. But under the present improved circumstances of mankind, a better system is not only practicable, but desirable and necessary. Without this change, representative government will perish. It is becoming the keystone of the whole fabric. Minorities often have in superior intellect, what they lack in numbers, and are able sometimes, to turn an oppressive democracy into a well organized despotism, in which they themselves rule.

Ignoring the rights of minorities has been productive of despotism in all ages. Minorities have been always treated with violence, and when they have ever had their share, or more than their share, it has been by stratagem or violence. "Covetousness bursts the bag," and by refusing minorities their rights, majorities sometimes loose theirs. Minorities rule oftener than people commonly suppose, as shown by J. S. Mill in his work on "Representative govern-S. Mill in his work on representative government," and by Mr. Blake in his speech at Aurora. In the unnatural conflict of elections, it sometimes happens, that neither party is represented, as it would wish to be. The pressure sented, as it would wish to be. The pressure brought to bear by the minority, forces the majority to accept a candidate in whom very few of the party has any confidence. Hence, it is not the majority which is represented, in this case. It is a minority of the majority which may be the smallest party of the three.

But minorities have no right to rule, either by force or stratagem, directly or indirectly, and they could not rule, in any one of these ways, if representation was properly accorded to them. hey have a right to vote and be heard, both in the country and in the parliament, in behalf of their opinions, and this could not fail to satisfy them, while it would disarm them of the dangerous power they sometimes possess. Representa-tive government is said to be a system of compromise. Compromise is a sacrifice of principle. The representation of minorities is the remedy. It would be better to have ideas represented in parliament than brick and mortar on fields or parliament than prick and mortar on neigs or forests. In the rude ages of politics ideas had to be got at through such things. Then the great mass of electors had little except local knowledge. They were filled with contempt and preledge. They were filled with contempt and pre-judice for other places and the men of other places. These prejudices were once so strong that representation of minorities, on the plan now proposed, would have been utterly imprac-ticable. The acquaintance of a candidate and his electors had then to be research and level his electors had then to be personal and local.

Feelings predominated then more than now.

Electors required to see and hear their candidate.

They required to receive attention and favors before being convinced that he was qualified to

represent them and worthy of their suffrages.

Intellect and information predominate now. The men of national reputation have become known to nearly every elector. The newspaper, the railway and telegraph lead to acquaintanceship, attachment and respect between persons who never see each other. It is these inventions which have made the repre so simple and practicable at the present time. It is a measure which cannot be long delayed once

its practicability is recognised.

If there are as many electors, as would form one average constituency, holding any peculiar idea regarding government, however much scat-tered over the Dominion, it is but fair that they should be enabled to unite in electing the choice exponent of their views to represent them in parliament. Otherwise they are not represented at all. Under the present system, whether a man or party is represented, or not, depends, entirely, on the locality in which they chance to

Minority representation could be carried out Suppose there are as many advo-

would form one average constituency if all to-gether. How are we to know this? It is not necessary to know it. No statistics are required in making the trial. Put the machinery in mo-tion and the result of the election will indicate No statistics are required the strength of the party, whether they equal one or more constituencies, by the number of members they elect. For fear, however, that small parties would nominate too many candidates divide the votes, make up the quota for no one, and fail to get any representation in the House, it is proposed to allow each elector to vote as follows: Suppose there are three candidates proposed by a party capable of electing only one. Each elector may vote for one, or all as he chapses. as he chooses. Thus he may say A is my first choice, B is my second, and C is my third. If A cannot make up the quota required his vote is counted for B, and if B falls short it is counted for

C. In this manner one is sure to be elected.

Each Returning Officer would be furnished with a list of all the candidates offering themselves, over the Dominion, at the time; and each elector would have the whole list to choose from His vote, however, would be counted for only one. If his first choice is elected his voting paper is laid aside. If not, it is counted for the second and so on till one be elected, or all fail to make up the quota. The quota is the average number of all the electors in the Dominion, or

province, among all the members to be returned.

Another mode proposed is if A has more than the needful number to make up his quota, the excess is to be carried to the list of the candidate who is the next choice of those who voted for A, and elect him, also, if possible. This is a good idea, in my opinion. It is not quite so intelligible as the other, but if we admit that the quota of each must equal the average of the whole, it is the only practicable course. If one vote cannot be counted twice, and one candidate gets more than his quota, it is clear that the quota of all the other candidates cannot be made

up.

All the nomination papers, could be sent to the clerk of the crown in chancery, or some similar officer appointed for the purpose, who would lar officer appointed for the purpose, who would furnish each returning officer with a list of the names of all the candidates offering, for distribution, previous to the election. Each elector would have the whole list to choose from and vote, as at present, in his own ward. Seeing that no one vote could be counted twice, it would make no difference for how many he votes. It would be counted for the first who needed it to make up the number and no other, whether that make up the number and no other, whether that one is his first, second, third, or any other choice. At the close of the poll, each Returning Officer would send the ballots or voting papers to the person from whom he received them, whose duty it would be to count the votes and in due time anwould be to count the votes and in due time announce the returns. By these means the choice of the electors would be greatly enlarged and the animosity engendered by contests between local candidates avoided. It would be death to bribery. Each candidate seeing how little his success depended on his immediate locality, and how much on the Dominion at large would how much on the Dominion at large, would conclude that the advantages of bribery were not at all commensurate with its costliness. The voting would be nearly all on principle. present one can seldom accept the candidate even of his own party without a sacrifice of principle. There is no choice. This want of choice and sa crifice of principle are the first things which open the flood gates of corruption, cause men to ac-cept bribes and vote for opponents. Sacrifice of principle is first learned in one's own party. It begins there and ends on the opposite side.

The principle of serfdom is retained in our

esent representative system. Minorities like Russian serfs, change hands, or go from one political party to another, with the land they occupy, irrespective of their wishes.

Fenelon Falls. W. DEWART.

## BISMARCK IN DEBATE.

Bismarck is by no means a finished, not even a ready or natural orator, The knightly appear-ance of the Prince, his ease of manner, and, above all, his reputation as diplomatist and statesman, an, his reputation as dipioniatist and statesman, would lead us to suppose him an orator—either one who would deliver a profound and well-arranged speech without hesitation or effort, or, still more, an orator of natural cloquence, whose words and figures would flow from his lips as the creations of the moment, and entrance or enkindle the hearts of his hearers. But this is not the case. Occasionally he may be seen at his desk winging his way rapidly with his quill over a narrow strip of paper, while some member is on the platform. All know what this means, slight bow of his head the President announces that Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire, has the floor. As he rises there is a general demand for silence all over the House, ith the exclamation, "He is speaking!" inclines his body toward the Assembly, winds his thumbs around each other, and casts an occasional glance at the House; but he stops, hesitates, sometimes even stammers, and corrects himself; he seems to struggle with his words, which ascend unwillingly to his lips; after two or three there will be a short pause. when one can almost hear a suppressed swallow. He speaks without gesture, feeling, or emphasis, and often fails in the accentuation of final syllables, so as to weaken his thought. One won-ders if this is the man with a parliamentary career behind him of more than a quarter of a century, during which period he has been in every legislative body of his country, meeting with bitterest opposition from the Liberal party

in his early career, parrying their most caustic words in kind, and replying, with wonderful presence of mind, by the wittiest impromptus or presence of mind, by the wittiest impromptus or the most cutting sareasm. It is the same man, and presently he will prove it. Gradually his speech flows with more warmth, and unfolds its peculiar attraction; a series of original, fresh, gritty, and significant expressions, which tell more by their power than their beauty. His speeches are collections of sentences rather than the development of a smooth and logical train of the development of a smooth and logical train of reasoning. Many of them have gone into history as proverbial, such as "Catiline existences,"
"Blood and iron," "Austria must move its
center of gravity toward the Orient," etc. Some months ago, after listening to long diatribes about the evils of the recent wars, and the burdens which they have brought upon the people as a nation, he quietly arose and said: "After each one of the recent wars the nation has enjoyed a greater amount of parliamentary liberty than hefore them." before them." This was so strikingly true that it was folly to argue that they had led to tyranny. And he closed by saying: "But nevertheless, gentlemen, the German nation has a right to expect from us that we shall prevent the return of such a catastrophe; and I am convinced that the allied governments desire nothing so much as to effect this purpose." With this beautiful admonition, simple though dignified, and expressed with fervor, he electrified the audience with the same than the control of the control is if he were the greatest orator, and than sat down amid deafening applause from all parts of the House. Thus, with apparently no oratorical power he seldom takes the floor without confirmng his nation in the belief that, take him all in all, he is a statesman such as Germany has never before enrolled in her annals, and whom the world at large may well envy her in possessing.

#### " ONLY" FROU FROU.

The Paris  $\it Figaro$  tells this story: "The Count George de Meyrac married a beautiful girl of his own station in life, and the twain were very happy in their devotion to each other. They were fond of the theatre, where a fascinating actress, Rosita by name, was the attraction, and went frequently, until the Countess thought her husband's eyes lingered too fondly on the actress, and began to feel pangs of jealousy. Frou-Frou was one of Rosita's best impersonations, and on her farewell night she appeared by request in that character. The jockey club of which George de Meyrac was Vice-President gave her a supper after the play. George, of course, was present. Wine flowed freely, and mirth and wit enlivened Meanwhile the poor wife, Mathilde, waited in the rain at the little gate of their park. The hours passed slowly on, and he came not. At five in the morning, when the husband came through the intring, when the nusband came through the little gate, he stumbled over her inanimate body, lying prostrate on the rainsoaked ground. She was not dead; she lived for five days after, but never recovered her mind. In her delirium she incessantly murmured 'Front Front Front '' Frou! Frou-Frou!

#### REALISM ON THE STAGE.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Venice of Rossi, the tragedian, and says: "Speaking of Rossi's death-scenes, I lately saw him in King Lear,' and with much indifferent acting and some few points that were brilliant and startling he gave the most horribly realistic death-scene I have ever witnessed on the stage. After Lear's madness, followed by his imbecility, he seemed to die of a broken heart; the fountain of his life was suddenly deight. was suddenly dried up; for a moment he swayed to and fro like one who has received his deathstroke; there was an agonizing struggle for breath, and then the light went out in the eyes, the lower jaw dropped and hung quivering on the breast, the face actually turned pale and a shudder ran through the King's frame that seem ed to communicate something of its awful reality to the audience, for the house was deathly still. I have thought of that death-scene a hundred times; it is one never to be forgotten."

#### UNIQUE COSTUMES.

A Paris correspondent says: "I saw one lady the other day in a silk dress flounced to the waist, the other day in a silk dress flounced to the waist, with a short jacket to match, trimmed round with birds' nests, embedded in a fringe of moss. Naturally only a lady with an endless variety of costumes could permit herself the luxury of this eccentricity. I have also noticed another toilet equally extravagant. A fourreau of black velvet, fastened down the front with diamond buttons of over a thousand pounds. A hat, all of lolophore feathers, muff to match, and jacket trimmed round with same." ed round with same."

#### DOMESTIC.

PEA SOUP.—Soak a pint of split peas in water for twelve hours, drain off the water, put the peas into a saucepan with three pints of cold water, a piece of bacon (about \( \frac{1}{2} \) 1b.), two sprigs of dried mint, a bay leaf, some parsley, an onion stuck with two or three cloves, some whole pepper, and salt to taste. Let the whole boil three hours, then pass the pure through a hair sieve, make it hot again, and serve with dice of bread fried in butter.

HARMLESS HAIR RESTORATIVE. -The basis of HARMLESS HAIR KESTORATIVE.—The basis of all the best lotions for restoring hair is cautharides or ammonia. A solution of borax in camphor water is useful. It cleanses the roots of the hair and acts very slightly as a stimulant: and thereby it will serve to promote the growth of hair. But one of the best stimulants we know of that has not hitherto been published, is this: Vinegar of Cantharides, one fluid ounce: glycerine, two fluid onuccs. Mix well. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and filter.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

HON. FELIX GEOFFRION.

The Minister of Inland Revenue is a Notary Public by profession and resident of the beautiful village of Verchères. He was born there in 1832. His life has partaken of the quietude of his country home. He was Registrar for Verchères from 1851 to 1862 in which year he was elected to the try home. He was Registrar for Verchères from 1854 to 1863, in which year he was elected to the Canada Assembly for his native county. He has since continued to represent it in Parliament. Last summer, on the retirement of Hon. Mr. Dorion from the Government, Mr. Geoffrion was called to a seat in the Cabinet and offered the portfolio of Inland Ravenue which he accepted and has since held with acceptance.

#### HON. THOMAS COFFIN.

Mr. Coffin, like so many Nova-Scotians, belongs to an U. E. Loyalist family. He was born at Barrington, in 1817, where he was educated, and where he has always resided, carrying on a large and prosperous business, as shipbuilder and owner. He represented Shelburne in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1851 to 1855 and again from 1859 till 1867. Since then he has represented the same county in the House of Commons. He was appointed to his present office in November 1873.

#### FREDERICTON, N. B.

A small but beautiful city in the county of York. It is the capital of the Province, and the thire town of the county, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, 84 miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its strees are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, &c. At the cast end is the Province building, a large wooden structure, in which the Provincial legislature holds its sittings; the Supreme Court also meets there. There is a fine library in the building and in close proximity are the various public offices. At the west end is the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. On the north side of Queen Street is the Custom House and City Hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. In the rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large substantial stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high-standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. The See House of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John river is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique and Grand Falls. Opposite the city is a pretty village called St. Mary's, with which there is constant communication by ferry steamer, and lower down is the river Nashwank. There is an extensive lumbering establishment a few miles from the mouth of this river; there are also several large saw mills adjacent to the city. Fredericton is an incorporated city, and its affairs are managed by a mayor and Council. It is lighted with gas, has four weekly newspapers, one bank, a reading room, an office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and is the head office of the Fredericton Railway. Its population is about 10,000.

#### THE SENATE BOMBSHELL.

The Mills resolution may very properly be described as having the effect of a bombshell. It has created a very lively discussion in the press, and some prophets foresee that it will result in a disruption of the Liberal party. We shall not enter on this dubious ground, but rather confine ourselves to the anusing aspect of the situation. In our cartoon, the representative editorial senators, Brown and Penny, are shown as fright-ened out of their wits, while the phenomenal Usher of the Black Rod is positively on the eve of giving up the ghost.

#### THE DOMINION IMMIGRANT STATION.

Under the active and urbane administration of Mr. J. J. Daly, Dominion Immigration Agent for Montreal, the station at the Tanneries have been made neat, comfortable, and altogether worthy of their destination. It is a very important distributing centre for Immigrants, the first which they reach after leaving the steamer. Here they are received, fed, cared for and sped on their journey, with all the information and attention which hev may reni an arduous one, extending through all seasons, carried on by night as well as by day, and devoted to hundreds of Immigrants at a time, of all classes and ages. Our picture represents a large number which passed through last week. They are coming in steadily by every steamer, taking advantage of the low rates which will be stopped very shortly.

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

A few weeks ago, we gave views of nearly all the buildings of the Great American Centennial Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, next year. We supplement them, to day, by a representation of the Horticural Hall, where will be exposed the garden products of every nation under the sun.

MARGUERITE.

We call particular attention to our reproducwe call particular attention to our reproduc-tion of a heautiful steel engraving representing the fair and unfortunate Marguerite of Goethe's immortal drama. Our copy is perfect in every line giving the original with all its purity of tone and softnes of shadowing. It is a work worth studying and preserving.

#### THE GLEANER.

THE House of Commons votes annually a sum of money which is known as the Civil Contingencies Fund. This fund is available for the payment of those charges which spring up unexpected, and some very curious items are invariably found in the list. Here are some specimens:—Repairing the Speaker's plate, £33; burying the carcasses of porpoises washed ashore, near Londonderry, £1 18s.; Duke of Connaught's visit to Norway to be present at the Coronation of the King, £258 4s. 4d.; Installation of the Shah as Knight Companion of the Garter, £439 3s. 4d., and Gratuity to Hon. Henry J. S. Wood, 11th Hussars, for bringing the despatches relating to the fall of Coomassie, £500.

A currous little incident of relic-worship is mentioned in connection with the trade society's banquet to Garibaldi, at Rome, the other even-ing. After Garibaldi's spirited address, some ing. workmen went upon the stage carrying with them a paper hatbox, from which they took a battered, stained, old felt hat. It was that which Garibaldi had lost in the swamps of the Commachio in 1849, when evading the pursuit of the Austrians, and which had been preserved by a man named Levi, a skilful preserver of old

DR. STABLES, in his book on cats, treats his readers to the following statistics:—"It is the very lowest average to say that every cat in this country does away with twenty mice or rats per annum; and also on the lowest average, each mouse or rat will destroy one pound's worth of property a year. Well, there are in the British Islands over 4,000,000 cats; that, multiplied by 20, gives an annual saving of £80,000,000 worth of property; and these cats do not take £4,000, 000 to keep them alive—not more at any rate.

THE excitement of curlers on the ice is wors than that of turfites at the Derby. A laird in Strathaven who owned a quarry and was reported to be worth "a gey twa-three bawbees beside," was playing one day, and his foreman, whose name was Lawrence, was playing with him on the same side. The laird was very anxious he should take a certain shot, and he cried out in this fashion—"Noo, Jock Lawrence, d'ye see whaur my broom is? Lay yer stane doon there, and, as sure as death, I'll gie ye my dochter Jean Birr rushed the stane out of Jock's hand, and went trintling along to the very spot where the laird wished. "Capital! Jock, capital! Ye couldna ha'e dune better, and you can get Jean the morrow if ye want her." "Ye maun gie me something else than Jean, laird; I ha'e got her already. We were married at Gretha'e got her already. We were married at Gret-na Green.sax weeks since, and we've been thinking about asking your blessing ever since, but something aye cam' in the way." The laird was dumbfounded when he heard the news, but he dumbfounded when he heard the hews, but he compromised matters by saying, "Aweel, aweel, Jock, I'll let by ganes be by ganes. A man that could lay doen a pat-lid like that is worthy o' the best and bonniest lass in Lanarkshire; keep her and welcome, and ye'll maybe get the matter o' sax pounds wi' her. Keep her, Jock, and if by say pounds we have any atween ye, bring them up in the fear o' the Lord, and be sure that ye dinna neglect to mak' them a' guid curlers."

An English paper has the following amusingly inaccurate account of Canadian winter sports: In the days when Lord Monck was Governor-General he remarked to a distinguished Englishman who came to lunch with him, and whom he invited to have a sleigh-drive. "I regret that I cannot provide you with a muffin." Perplexed to know what "a muffin could mean, and fancying that it was something to eat or drink. the stranger replied that, after a capital lunch he wanted nothing more. A merry laugh from the bystanders told him that he had made some mistake, and he was not long in ascertainsome mistake, and he was not long in ascertaining that, in Canadian parlance, the lady who is driven in sleigh by a gentleman is called "a muffin," and plays the same part as though she were his partner in a quadrille. But, in addition to sleighing and skating, there is another amusement to which Lord and Lady Dufferin are said to he were partial and which is called "ta said to be very partial, and which is called "ta-boggining." The "taboggin" is an Indian de-vice, and resembles one of the runners or slides which Barclay and Perk ns' draymen prop up against the backs of their waggons, and run their barrels downwards along its incline. The "taboggin " is, in short, a narrow sleigh upon runners about five or six feet in length, and greatly turned up at the points, like skates. A gentleman takes his seat first upon this uninviting vehicle, and is followed by one or two ladies, of whom the first catches tight hold of the shoulders of her male companion, and is in turn clutched by her female comrade. The "taboggin," freighted, is started down a steep ice-covered incline, and is carried with tremendous velocity by its own weight into a valley out of which climbs proprio motu up the side of the opposite snowbank. All this is ve ry pretty, but our readers will smile at it. Did they ever hear of 'muf-fin?" We never did. Making women stand behind men in a toboggan is new. And representing taboggans as going up a snowbank by their own 'acquired velocity, is likewise novel. Our English friend will have to try again.

#### THE PRESTONIAN PRESS.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 17th inst., a number of journalists representing the press of Montreal met at the office of the Montreal Eventual the instantian of the population ing Star to view the inauguration of the new Prestonian Web-Feeder Perfecting Press, just set up by that paper. The event was an interesting one in every particular, as displaying the growth of newspaper enterprise in the Dominion.

The "Walter" press, perfected by Mr. John Walter of the *Times*, and which caused such a sensation at the London Exhibition of 1872, was the first web-feeder; the one here in use is an improvement on the Walter, and is known as the "Prestonian," taking its name from Preston, England, where the manufactory is. In principle, the Walter and Prestonian are very similar, but the great advantage which the Prestonian sesses over not only the Walter, but the press possesses over not only the watter, but the Bullock, the Victory, or any other kind of webfeeder, is that it prints direct from the type or stereotype, instead of from stereotype plates only, as all other kinds do. Printers will at a glance see what an important advantage this is in saving both time and expense. We shall endeavor briefly to describe the press and its manner of working, avoiding technical phrases as much as possible, so that it may be more easily understood by the general reader. The press is 18 ft. in length by 6 feet wide, and the height of the highest cylinder from the ground is 8 feet. It consists of a heavy iron frame, which rests on a strong brick and wood foundation, so made as to leave a hollow space or "well" under it large enough for a man to get into for the purpose of enough for a man to get into for the purpose of cleaning or repairing the lower portions. The press has two large type cylinders and fourteen small impression and carrier cylinders. The paper used is a web, that is it is one long strip paper measuring about three miles and a-half. and is not cut into sheets until after it is printed and is not cut into sheets until after it is printed on both sides. Nearly all news paper is made in a web, but it is cut into sheets at the paper mill and packed in reams; but the paper for the Prestonian is made specially, and made to a very unusual length. The roll of paper, which is like unusual length. The roll of paper, which is like a gigantic spool of tape, being placed at one end of the machine, the sheet is carried forward by rollers to the first type cylinder. These type cylinders are each composed of eight pieces. Two of these pieces are called "turtles," from a fancied resemblance to the shape of that animal, and are heavy iron frames into which the type is placed; the other six pieces are used as inking surfaces, and as the type cylinders revolve, a series of ink rollers, which are placed near but below the impression cylinder, run over the ink beds and then over the type, just before it reaches beds and then over the type, just before it reaches the paper to be printed. The type is securely the paper to be printed. The type is securely fastened in by a series of screws, each column being separately secured in its place, and the whole then firmly forced together. Of course the turtles are convex, as they have to fit around the cylinder, and the type presents a smooth but rounded surface. The turtles being put in their places and screwed down, the machine is ready to start, and the paper is private as fally o start, and the paper is printed as follows The paper coming to the first turtle, passes between it and an impression cylinder, and there receives the impression of the second and third pages; it then proceeds round what is called a carrier cylinder to the second impression cylinder, when the pages are printed again, and so on round two more cylinders, making four papers in all printed on one side. It then passes to the all printed on one side. It then passes to the second type cylinder, which runs in reverse motion, and instead of going under the paper, passes over it, receiving the impression of the first and fourth pages on its blank side. The paper is now complete with the exception of cutting. series of tapes now take the web along the top of between two cylinders, in one of which is the perforating knife, which cuts the paper into sheets of the requisite size. To this knife is sheets of the requisite size. To this knife is attached a little counting machine, which registers every cut, so that by simply looking at the index the exact number of papers cut can be told. The cut sheet goes now to the collector, a very simple but ingenious contrivance, which swings back and forth like the pendulum of a clock, bringing the sheet down to two sets of rollers at the bottom of the press, where they pass between double rollers in such a way that two sheets reach the "flyer" at the same mo-ment and are landed together on the receiving table. This process has taken a long time to describe, but the paper travels through the press at the rate of nearly six miles an hour, so that it takes the web less than a second from the time it touches the first turtle until it is placed on the receiving table. The web looks remarkably curious when the press is in motion, passing as it does under and over sixteen different cylinders, and forming a continuous band of moving paper across the whole length of the press. Previous to the web being put into the press it is run through a damping machine and rewound on a large spool. The main advantages of the Prestonian web-feeder are the rate of speed and saving of expense in running with the old style of ing of expense in running with the old style of press of half the capacity, requiring six boys to feed the sheets to the machine, so that a four-cylinder Hoe would require at least four, and perhaps eight boys or girls to feed it. Now the Prestonian does not require any one to feed it; all that has to be done is to put the end of the web into the machine and it unwinds it for itself and does all the work until its three miles and a-half of paper is used up, when all the time and a-half of paper is used up, when all the time and labor involved is three minutes to remove the empty spool and replace it with a full one. We congratulate our contemporary on the enterprise which has secured this press.

#### HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MARCH 15.—The "Polynesian," the first steamer for suebec this season, will leave Liverpool on the 15th of

April.

At the Consistory held at Rome to-day, Archbishops Manning and McCloskey were among those created Car-

dinais.

He Walkem Government of British Columbia, have been sustained in their railway policy by a majority of

The London, Ontario, Board of Trade have drawn up a petition to the Senate and Dominion Parliament against the new Insolvent Act.

News has been received of a surveying party, commanded by a British Lieutenant and consisting of 63 sepoys and coolies, having been massacred by the natives of Assam.

MARCH 16th .- The Governor-General will shortly go

MARCH 16th.—The Governor Grands.

to Europe,
Italy and Germany are exchanging confidences as to
the successor of Pope Pius IX.

The debate on the resolution for the admission of Pinchback into the U. S. Senate has been postponed till the
second Monday in December next.

The result of the Louisiana arbitration will be to give
the Conservatives a majority in the Lower House of the
Legislature.

The result of the Louisiana arbitration will be to give the Conservatives a majority in the Lower House of the Legislature.

The work of construction of the North Shore Railway is to be commenced at once, the late difficulty having been satisfactorily arranged.

In the French Assembly M. Dufaure said the Government had not yet considered the question, but he thought dissolution should take place in August and the new writs be issued in the Autumn.

A debate was commenced in the Prussian Parliament on the new Ecclesiatical Bill. During his speech on the Bill, Bismarck said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man did not mean that more obedience was due to a Pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the King.

MARCH 17th.—The Lincolnshire Handican to day was

obelence was due to a Pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the King.

MARCH 17th.—The Lincolnshire Handicap to-day was won by Gunner; Laxiser, second; and Madge Wildfire, third.

Seton College, South Orange, N. J., has been temporarily closed on account of typhoid fever having broken out among the pupils.

An Interprovincial Exhibition is shortly to be held in this city, from which articles will be selected for the Philadelphia Centennial.

An extra session of the Brazilian Parliament was opened to-day to consider the Budget and the unsettled state of the country.

The break up of the ice on the Susquhanna river yesterday morning has been attended with most disastrous result. No estimate of the damage can yet be formed.

The Very Rev. Archdeacon Fuller has been elected Bishop of the new Western Diocese, r ceiving 32 out of 51 clerical votes, and 33 of the 44 votes of lay delegates MARCH 18th.—The Grand National was won by Pathfuder, Dainty second. The odds against both horses were 50 to 1.

A meeting of capitalists took place at Syraouse, N. Y., at the organization of the Rochester & Montreal Stepen

were 50 to 1.

A meeting of capitalists took place at Syracuse, N. Y.,
for the organization of the Rochester & Montreal Steamboat Company, and it is expected that by next year an
American line of steamers will be running on the St.
Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

The Previncial Secretary of Nova Scotia has given
notice that he will move for an allotment of 200,000
acres of Crown Lands in Cape Breton, and a subsidy of
\$5,000 per mile to any company that will guarantee to
build a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisbourg.

ourg.
MARCH 19th.—The Ecclesiastical Bill has passed its
econd reading in the Prussian Parliament.
John Mitchell is sinking fast and his life is despaired

of.

The inhabitants of Owen Sound are jubilant over the arrival of an engine and a carload of shovelers on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, to clear the road. It is only 44 days since the last passenger train arrived there from Toronto.

Toronto.

MABCH 20th.—Oxford won the boat race.
General Campas has defeated the Carlists and taken 900 of them prisoners
The treatment of the press by the Spanish Government is said to be daily growing more arbitrary, causing much dissatifaction.

A despatch from Dublin says recent political eventended in a great measure to accelerate the demise of the late John Mitchell, who died to-day.

A rumor is abroad in New York of the failure there of a large banking house, with extensive German connections, but no particulars are given.

A Halifax despatch relates the death of a veteran who had served under the Great Napoleon, and who died at Port Felix, Guysboro', lately, aged 112 years.
Dr. Moody has cabled Rev. Mr. DeWitt Talmage to go to England to assist him in his revival services. The aggregate attendance at the three services in the Agricultural Hall, London, yesterday, was 49,000.

#### LITERARY.

BRONSON Howard, who is now in England, ill present Tennyson, on behalf of the Lotos Club, with finely bound volume of "Lotos Leaves."

TENNYSON is said to present when wandering about his demesne on the Isle of Wight, the appearance of the Count de Luna "out for a prowl."

MAJOR Butler, who has gone out with Sir Garnet Wolseley, has left a book behind, which will be published in May. It is called Akim. foo, the History of a Failure, and deals with his adventures in Akim.

PROFESSOR Mills, of Queen's College, Cork, has lately returned from a tour in Egypt, bringing with him impressions of the hieroglyphical inacriptions from the "Chamber of the Cow," from the tomb of Seti 1.. more generally known as Belzoni's Tomb, at Thebes.

CHARLES Alston Collin's widow, who is the daughter of the late Charles Dickens, was married in June last to C. Perugini, Esq. the artist. It has been stated in error that she was about to be married to Pellegrini, of Vanity Fair.

Pellegrini, of Vanity Fair.

Mr. Gladstone, when in the House of late, has been engaged in letter writing, which is the only past-time, save the diversion afforded by divisions, in which the ex-Premier can indulge in Parliament if he is to observe complete silence. Mr. Disraeli sometimes casts a long look upon him, half curious, half anxious, as though he thought the scribbling might perchance concern him. The opinion is that some day Mr. Gladstone will give vent to a sudden burst of torpedo-like oratory.

An advance opinitision of Hamilton the London.

An adverse criticism of Hamlet at the London AN adverse criticism of Hamlet at the London Lyceum Theatre has arisen in a very curious quarter. A Ritualist correspondent, who has been to seen Mr. Irving, is scandalised at the manner in which Ophelia's funeral is conducted. It appears that the priest wears a white cope and a green chasable, when he ought to be in a simple black cope and biretta. The crucifer also carries the processional cross incorrectly, it is held sideways, so that the shorter arm points straight in front of him.

him.

Professor Whitney has carefully examined a passage of 1,000 sounds from each of ten standard English writers, in order to ascertain the relative frequency of sounds in the language. He finds that the sound of "r" is the most frequent, occurring 744 times in 10,000 sounds; "n" follows with 673, and "t" with 592. The short sound of "1" is the most common vowel sound, having 590 occurrences. The least common vowel sound is that of short "o," eight times in 10,000; the least common consonant sound is that of "sh," twice in 10,000. In all he found 6,271 consonant sounds and 3,729 yowel sounds. A very valuable use of time.

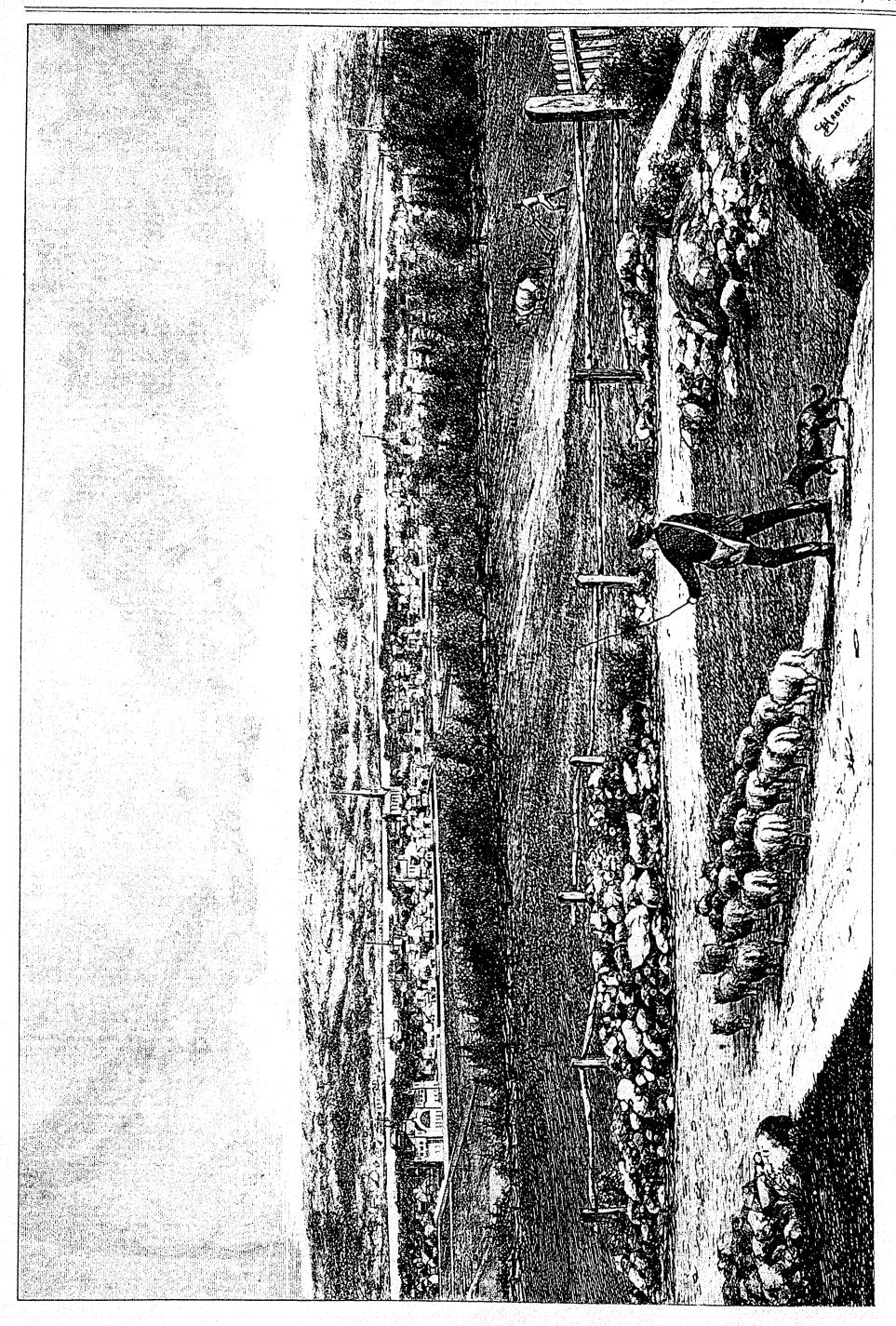




Fig. 8.

THE FASHIONS.

9. Fig. 10.

# THE LAW AND THE LADY: A NOVEL.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

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

(From Author's MS. and Advance Sheets)

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

PART II.—PARADISE REGAINED.

CHAPTER XLVII. THE WIFE'S CONFESSION.

You will find it gone. Post yourself quietly in the little study; and you will discover the Diary, when Miserrimus Dexter leaves me, in the hands of your friend.

" I have read your Diary.

"I have read your Diary.

"At last I know what you real'y think of me, I have read what Miserrimus Dexter promised I should read—the confession of your loathing for me, in your own handwriting.

"You will not receive what I wrote to you yesterday, at the time, or in the manner, which I had proposed. Long as my letter is, I have still, after reading your Diary, some more words to add. After I have to add. After I have closed and sealed the envelope, and addressed it to you, I shall put it under my pillow. It will be found there when I am laid out for the grave—and then, Eustace, when it is too late for hope or help, my letter will be given to you. will be given to you.

"Yes: I have had enough of my life. Yes: I mean to die.

"I have already sacrificed everything but my life to my love for you. Now I know that my love is not returned, the last sacrifice left is easy. My death will set you free to marry Mrs.

"You don't know what it cost me to control my hatred of her, and to beg her to pay her visit here, without minding my illness. I could never have done it if I had not been so fond of you, and so fearful of irritating you against me by showing my Jealousy. And how did you reward me? Let your Diary answer! 'I tenderly embraced her, this very morning; and I hope, poor soul, she did not discover the effort that it cost me.'

"Well, I have discovered it now. I know that you privately think your life with me 'a purgatory.' I know that you have compassion-ately hidden from me the tenned of shrinking ately hidden from me the tenned of shrinking. you, and so fearful of irritating you against me

purgatory. I know that you have compassion-ately hidden from me the 'squee of shrinking that comes over you when you are obliged to submit to my caresses.' I am nothing but an obstacle—an 'utterly distasteful' obstacle—beobstacle—an utterly distasteful' obstacle—between you and the woman whom you love so dearly that you 'adore the earth which she touches with her foot.' Be it so! I will stand in your way no longer. It is no sacrifice and no merit on my part. Life is unendurable to me, now I know that the man whom I love with all my heart and soul, secretly shrinks from me whenever I touch him.

"I have got the mean who."

"I have got the means of death close at

hand.
"The arsenic that I twice asked you to buy "The arsenic that I twice asked you to buy for me is in my dressing case. I deceived you when I mentioned some commonplace domestic reasons for wanting it. My true reason was to try if I could not improve my ugly company to the country of the cou plexion—not from any vain feeling of mine only to make myself look better and more lovable in your eyes. I have taken some of it for that purpose; but I have got plenty left to kill myself with. The poison will have its use at last. It might have falled to improve my complexion. It will not fail to relieve you of your ugly wife. ugly wife.

"Don't let me be examined after death. Show this letter to the doctor who attends me. It will tell him that I have committed suicide; it will prevent any innocent persons from being suspected of poisoning me. I want nobody to be blamed or punished. I shall remove the chemist's label, and carefully empty the bottle containing the poison, so that he may not suffer on my account.

"I must wait here, and rest a little whilethen take up my letter again. It is far too long already. But these are my farewell words. I may surely dwell a little on my last talk with

"October 21. Two o'clock in the morning.

"I sent you out of the room yesterday, when you came in to ask how I had passed the night.
And I spoke of you shamefully, Eustace, after
you had gone, to the hired nurse who attends
on me. Fergive me. I am almost beside myself now. You know why.

" Half-past three.

"Oh, my husband, I have done the deed which will relieve you of the wife whom you hate! I have taken the poison—all of it that was left in the paper packet, which was the first that I found. If this is not enough to kill me, I have more left in the bottle.

"Ten minutes past five.

"You have just gone, after giving me my composing draught. My courage failed me at the sight of you. I thought to myself, 'If he looks at me kindly, I will confess what I have

\* Note by Mr. Playmore:-

The greatest difficulties of re-construction occurred in this first portion of the torn letter. In the fourth paragraph from the heginning, we have been obliged to supply lost words in no less than three places. In the ninth, tenth, and seventeenth paragraphs the same proceeding was, in a greater or less degree, found to be necessary. In all these cases, the utmost pains have been taken to supply the deficiency in exact accordance with what appeared to be the meaning of the writer, as indicated in the existing pieces of the manuscript.

done, and let him save my life.' You never looked at me at all. You only looked at the medicine. I let you go, without saying a word.

" Half-past five.

"I begin to feel the first effects of the poison. The nurse is asleep at the foot of my hed. The nurse is asleep at the foot of my hed. I won't call for assistance; I won't wake her. I

"Half-past nine.

"The agony was beyond my endurance—I woke the nurse. I have seen the doctor.

"Nobody suspects anything. Strange to say the pain has left me; I have evident y taken too little of the poison. I must open the bottle which contains the larger quantity. Fortunately, you are not near me—my resolution to die, or rather, my loathing of life, remains as bitterly unaltered as ever. To make sure of my courage, I have forbiddea the nurse to send for She has just gone downstairs by my or-I am free to get the poison out of my dressing-case.

"Ten minntes to ten.

"I had just time to hide the bottle (after the nurse had left me), when you came into my

"I had another moment of weakness when I sat/ you. I determined to give myself a last chance of life. That is to say, I determined to offer you a last opportunity of treating me kind-I asked you to get me a cup of tea. If, in paying me this little attention, you only encouraged me by one fond word or one fond look, I resolved not to take the other dose of poison. "You obeyed my wishes, but you were not

kind. You gave me my tea, Eustace, as if you were giving a drink to your dog. And then you wondered in a languld way (thinking, I suppose wondered in a langulu way (unlusting, I suppose of Mrs. Beauly all the time), at my dropping the cup in handing it back to you. I really could not help it; my hand would tremble. In my place, your hand might have trembled, too—with the arsenic under the bedelothes. You possible the heard haften you want a may that the terminal treatment of the second before your want area. ittely hoped, before you went away, that the tea would do me good—and, oh God, you could not even look at me when you said that! You looked at the broker bits of the tea-cup.

"The instant you were out of the room I took the poison,—a double dose this time.
"I have a little request to make here, while

I think of it.

"After removing the label from the bottle, and putting it back, clean, in my dressing-case, it struck me that I had failed to take the same It struck me that I had failed to take the same precaution (in the early morning) with the empty paper-packet, bearing on it the name of the other chemist. I threw it aside on the counterpane of the bed, among some other loose papers. My ill-tempered nurse complained of the litter, and crumpled them all up, and put them away somewhere. I hope the chemist will not suffer through my carelessness. Pray hear it in mind to saw that he is not to hear

bear it in mind to say that he is not to blame.

"Dexter—something reminds me of Miserririmus Dexter. He has put your Diary back again in the drawer, and he presses me for an answer to his proposals. Has this false wretch any conscience? If he has, even he will suffer—when my death answers him.

"The nurse has been in my room again, have sent her away. I have told her I want to

"How is the time going? I cannot find my watch. Is the pain coming back again, and paralysing me? I don't feel it keenly yet.

"It may come back, though, at any moment.

I have still to close my letter, and to address it to you. And, besides, I must save up my strength to hide it under the pillow, so that no-body may find it until after my death.

"Farewell, my dear. I wish I had been a prettier woman. A more loving woman (towards you) I could not be. Even now, I dread the sight of your dear face. Even now, if I allowed myself the luxury of looking at you, I don't know that you might not charm me this conknow that you might not charm me into con-fessin g what I have done—before it is too late

to save me.

"But you are not here. Better as it is! Bet. ter as it is!

"Once more, farewell! Be bappier than you have been with me. I love you, Eustace—I forgive you. When you have nothing else to think about, think sometimes, as kindly as you think about, think sound can, of your poor ugly "SARA MACALLAN." \*

#### CHAPTER XLVIII.

#### WHAT ELSE COULD I DO?

As soon as I could dry my eyes and compose my spirits, after reading the wife's pitiable and dreadful farewell, my first thought was of Enstace—my first anxiety was to prevent him from ever reading what I had read.

\* Note by Mr. Playmore :-

\* Note by Mr. Playmore:

The lost words and phrases supplied in this concluding portion of the letter are so few in number that it is needless to mention them. The fragments which were found accidentally stuck together by the gum, and which represent the part of the letter first completely reconstructed, begin at the prase, "I spoke of you shamefully, Eustace" and end with the broken sentence "If in paying me this little attention, you only encouraged me by one fond word or one fond look, I resolved not to take——" With the assistance thus afforded to us, the labour of putting together the concluding half of the letter (dated "October 20th") was trifling compared with the almost insurmountable difficulties which we encountered in dealing with the scattered wreck of the "receding pages.

Yes! to this end it had come. I had devoted my life to the attainment of one object; and that object I had gained. There, on the table before me, lay the triumphant vindication of my husband's innocence; and, in mercy to him, in mercy to the memory of his dead wife, my one hope was that he might never see it! my one desire was to hide it from the public view!

I looked back at the strange circumstances
under which the letter had been discovered.

It was all my doing—as the lawyer had said.

And yet, what I had done, I had, so to speak, done blindfold. The merest accident might have altered the whole course of later events. I had over and over again interfered to check Ariel, when she entreated the Master to "tell her a story." If she had not succeeded, in spite of my opposition, Miserrimus Dexter's last effort of memory might never have been directed to the tragedy at Gleningh. And again it leads to the tragedy at Glenineb. And again, if I had only remembered to move my chair, and so to give Benjamin the signal to leave off, he would never have written down the apparently sense-less words which have led us to the disco ery of the truth.

Looking back at events in this frame of mind. the very sight of the letter sickened and horrified me. I cursed the day which had disinterred the fragments of it from their foul tomb. Just at the time when Eustace had found his weary way back to health and strength; just at the time when we were united again and happy again—when a month or two more might make us father and mo her, as well as husband and wife—that frightful record of suffering and sin had visan against us like an aventuality. wife—that frightful record of suffering and sin had risen against us like an avenging spirit. There it faced me on the table, threatening my husband's tranquillity; nay, for all 1 knew (if he read it at the present critical stage of his recovery), even threatening his life!

The hour struck from the clock on the mantel-plece. It was Eustace's time for paying me his morning visit, in my own little room. He might some in at any moment: he might see

his morning visit, in my own little room. He might come in at any moment; he might see the letter; he might snatch the letter out of my hand. In a frenzy of terror and loathing, I caught up the vile sheets of paper, and threw them into the fire. It was a fortunate thing that a copy only had been sent to me. If the original letter had been in its place, I believe I should have burnt the original at that moment. The last morsel of paper had been barely consumed by the flames when the door opened and

sumed by the flames when the door opened and

Eustace came in.

He glanced at the fire. The black cinders of the burnt paper were still floating at the back of the grate. He had seen the letter brought to me at the breakfast table. Did he suspect what I had done? He said nothing—he stood gravely looking into the fire. Then he advanced and fixed his eyes on me. I suppose I was very pale. The first words he spoke were words which asked me if I felt ill.

I was determined not to deceive him and I was determined not to deceive him, even

in the merest trifle.

"I am feeling a little nervous, Eustace," I answered. "That is all!"

He looked at me again, as if he expected me to say something more. I remained silent. He took a letter out of the breast-pocket of his coat, and laid it on the table before me—just where the Confession had lain before I destroyed it!

"I have had a letter, too, this morning," he said. "And I, Valeria, have no secrets from you."

#### CHAPTER XLVIII. -(continued).

WHAT ELSE COULD I DO.

I understood the reproach which my husband's last words conveyed; but I made no at-

tempt to answer him.
"Do you wish me to read it?" was all I said, pointing to the envelope which he had laid on

"I have already said that I have no secrets from you," he repeated. "The envelope is open. See for yourself what is enclosed in it."

I took out—not a letter, but a printed para-

graph, cut from a Scotch newspaper.

"Read it," said Eustace.

"Read it," said Eustace.

I read as follows:

"STRANGE DOINGS AT GLENINCH.—A romance in real life seems to be in course of progress at Mr. Macallan's country house. Private excavations are taking place—if our readers. will pardon us the unsavory allusion? dust-heap, of all places in the world! Some-thing has assuredly been discovered; but nobody knows what. This alone is certain: For weeks past, two strangers from London (superintended by our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Playmore) have been at work night and day in the library at Glenineb, with the door looked.
Will the secret ever be revealed? And will it throw any light on a mysterious and shocking event which our readers have learnt to associate with the past history of Gleninch? Perhaps when Mr. Macallan returns, he may be able to answer these questions. In the meantime, we

can only await events." I laid the newspaper slip on the table, in no very Christian frame of mind towards the per-sons concerned in producing it. Some reporter in search of news had evidently been prying about the grounds at Gleninch, and some busy body in the neighbourhood had in all probabollity sent the published paragraph to Eustace. Entirely at a loss what to do, I waited for my husband to speak. He did not keep me in sus-

pense—he questioned me instantly.

"Do you understand what it means, Valeria?"

I answered honestly-I owned that I understood what it meant.

He waited again as if he expected me to say nore. I still kept the only refuge left to me more. the refuge of silence.

"Am I to know no more than I know?" he proceeded, after an interval. "Are you not bound to tell me what is going on in my own

It is a common remark that people, if they It is a common remark that people, it they can think at all, think quickly in emergencies. There was but one way out of the embarrassing position in which my husband's last words had placed me. My instincts showed me the way, placed me. My instincts snowed me the way, I suppose. At any rate, I took it.

"You have promised to trust me," I began. He admitted that he had promised.

"I must ask you, for your own sake, Eustace, the same that the beauty me for a little white learner."

"I must ask you, for your own sake, Eustace, to trust me for a liftle while longer. I will satisfy you if you will only give me time."

His face darkened. "How much longer must I wait?" he asked.

I saw that the time had come for trying some stronger form of persuasion than words.

"Kiss me," I said, "before I tell you!"

He hesitated (so like a husband!) And I persisted (so like a wife!) There was no choice for him but to yield. Having given me my kiss (not over-graciously), he insisted once more on knowing how much longer I wanted him to wait him to wait.

"I want you to wait," I answered, "until our child is born."

He started. My condition took him by surprise. I gently pressed his hand, and gave him a look. He returned the look, warmly enough, this time, to satisfy me. "Say you consent," I

whispered.

He consented.
So I put off the day of reckoning once more.
So I gained time to consult again with Benjamin and Mr. Playmore.

While Eustace remained with me in the room, I was composed, and capable of talking to him. But when he left me, after a time, to think over what had passed between us, and to remember how kindly he had given way to me, my heart turned pityingly to those other wives (better women, some of them, than I am), whose husbands, under similar circumstances, would have snoken hard wirds to them, would. While Eustace remained with me in the whose husbands, under similar circumstances, would have spoken hard w rds to them, would, perhaps, even have acted more cruelly still.

The contrast thus suggested between their face and mine quite overcame me. What had I done to deserve my happiness? What had they done, poor souls, to deserve their misery? My nerves were overwrought, I dare say, after reading the dreadful confession of Eustace's first wife. I burst out crying, and I was all the better for it afterwards!

#### CHAPTER XLIX.

#### PAST AND FUTURE.

I write from memory, unassisted by notes or diaries; and I have no distinct recollection of the length of our residence abroad. It certainly extended over a period of some months. Long after Eustace was strong enough to take the journey to London, the doctors persisted in keeping him in Paris. He had shown symptoms of weakness in one of his lungs, and his medical advisers, seeing that he prospered in the dry atmosphere of France, warned him to be careful of breathing too soou the moist air of his own country. his own country.

Thus it happened that we were still in Paris

when I received my next news from Gieninch.

This time no letters passed on either side. To my surprise and delight, Benjamin quietly made his appearance one morning in our pretty French drawing-room. He was so preternaturally smart in his dress, and so incomprehensibly anxious (while my husband was in the way) to make us understand that his reasons for visiting Paris were holiday reasons only, that I at once suspected him of having crossed the Channel in a double character—say, as tourist in search of pleasure, when third persons were present: as am bassador from Mr. Playmore, when he and I had the room to our-To my surprise and delight, Benjamin quietly more, when he and I had the room to ourselves.

Later in the day I contrived that we should be left together, and I soon found that my anti-cipations had not misled me. Benjamin had set out for Paris, at Mr. Playmore's express request, to consult with me as to the future, and to enlighten me as to the past. He presented me with his credentials, in the shape of a little note from the lawver

"There are some few points," Mr. Playmore wrote, "which the recovery of the letter does I have done my with Mr. Benjamin's assistance, to find the right explanation of these debateable matters, and I have treated the subject, for the sake of brevity, in the form of Questions and Answers. Will you accept me as interpreter, after the mistakes made when you consulted me in Edinburgh? Events, I admit, have proved that I was entire-Events, I admit, have proved that I was entirely wrong in trying to prevent you from returning to Dexter—and partially wrong in suspecting Dexter of being directly, instead of indirectly, auswerable for the first Mrs. Eustace's death! I frankly make my confession, and leave you to tell Mr. Benjamin whether you think my new Catechism worthy of examination or not." tion or not."

I thought his "new Catechism," as he called it, decidedly worthy of examination. If you don't agree with this view, and if you are dying

to be done with me and my narrative, pass on

to the next chapter by all means!

Benjamin produced the Questions and Answers, and read them to me, at my request, in

"Questions suggested by the letter discovered at Gleninch. First Group: Questions relating to the Diary. First Question: In obtaining access to Mr. Macalian's private journal, was Miserrimus Dexter guided by any previous

knowledge of its contents?

"Answer.—It is doubtful if he had any such knowledge. The probabilities are that he noticed how carefully Mr. Macallan secured his Diary from observation; that he inferred thereon using those reaction; that he inferred therefrom the existence of dangerous domestic secrets in the locked-up pages; and that he speculated on using those secrets for his own purpose when he caused the false keys to be made.

"Second question.—To what motive are we to attribute Miserrimus Devter's interference with the sheriff's officers, on the day, when they

the sheriff's officers, on the day when they selzed Mr. Macallan's Diary, along with his other papers?

"Answer.—In replying to this question, we must first do justice to Dexter himself. Infamously as we now know him to have acted, the man was not a downright fiend. That he secretly hated Mr. Macallan, as his successful rival in the affections of the woman whom he lovedand that he did all he could to induce the unhappy lady to desert her husband—are, in this care, facts not to be denied. On the other hand, cate, facts not to be denied. On the other mand, it is fairly to be doubted whether he was additionally capable of permitting the friend who trusted him to be tried for murder, through his fault, without making an effort to save the innocent man. It had naturally never occurred to Mr. Macallan (being guiltless of his wife's death) to destroy his Diary and his letters, in the fear that they might be used against him. Until the prompt and secret action of the Fiscal took him by surprise, the idea of his being charged with the murder of his wife was an idea which we know, from his own statement, had never even entered his mind. But Dexter must have looked at the matter from another point of view. In his last wandering words (spoken when his mind broke down) he refers to the Diary in these terms, 'The Diary will hang him; I won't have him hanged.' If he could have found his opportunity of getting at it in time—or if the sheriff's officers had not been too quick for him—there can be no ressonable doubt that Dexter would have himself destroyed the Diary, forseeing the consequences of its production in Court. So strongly does he appear to have felt these considerations that he even resisted the officers in the execution of their duty. His agitation when he sent for Mr. Playmore to instantant when the sent for man and terfere was witnessed by that gentleman, and (it may not be amiss to add) was genuine agitation beyond dispute.

(To be concluded need meck.)

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

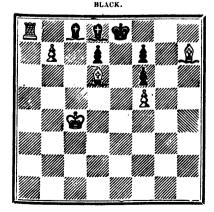
H. H. P., Whitby.-Communication received.

"Student," Moutreal .- Correct solution of Problem No. 10 received.

O. Trempe. Montreal -Correct solution of Problem for Young Players No. 9 received.

The two Universities of England, Oxford and Cambridge, are making arrangements for their usual Inter-University match. The Cambridge club is a lecting its team from the players engaged in an even tournament of eleven competitors. Oxford has availed itself of the able coaching of the renowned Herr Steinitz, who, if he infuses some of his skill into the club, will be doing it no small service. It is arranged that the match shall be Played on the Friday evening preceding the boat race. In this way, both mind and muscle will have an opportunity of exhibiting, at the same time, the result of good Practice and preparation.

> PROBLEM No. 12. By J. Henderson (St. Liboire), Montreal.



White to mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 10.

WHITE. 1. P takes Q (a)

Q to K R 2nd
 B to Q Kt 2nd
 B mates.

1. Kt to Q B 5th 2. KR P one.

Any move.

Solution of Problem for Young Players,

WHITE. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) Kt to Kt 5th (ch) 3. Q to K R 3rd (ch)
4. Q takes Q (ch) Mate.

Kt to Q B 5th (best)
 Q takes Kt
 Q interposes.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS,-No. 10. WHITE. BLACK. K at Q's 4th

K at K R sq Q at Q B 8th Kt at K Kt 5th Pawns at K's 5th and Q B's 3r.1

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

GAME 17th.

Between two leading members of the Montreal Chest

Evans's Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK. P to K 4th
K Kt to B 3rd
K B to B 4th
P to Q Kt 4th
P to Q B 3rd
P to Q 4th P to K 4th Q Kt to B 3rd K B to Q B 4th B takes P B to R 4th P takes P Castles
P takes P
Q Kt to B 3rd
P to Q 5th
Kt takes Kt P to Q 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
Kt to K 4th
P takes Kt
K Kt to B 3rd
B to Q 5th
Q to Q 2nd
I' to Q R 3rd
P takes R
Kt to K Kt sq
P takes P 11. Kt takes Kt
12. K to R sq
13. b to Q R 3rd
14. Q to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q R to Q sq
16. R takes B
17. P to K 5th
18. P to K 6th
19. P takes P Q to Q sq Kt to K 2n !

18. P to K oth 19. P takes P 20. Kt to K 4th 21. P to K B 5th 22. P to K B 5th 23. B to Q 3rd 24. B takes Kt 25. P takes Q Kt to K 2n 1
Castles
P to Q Kt 4th
Q to Q 4th (a)
Q takes Q
K R to K sq
Q R to Q Kt sq
B takes P
R to Q 3rd
Q R to K sq
Q R to Q 8th
K to K sq
Q R to G 4th
K to B 2nd
Q R to B 2nd
Q R to B 3rd
Q R to K sq
R to Q 3rd
Q R to K sq B takes Kt.
P takes Q
B to Q R 3rd
B to Q Kt 2nd
P takes B
Kt to Q B 5tn
P takes B
Kt to Q K 4tn
P to Q Kt 4tn
Kt to K tag
R to K 9tn
Kt to Q Kt 3rd
R to K 9tn
Kt to K 4tn
Kt to K 2ud
B takes P
B to Q B 2nd

38. B to Q B 2nd 39. B to Q B 5th and wins

(a) Black gives up a piece to destroy the attack (b) Trusting to his Rooks and Pawns for a chance

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District and City of Montreal.

Nontreal.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

AN INSOLVENT.

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

Montreal, 27th February, 1875.

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

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## THE SUN.

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THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

ment, and always, we wrust, treased in a creat interaction and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

printed.

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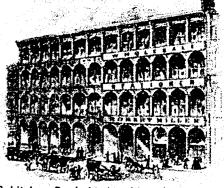
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