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## CMMODLAN IILUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 27th, 1875.

## IIIE NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT.

We think there ean be no objection to the sheme, proposed by the Ottawa (iovernment, 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 spareely inhabited, and that all the settlements ar: distant from each other, but perhaps from the latter of these facts arises the necessity of such protection as established cioverninent 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 Pacitic Railway, towns and villages will spring up.
The Territory which is thus to be organized extends from the Province of Manituba to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Fort Pelly three hundred miles
from Fort (Garry, will probably be its Capital. It is already a grobrison of the Northwest Mounted Police.
The new Administration of the NorthWest will consist of a Lieutenant-Governor and of a Council of five members appinted by the Governor-General. Of these five members, the three Stipendiary
Magistrates of the Territory will be a Magistrates of the Territory will be ex:-
aficio members of the Council, and the other two will be selected from the principal Indian Agents, or other residents. Whenever, within at arsa 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 increused to two thousand, they will be entitled to a second member. As soon as there are twenty-one members, the Council will be-
come 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 Conncil will receive $\$ 1.800$. The laws governiug the Territory will be consolidated. Every householder who has resided twelve months in the Territory will have a right to vote for a represents-
tive in the Council, within his electoral dive in the Council, within his electoral ment of luwal publie officers, the registration of land, the administration of justice, the protection of married women, and the absolute prohibition of intoxicatingliquors. A special clause of the Act is added guaranteeing to minorities the privilege of
separate or denominational schools, should separate or denominational sch
they choose to establish such.

## A NATIONAL UNIKERSITY.

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 Ox ford or Cambridge, was the chief topic of conversation and discussion, and from a
little pamphlet which we have received, hittle 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 donbt, 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 ohject which should be dear to the heart of every true member of the Church. Any s heme of union which might endanger the fulfilment of its mission could not be countenanced for a moment. Trinity Col lege had endeavored faithfully to carry out the purposes of its founder. He
trusted that, through great difficulty and 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 insurnountable. Laudable as the idea was-simple as it seemed in theory-he had too inuch reason to fear that attempts to carry it into practical effect would result in failure.
The other speakers, however, among
whom were Mr. Goldwin Swith, and Mr Moss, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, showed themselves more sanguine, and we believe their hope of union is and we believe their hope
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 and well looked after. Its roll of graduates
numbers some four hundred, in almost 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 Merical 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 Alyonso XII to the 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 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 inthe 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, drooping spirits.
The Government troops did certainly

The Government troops did certainly aded city of Pamplona, and driving the Carlists from their strong position around
the capital of Navarre. But emboldened by success, they allowed themselves to be surprised at Larca, and thus lost the ground which thev had gained. If the success at Pamplona had been followed up in a soldiery manner, Dos 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 agsin apparently as weak as it was early in January. The King was obliged to return to Madrid, a change of commanding otficers had to be made, which is always a source of disaffection, and a new conseription 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

But the young King has had civil difficulties to encounter in his own capital is well. Acting under the advice of his Ministers, he has thought it necessary to order the banishment of Semor Zorrilata. This gentleman, though a Progresista, was one of the supporters of King Amadeo, and a Minister during the greater part of his reigu. 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 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 proceedel against in so summary and arbitrary a fashion, in the absence of any overt act. The banishment of Zorrilla looks very much like a betrayal of weakness 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 govermments 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 alnost impossible to carry on the war, or even to pursue the regular work of administration. If the Minister of the young King, Canovas Del CastilLo, could rise to the heights of real statemanship, ruling with a tirm 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 asaffairs of the Peninsula.

## the civil service.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright's Bill "respecting the Civil Service of Camada," 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 officens of the Civil Service at Ottawa have heen paid a bonus equal to 15 per cent. on their salaries, with the exception of the Deputies, whose salaries were, contemporaneously with the $\$ 3,200$ per annum. This increase took place at the time when the salaries of Ministers and Judges were also raised, in con sequence of the gradual increase of cost of
living making fixed salaries of less relative value than formerly. The present Minjstry appear to have determined, in place of continuing to pay the 15 per cent. bonus that they will make, by Act of Parliament,
is what the Bill in substance does, and it 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 tive 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 service. 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 Secoud Class. A Senior Second Class Clerk's salary shall be twelve hundred dollars for the tirst year, with an amual increase of fifty dollars until it reaches sixteen hundred. He shall be eligible for promotion to tinst class at any reriod of his service in the secomd class. A First-Class Clerk's salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per amiom, increased in
the same maner as the others until it the same mamer as the others until it he 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 amual 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 Govemor 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 he appointed to any 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 permanently appointed, the time he has been on probation shall count in determining the anmual increase to which he would be entitled from length of service. No additional first-class clerkship or chief clerkship shall he 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 necur in his Department, provided that the person is eligible for such promotion. If for any special reasons it shall be advisable to appoint or promote a Clerk to any class or to any salary within i 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 Orler 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 Gov ernor in'Council, not exceerling four hun dred 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 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 syetem of government, respon-
sible to Parliament, but thêr duty, as is also that of some of the chief officers, is to assist the responsible Ministers, who, with out 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. Caser to provide for competitive examinations previous to entry into the Civil Service. 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. Caskr's proposition. In. favour of Mr. Casser'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. Mackenzie 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 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 25 th 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 sutfrage ; the Senate by a procedure which 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. The 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
presides at National solemnities, and foreign ambassadors are accredited to him.
Every one of his acts must be countersigned ly one of his Ministers. By and with the consent of the Senate, the Presilent 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, he 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 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 tratfic in that line. 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 un healthy places. The old practice was that the rich officer whose regiment was
ordered abroad should find a poor officer 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 intend ed to revive it. The measure is generally
sanctioned by the wealth and nobility of the army, and its success is probable.

The Carlist (ien. 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 apthey enjoyed before the war, and any ap pointment of a Carlist to a civil or military
office which has been approved by or may manate from Cabrera, will be accepted and contirmed by the Alfonsists. To these a report is added, that a Carlist pro-
clamation has appeared, denouncing (Gen. clamation has appeared, denouncing Gen.
Cabrera as a traitor.

Difficulties have arisen between the In dian Government and the King of Bur mah 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 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 all matters in litigation suitable to be tried in a summary manner. After the above recital, it enacts that the Act be repealed.

SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS of
THE NORTH.WEst THE NORTH. WEST.

viII

## THE PIPE OF PEACR-PRESEATS- HPEEGHE

After they were equatted, the of the parilion and the wives on the other the pipe of peace, of red stone, inlaid with silver, and kinnic a long flat stem, was filled with kinnie around filling the Chief's henchman and passed peculiarly agre the air with white smoke and a staff and otheable odour. Col. French hall his uniform, some onitting on rude benches, and others-myself among them-spuatted in front dian style. The Force were ellosowing approved inoutside of the entrance trying to what was going on inside. First gimpse of pounds of black plu; tobacco were given, which were counted by the henchman and wrapped up in a blanket. The henchman received all the presents, and it is his duty to distribute them cqually to all the warriors. This he dees faithully. After a few prelininary arrangements, one of tha Warriors yot up, shook hands all
round, and then made a speech. It is seldom that a Chief undertakes to address an usswmbly, ant always has his speakers with him, wiouln he the speech, interpreted by Mir. Leveille, wis as follows: "The Great Spirit gave the lavd to all his children. We want to know why you come and where you are going. All who have hair on 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 quiet, but the Yankees wronged them, drove them quiet, but the Yankees wronged them, drove them that to her red children. What now is wanted We have nothing to kill the buffalo with; we want guns and amunition; we can get nothing Yankees when we go against them. They will kill us. We heard you were coming, a big man. will get all my children to help you where you ho. Atter this there was again a shak
"My Lieut. -Col. French answered.

My Brothets wish to know why we come his way. I will tell you. The white mother who lives beyond the great waters sent me. She 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 woons, and will gong in this direction for three noons, and will go on for the space of another
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 for our warriors, but will give you ammunition calico and tea.
The presents were then brought in, with a lit wart warrior belonging to anter a while a sta orward and made the following speech:
ithout our bravest men are dead. we would see red warriors to defend us. tha believe what he stid. I never saw men like this before, and I am glad to see them, and will giv Give us ammanition and we try to be kind for ever we have nothing. We want bullets. One of we have nothing. We want bullets. One of keep to this country. I have done so, and am glad that I did. We heard long ago of your
gond Perkaps you would give us ammunition meet you Ary way, I am glad to see you. If you want me, 1 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.
ipe, shaking of hands, and they rounds of the pipe, s.
camp.
On

On the 14th, the day after the conference, we had an Indian dance. It was rather a queer le and sang The men and woloits of their tribe Then they hopped up and down in time, moving lowly from right to left. There was nothing to amuse or admire in it. We looked on, of course, and applanded, which pleased the per-
formers a good deal. But the eftect of our men took it into their heads to get up an oppo sition dance, fot the purpose of showing what
they could do. The Indiana gazed stoically while, then got disgusted and left.
For the fellow who has fed his mind with or novelists, the sight of the Indian himself is a terrible disappointment. In vain do you look
for the type of a Pontiae or an Uncas. Still less
are you blessed to behold a Pacahon are you blessed to behold a Pocahontas or a
Minnehaha. The men are dirty and ugly, low-
browed, dull-eyed, and brotish in appeerance browed, dull-eyed, and brutish in appearance.
The women, even the budding giris, have not a The women, even the budding girle, have not a
single feminine grace. The man must be hard
ap, indeed, who takes such to wife. And ap, indeed, who takes such to wife. men put on airs. They have a certain grotesque you, and squint to soe whether you are admiring
them. If they catch you laughing at them,
is generally the case, their black eyes flash fire pproach to offended dignity.

## BACON:S POETRY.

A writer in the April number of Scribner's says the ouly verses of Bacon's of Bacon's Works, the ouly verses of Bacon's making that have slight exceptions, the only verses be ever two tempted, were the translation of at Psalms into English verses." He wrote also somnet, 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 ,"preserved at all, or not so as to be identihim. Two other poems have been ascribed to he wrote them. it not absolutely certain that fied Psaluns constitute all of the seven versi which may be said to be in of Bacon's pretry of his poetic ability. On the whole the poin Bacon's "translations", more whole, we find than Milton's, which is accounted for in the fret that Milton aimed at a more literal version than did Sir Francis in most of the latter's "trans lations." Though, if any one should strangel doubt Milton's ability to surpass Bacon at the Work of recasting, and he cared to do so, no
better धvidence of his power would be needed than his fifteen-years-old paraphrase on Perdin seribe for the curiosity of the thing, we tran of Pssalun exxxvii.

## When as we sat all sad and deeolate By Hubylon apou the river's side, <br> Has drun the tinke whleh in our captive stnt We were euforeed daily to abide <br> Our harq we had brught with us to the field. Some solace to our heary sonls to yiclid.


Struightways the memory of Slon Mowit
Did cuuse afresh our wounds to bleat urgin No that with preeont griefo, and future fears,
Onr eyes burst forth nto a atream of t"arn.

As for our harpa, since sorrow struck them dumb.
We hang'd them on the willow-trees were near: Iet uld our cruel mavters to nu coure,

Thig of un mome Hebrew gongs to heur
Than mach dather ing our misery
Thating in our meloty:
There is pathos here, and sufficient mast $r y$ rhythm. A little farther on comes a line, st
well maged in its rough and rapid irregularity, as to suggest the caroful manner of our modion versifers:
Remember thou, 0 Lord, the cruel ery
niting the Chaldean"s cruelty. ring and somnd.
Down with it, down with it,
In l'suln xc., we find a stanza with a tonch at agether un-Shakespearan:
TThou catriest man away as with a tile
Then down swim all hib thoughts that

## Much like a mocking drean, that will not bind But tice before the sight of wationg

ies before the sight of waking eye;
Or as the grass, that cannot term obtain,
To see the summer come about agnin."
Psalin civ. affords an example of the heroic


Certainly there is in Bacon's verse no such stroug proof against the Baconian authorship of One has the feeling, however, that this is work that Shakespeare would not be about ; although in discussing this whole question, there is such perplexing interplay of identities that mere feelings are hardly to be considered. Either that, or else they are the only things to be conon feeling and believing that Hill forever go peare. The poets at least will nen is not Shaksto believe that Shakspeare "could ner be brought By the way, why should not Milto do it. o Shakspeare have more force than is 8 witness given it. as the testimony, if not of an acquain. tance, at lenst of a contemporary. Contemporabetter informed literary man in Eugland than Milton ; certainly none bettor qualified to judge had been any suspicion of incongruity between the man Shakspeare and the poot Shakspeare
would not some shadow of it have come over Milton's mind i Bat no-the author of "Ham. let" had been dead only fourteen years when
Milton calls him:

Dear son of menory, great heir of fame."
And how well he understood the peculiar qua-
"* * * to the shame of slow, enileerouring art.
Or awoetent Shakeepeare, Fancy's child,
Warble bin native word-wotes wild."

THROWING THE OX.


OUR C $A N A D I A N$ PORTRAIT GALLERY.


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sIste viator.




## 




##   Dreann no nure of it, nor their moning eqeen Betray the eecrets it has tidden them keep.

##   

## 




Joy hath it not for heart;
Nur music for its second subtler tognue,
Sonuting what music's self hath never sun

What whas it ere it went?
Thate hat it it irth
What ios
To name to coull




## the feminine comedy.

The Cemetery of Montparnasse. Day sinks ; he 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 dow; ; thro.
charming.
Where is she going? ' Is it not to kneel beside the grav
No.
The young girl, after looking behind her as if to make sure that she was not followed, makes a suldlen detour, approaches a vault, and raps
cautionsly ou the door which instan cautionsly on the door, which instantly opens. He who opens it is a young manof about four-
and twenty-a broad-shoulderel, good-natured and twenty ba broad-shoulderedl, good-natured
fellow with his sleeves rolled up, who has stood his spade in a corner.
"Slut the door ! Quick! No one must see "" 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 hy not buying any
"Perhaps she thought it wasn't solid enough
aud hed get out." Ha, ha!". (He laughs.) "Gracious!" (She laughs too.)
seeing you at all this evening." s seeng you at all this evening.
the old woinan to let me out at all." see, to get How pretty you are
"To-day, I made eight, 'eternal regrets' of "What fairy fingerize."
"What fairy fingers !" (Kisses her hand.) Ah! Some one is passing.
delayed! There is no one following. The mourners have all gone to one fuppror, and there is anger of anybody strolling about
"As you see, Monsieur Joseph, if my parents
new that I give you rendezvous they whip net My! how they'd give it to me !? "Don't you think they would accept me if should declare my intentions?
ous notious.
I know that very well.
M. Bardin's sou-the man who made sor much money from his patent plaster angels with ena "I know ; they.
ook very well on a tomb
"The old woman has other views.
'Ah! your mother
my 'eternal regrets.' 'Y while I was making
she, ' in our station of life a girl' may aspire to anything. Death brings us into contact with
" That is very true."
" 'T For the rest,', she went on, 'nothing pre-
velts you from becoming a countess orvents you from becoming a countess or-any-
thing. It will happen that some rich thing. It will happen that soive rich gentleman
comes to the shop to buy. Why, 1 know a
marble-worker not haif as
ried his duughter to a rich boanker who had come
"Ah ! your mother said thet?"
"Yea, and she added, 'Intis a great thing to
"And what did you say, Julienne?" being obstinate? "Ying. You do not love we,
"You said nothing.
then "" (Piuches her.) "Ingrate!

Listen, sometines 1 have doults. The other day, for instinuee, as 1 wewe doulsts. The
chat you were chatting with a little fellow.

Business ! yours.
tions for his uwing him some specimen inscriptions "That is prosiles tomatine much--to suy nothing of his counched you too day!'
Gothat was becanse somebody told him that "That's posible to ; 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 tickets for the show every time he visits his
wife's grave in the second lot, first section." ife's grave in the second lot, first section."
" 1 can't live shut up like a nuu all the time
cran't live shat ap like a nun all the time!
Oh Julienne, sounetimes when I'm digging, sad thoughts go through my brain, and I some
times envy those whose skeletons I turn up."
"I wish you wouldn't speak of sull things.
Then you love me
Would I be here if I didn't $t$ "
"Dearest! ! Hold !--here are some camelins I saved for you from the cottin of a mampuise who was buriel this moruing!
"Yad seen you imprudent fellow: Suppose some one
had soen you ?"
Aren't they beautiful! Oh!"
given me. I have collection of flowers yout have
anem in a little basket with some immor
‘ Really
Halk! I hear somebody."
"It is nothing; it is those cursed rats in the
vault. The other day, one of them climbed 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."
will certainly be oue to-morrow.".
"For
or a law case-a poisoning. There is to be an autopsy."

Aeven in the ?
"I'll tell mannman that I want to see it,"
"r Ill place, you in the very first rank."
" Thanks.,"
"And afterwards
"Afterwards
"Won't you find one little quarter of an hour
"It is dangerous."
"1 pro." you
'I supplicata
"Because you do not love mese",
"Mousieur Joseph, that is not true.
، Ah, yes.... I am not rich enough. But I work well. What would you have Business attend to sanitary matters in Paris there has been no cholera in ten years. How could I be well off?
"Yes." goes someboly.
"Ah! Mon Dieu!"
"It is Pual, the big grave-digger ; he is a little
"In am afraid of hilin-I won't come here again
"Julienne!
" If-let go of me
Will you not, dear? ?" (Embraces her.)
"It is almost night.
"A Adieu !
"To-morro
"To-morrow !" (From a distance.)," Don't orget the exhumation at seven o'clock."
She throws a kiss to him, and disappears in
the darkness.
(For the Canadian Illustrateir Newr.) ON DIT:
How much "'they" have to answer for in these days (I was going to say "degenerate" days but
that I thiuk the belief that the world is any worse now than it was in the days of our grandfathers is only a popular fallacy,) what probuble and improbable, possible and impossible storios
are laid upon their shoulders ! From the people who betray confidences from an utter incapability 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 tome words of coming events, so ing, to the sonsy Scotch landlady who prefaces her news of the day, by, "I diuna ken, but
some persou was samin the day, they are anl
alike, none probably thinking of how far stories alike, none probably thinking of how fir stories
maxy gostarted in suach an apparently innocent way. istories with little or no foundation as-
sumo such gigantic proportions in a few days
travol oftee

gathering proportions on the way

Stories started from a partially heard remark uade by a neighbour, a dumy visible figure seen
in the gloaming, or the dusk of early day, a slightly outre proceeding of sone known or meme hims.lf or herself on their cleveruess at putting two and two together (oftel making six or more) who would be aghast if you hinted that some uiserable scandal was the end of such an innocent beginning, never dreaming of such a thing when they told their conjectures to the next
person they met. Such results are generall person they met. Such results are generally aid to woman's charge, but my experience yond gossip, while among men they don't stop stion in umoking rom at alub oue misht out from amongst its wecupants, with little faith in women null uone in men. It's "I say Jones they suy that" $\& c$, $\& c$., and forth there pours a seandal that warps one's finter feelings, like broken strings played upon by rude uutaught
hauds. Chatauters taken away in the puff of lands. Characters 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 Therely repeating what "they say?
This is not exaggeration, for I can recall instancess in 1 roof of such ; of one fair delicate
girl who was dealt her death blow, frem girl who was dealt her death blow, from the upou, her name and fame bandied about by men upou, her name and fane bandied about by men
who, haul they thought of the mischief they were doing, would have hesitatel, and when monthe afterwards the mistake was discovered, their sorrow, if any, was useless, for their viction was
dying on a widd wed motheign shore, the only child of to overflowing before. Of the fate of a promis ing young man scareely in the prime of early of his don talked by the rumours that flost about of his doings, goaded almost to madness by the
cold looks and studied avoidance of former friends, too proud to do or sayk anything to stem the current or explain his actions, thinking in the arrogauce 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 sive it un how many, finding the battle too strong, 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 oftel shake their heads sady over his fate and often
as not remark to each other that after all "thel say," those stories about him were not "truey thus rendering tardy justice where they had right to judge, go back untaught by experience to listen again to what "they sty." 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 stornyy paths for the
toddling beings left in the darkened honse-it toddling beings left in the darkened honse-it
were well. In either of these cases which alas ! are but types of thousands, are "they" not muruerers that the Men are not alone, however in
clase of wome whose hever in this. There is in whose lives there is a single flaw, fancied or true: They flock to it as crows to carrion, gloat 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 me of a slanders and leaving the room wherg of their 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, was long remembered, for she lived to beconech high rank and to see her slanderers ẹringing for her smiles.
be kept is true that the balance of society could not bun, that the fear of what "suantlet all must
res greatest safeguand the well-being of society has. Still in uine cases out of ten "they say" is un-
charitable and if their lives were lon would be found very often that "they say" only judge others by themselves, though fortunately for their future, it is more frequently done unintentiunally, thoughtless speeches, looks or deeds sults 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 locgan, linding it out himself. His birth occurred in Paris on the 3rd day of June, 1834 ; and poverty, which in no bad thing for a boy who has the
wit to go with it, was the companion of his wit your with it, was the companion of his earf.ther the coonvervatory of Musie, which has sent
many distinguished artisth ; and here he studied faithfully uutill 1855, when he discovered,
an hundrels 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 look-keeping and, by giving a few lie art of look- ereping, himsel gromg atter waut. While iu this low condition he noticed oue day in a public journal a proposal male by Offenbach to give the proceeds of the compuser who should write for it the most aceept able seore, the nuerit of the music to be decided by a large and competent committee. Lecocy seated himself at the piano, and, spurred on by neeessity, resolvel to do his "level hest, on on
completing his task hre, as at hundred other aspirzunts for the prize, callied on the conecerge of the theatre, and awaited the decision of the to the the numbermers that two compositions out of nearly equal merit They the very great and envelopess and found that our of them contanined the natue of George Bizet anil the other that of 'harles Lecoct, the future author of the
Perruque Bloude. His work was reeeived with much applause ; he was encouraged to proceel ;
but his reputation was by no means made then composed ' L'Amour means made. He soon afterwards the 'Fleur de The,' which was rapturously received, and which the musicians considered the prettiest piece of the kind ever
written. His head was now above water his slo "loth. 'Who is this new composer? He has good poiuts, verve, and originality ; who is he? bach the friends of Rossini, Auber, ami Offenon Lecoocq retired to brussels, where he was for A while forgotten ; but he was not idle; and as the smoke of battle rolled away they legan to hear the charming airs of 'Cent lierges;' und
then the fresh and sparkling 'Fille de Madame Angot' caine, which has now made the tour of the world and the composer's reputation. In has had five hundred ones bramatilues-it operetta has been followed by the 'GirofleGirofla' and the 'Press de Saint Gervais,' which have, as well as that, the ring of original genius.
Thesic works have raised the composer from pove works have raised the comproser from overty and obscurity to the front rank of the
nusical nuthors of the present age, and the rowinent : irs are played, sung, and whistled, as those of 'Tancredi,' ' Norma,' and the 'Fille
du Regimeut' were a generation ago, all over the world."
win

## 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 eent Opera masked ball: " Here is one. It is
a Sphinx, a perfect Sphinx costume. It is graceSul and rich, and the head-dress was entirely of some new inexplicable gold tissue, very pretty, simple hull costume worn by an iunate of 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 toends at the back. These scarfs were held to-
gether on the right side by bows of white moire gether on the right side by bows of white moire foliage which reached nearly to the hem of the kirt. A wreath to match the chatelaine wa worn at the buck of the head. Pink satin shoes very pointed at the toes, and pink fan, signed silk, covered in front with an apron of tea-roses At the back a train of white matelasse, with bodice to mateh. Another dress was of light mauve, covered with a black lace tumic, embroidered with silver. A nother of green satin, with tunic and cuirasse of silver filigree. Still nother, a loug black velvet skirt, trimmed at back with a deep flounce of velvet, and a cuirasse white tulle The tunic was tied at the pearl or hows of white moire ribbon, Mlle de R by was in white velvet, with cuirasse and apron of white crepe de chine. Syuare hody-sleeves to elbow. Being very fair, almost white, her hair ooked as in it were powdered, and altogether she herself looked like a 'maryuise' of the last century. Finally, there was a white satin dress, covered by ruchings of white tulle. The novelty of this dress was a houyuet of roses which whs placed on the left shoulder, whilst the foliage, alling back, looped up a tumic of white tulle. on
the right side of the skirt. Rosesin the lair."

## hUMOUROUs.

A Miss Gilmore was courted by a mun whose name was Haddock. who told ber that he wanted willy
one gill more to make him a perfect fish A portal. card picked. up in the street at NorDeer mary tor lur of Goid eend me a pure of panta.".
Treacher-"Who was the first man?" Head

"Richelifv" was being played in Corlimda,


A Kentuck y paper thinks that-a country


## THE GRAPE IN\{QUEBEC.

We give the following substance of an interest-
ing and useful paper on the Open Air Culture of ing and useful parare on the Open Air Culture of
the Grape, read lefore the District of Bedford the Grape, read hefore the District of Bedfora
Aghicultural and Horticulture Conference, at
Sweetsburgh, a few weeks ago. The author is Sweetsburgh, a few weeks ago. The author is
W. W. Snith, of Philipsburg, whose suceessful ntroduction of important grape varieties in the
Province constitutes him an authority on the subject.

Yrom my own experience in the culture of
the grape $I$ amn satisfied that there is not a oown in the Eastern Townships in which the grape, by proper management, cannot be suc--
cessfully grown in the open air. The dififulty
heretof heretofore has been in obtaining varieties that would ripen, but thanks to the zeal of our Amer The Adirondac, a grape of rare excellence Troduced four years ago by Mr. W. H. Bailey of
Plattsburg. N. B. Plattsburg, N. Y., is, perhaps, for our latitude
unequalled. I give a brief description of this grape below
Rodgers Hybrids are also attracting, and I
think very deservelly so, a great deal of atten think very deservedly so, a great deal of atten-
tion annong our amateur grape-growers. Aside from my own experience in their cultivation,
reliable parties who have fruited these grapes reliabe parties who have fruited these grapes
speak in early varieties, particularly those briefly doseri bed further on, are just the grape for Canad reing successfully grown, in open air, and with the most gratifying results, in the P'hilipsburg Vineyard, namely
awarded Mr. Bailey, ly the Horticultural Societies in Canada. that has yet been brought before the pur latitud to doubt, noore has been said and the public, an favour than of any other native grape and from my own experience of this vine, I must confess hat in my judgment its nerits have not been
werestimated. Mr. W. H. Bailey thus epito mises this grape $:$ - "The Adirondac is believed
to possess !ualities that will make it the most popular of all native grapes, among which ar the following: Ripening decidedly carlier than any other yood grape ; its larger size, thin skin,
and perfectly melting flesh, with a flavor of the nost delicate and excellent character, approach ing more closely that of the best rinery grapes
than auy other native, or any hybrid that has yet beeni brought before the public, -all united sought for ; viz., " grape of the very best quality,
that will ripen in all the Niorthern States and the
The quality of the fruit is positively delicious. Bunches large and long, shouldered and com-
pact, berries large round, nearly black, covered with bloom, skin thin, flesh melting, no perceptiMile pulp, possessing
Rudyers Hybril, No. 3.-This is one of the earlipst of Mr. Rodgers hybrids that we have
fruited. Bunches and berries of good size, color red soluewhat resembling the Diana, skin thin Hesh very tender and juicy. Ripens with the Rodgers, No. 33.-A magnificent grape bear-
iug a strong resemblance to the Black Hamburg ing a strong resemblance to the Black Hamburg,
and soue of its bunches grown in my vineyard (Philipsburg) last summer, were, in my judg ment, quite "qual to some of the Black Hamburg greal at the Horticultural Exhibition last fall.
tren mien and Bunch and berries large and very compact,
color black, flesh tender sugary, rich and of high Havour. Ripens a little later than the Adirondac. Hartford Prolifü.-A great favorite with those lerries medium to large, skin rather thick, color black, flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens a little later
thaul the Alireud than the Adirondac.
from pulp. Bunches and berries medium to large, slightly oral, skin thin, color pale green,
ti ged with yellow, with a light bloom. Ripeus ti. eted with yellow, with a
with the Hartford Prolific.
nost black, thickly covered with beone cour bloom, tlesh moderately sweet and juicy, pulp Yuite, tender, vine exceedingly vigorous and Diuna Hambury. - A magnificent grape.
Bunches and berries large, color dark-red, skin thin, Hesh tender without pulp, sprightly and vinous. Ripens 15 th September.
Deluccare. - An exceedingly ha
Delucare.-An exceedingly hardy and proHuctive grape-a great favourite with many-
Bunch and berries medium to small and shoullered, skin thin with a fine dark-red color, flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet, sprightly
and high vilous flavour. Ripens with the Con-
cord Diana. - Bunches medium compact, berries
medium, with some pulp, juicy rich, sweet and vinous. Ripens a little later than the Delaware. Cuion Village.- Bunches very large, compact,
shouldered, berries large and round, yuite sweet with not much pulp, skin thin, color black, vered with bloom. Ripens with the Diana.
$W$ allon.-A cross between the Delaware and Diana vine, vergorous and productive, hardy,
bunches and berries medium size, claret colour, bunches and berries nedium size, claret colour,
very sweet and juicy, and fine flavour. Ripens
with Hartford Prolific. very sweet and juicy,
with Hartford Prolific.
Martha.-A new variety or seedling of the
Concord, partaking of its hardy, vigorous charac-
ter. Buaches medium, berries medium, color
greenish white, sweet, juicy, and excellent. greenish white, sweet, juicy,
Ripens swith Hartford Prolific.

The foregoing varieties, and no doubt, some ed excellence, which 1 have cessfully grown here, in open air': or in any place where corin will ripen. Hence, I have ppleasure
in recommending them to our amateur grave growers, or to those who may be disposed to try grape culture.
The followin
The following brief observations may be useful
to the letter, or to those who have had ne axthe latter, or to those who have had no ex-
perience in the culture of the " most delicious of all fruits," the grape.
soil, locention, protection and moderately rich
black loann, with a black loann, with a s sprink ling of gravally lime
stone is, no doubt, the best but any stone is, no doubt, the best, but any land suita-
ble for wheat or corn will ansiver. It must be naturally dry or thoroughly drained, with a southerin, or south-western aspect, and a full exposure to the morning sun- and ahove all,
thoroughty sheltered frou the effects of our cold tharoughty sheltered frou the effects of our cold
harsh winds-w disastrous to the grape. For northwest, suy seven feet high, would fom good protection. Of course a will would be better or a line fence still better, but the former will answer a very good purpose. In our latitude
45 prallel), winter protection is also indispenssble. Some of the above named varieties might ess:ape being winter killed, but should they live,
would likely be feeble and unproductive. Hence the hardiest sorts shonld be laid down, just before the ground freezes up, and covered with a
few inches of earth, just sulficient to protect hen from the cha.ges of the weather.
nethod 1 adopted wos to trench sfoil, the 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 verized soil. Having securel your vines, of not less than two years, nor more than three years growth, fron a a reliable nurs ryman, let them out
not less than twelve feet apart (twenty-four feet not less than twelve feet apart (twenty-fore feet
would be better) in the trench thus prepared, about six inches deep, -extending that carefully worked in among and around them, by the hand, and moderately pressed down, leaving the ground a little elevated around the vines to nothing better to put around the roots than rround bones. They need not be finely ground.
The finest portions will furnish immediate pabu The finest portions will furnish immediate pabu-
lum or food for the roots, while the course porsions will decay gradually, and continue for a
series of years to supply nutriment. A patching series of years to supply nutriment. A patching
of some refuse matter should be placed around them, to keep the ground moist.
cears, will the above named growth-say three 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 greatest possible care must be exercised, and a
ittle practical expericnce at this time in pruning ittle practical expericnce at this time in pruning, training, pinching sc., will be worth inore, to a
least the majority, than any written instructions one conld give them.
Pruning.-Vines in this climate, should al ways be pruned in Autumn, as soon as the frost
loosens the leaves. If deferred till cessive bleeding ensues, thereby exhausting if not entirely destroying the vine. The moral of this is prune in the Fall.
Grape Trellis.-An exceadingly simple and
convenient trellis may be made by setting posta 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 sawed laths answer a good purpose for the latter reseml ling somewhat, when finished, a picke
fence. The foregoing observations will be found ample, for any one to build a grapery sufficiently large to supply himself, family and friends with
 these conditions too hard, we advise such persona not to try grape culture.

## [For the Canadian Iliustratim News.]

## AMATEUR PERFORMANCES.

Your correspondent "Critique" lately expooed very clearly the want, on the part of our news-
paper critics, of any intelligent appreciation of paper critics, of any intelligent appreciation of
the musical performances with which we are farored
Perhaps you will allow one of a long suffering Cass, to indulge in a little grumbling as to the up of those Concerts, and Readings with inusic 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
otherwise, allowed ou such occasions. But it is understood that ouly applause is en regle. Th performance is for some charituble object, or fo ome special purpose connected with some
church; the performers are mostly amateurs who have kiudly consented to appear, aud it would be cruel to treant them as if they were professiouals, you know, and so on.
But there is a certain class of professionals, ither as Readers, Recitera in Players on an instrument of (so-called) music. They come in
for a share of the universal applanse and, for one
1 do not begrulke them the genuine thrill o 10 not begrudse them the genuine thrill o
momentary pleasure they no doubt feel on such occasions, for it is their life.
What I do object to, and grumble at, is the of those entitled to scrutivise bision on the part programme. The consequence is that the professional reader, left to make his own selections treats the audience to such hackeyed piecess as
Lady Clara Vere De Vere, or Lady Clare, which we have heard rolled out, in the stereotype style, over and over, ad rausealm, or in the comic por-
tious, which always follow the sentimental, like the farce after the traqedy, something froin
Mark Twain of very doubtful morality, or from Dickens or Father Prout spiced with inebriety,
is brought forward is varied by substituting recitations por readinge and a stage-struck individual rants and gesticu lates like a madinan, in some such novel piece as cochiuvar. One feels that the effort made to commit such pieces to memory for the parpose of
reciting them in puhlic, in that style, might have becu better directed.
The professional reader with his stereotyped rant and gesticulations are ecliped with hi as the applanse of the groundlings testifies, by the nusical prodigy. It is said of hinithat he willing to believe, as soon as you hear the first
and bany on the poor piano. His ignorance of note increases his readiness to pass off his imitutious of the genuine article, whenever an opportunity
offers. The poor instrument, as if sensible of the kind of hauds it has fallen under, does its best to conform to the circumstances, and sounds us tin-pmny as it possibly can. The performer throws nores hands, to bring theni down with stil
 Boscovitz after that." The boys, small and large, samp and clap their approbation, and very
likely an eneese is added in which Herod is outHeroded.
One word as to this custom we Mownealers have uf exacting ancores. It is not euough that
the programmes, as a rule, are of a tiresome leugth They are still further drawn out by the encores which Which has no feeling for the performer, but can than the worth of their stranger whose excellent singing or playing is
thus vigorously encored, thinks at frst that 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 re-
petitions dispel the ald 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 observance.
The standard of our musical taste may be our choirs airly judged of, by the style in which hand-organ would seem to be the model of expression chosen in most cases, and one feels as if
there must be somewhere concealed from the man who turns the crank. As might be expected the pronunciation of the words used is of As a specimen, let me give the words of the response to the Commandments as it may be any Sunday morning, as if grouad out by the yup-aw-nus-san-din-di-nour-hearttoo ke-ep thi-slaw. Sanctuary, and extend ittelf from thence through out society, so will the oecupation then be gone

Guumbler.

## SWINDLED SENTIMENT.

Lucy H. Hooper, writing from Paris to the Philadel
cident :
It appears that there is a pretty little creature who has bestowed nion herself the cognomen of viscount is madly in love. Mlle. Diane is a very romantic young lady, with a tuste for the plays and novels of the younger Dumas, and especially or the "Dame aux Camelins." So she was not
much suprised when one day the card of the
Count de X-, the father of the viscount it questiou, was handed to ler, and an elegant elderly gentleman, faultlcsssly dressed and with ton hole, was ushered into her boudoir his buttoll hole, was ushered into her boudoir.
" My son loves Mademoiselle,"
Count without further preface, began the

## "I know it," sighed Diane

## "He has -

"A sister?" exclaimed the lady, rememberand the elder Duval.
Blauche, to whom he has buen h-his cousin years. She pines and weepre, and you Mulemioi-
", you and your dat chatms ne the ctase.: "Alas!" Righed Diane, feling herselr Doch
earnest.
"Your sensibility does you houor. Will you breat with my soll at once and forsever? And if
"Two hundred thousaud frames
I will draw you a check at once
"Sir," excluimed the lady, "you have not
made appeal to a callous heart ! I will make
the xacritice ; 1 will give up Heari. You said, think, two hundred thousund !
child!" ex laimed the Counit fervently. "Write the letter shall dictate, and the check shall be yours. pistle "Dkal
never loved you 1 love you no more. In fact
The Count took the letter ingiane."
fully, 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 hands. All

Allow me, my child, to raise to my lips the gentle hand that has just gaved my son! and a tear fell on the dainty hand together ;
kiss parted. He had not lang gone when MIle Diene discovered that her diamond ring, which was alued at 10,000 frances, had dissappeared from her finger, and further investigations proved that lao vanished. The pretendel Count was no ther than a swindler of the very worst type. The worst of the affiair was that the scanip actually mailed the leter of Mile. Diane to the viscount. ot that the lady found herself minus an adorur

## VARIETIES.

Pusce Napoleon's name has been struck off A yise marble statue of St. John at the age fenty been. unearthed at Pised
QCEEN Isabella has determined to proceen to ounger ohitidren.
The Italian Government having refused to
erinit the coinage of any more money bearing the etmgy


Warwick Castle, which it will be remembered,
 As important arrival in Paris is unnounced in
 A cuilous instance of dental vitality is re.
 Tom, years before her deuth.

 The singular failure of the receut examination,

 Tre Bank of France owns a nute which is a






## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Lat Belle Hellenc has just been represented at
Conotantinuple in the Turkibu
Tux Tichborne canse, diamatised by a writer
on the Sidece, is ehortis to be lrought vat it the Parie The other lay an "impertinent" asked



[^0]

© llearquerite.

ONE DEED OF GOOD.







## HOUSEHOLI THOUGHTS.

Despexiexicy, - What right has any person,
endowed with an ordinary share of intellect, and blessed with a respectable share of intellect, and
to despond health, to despond! What is the cause of desploudency? mind, and the weaning is sin. Providence never intendel that one of His creatures should be the
victim of a desire to feel and victim of a desire to feel and look the gloonn of
the thunder-cloud. Never despoud, the thunder-cloul. Never desproud, for one of
the first catrauces of vice to the heart is made throngh the instrumentality of despondency Although we cannnot expect all our days and
hours to be gilded by sunshine we hours to be gilded by sunshinue, we must not,
for mere momentary griefs, sulpose that they are
to bre enshrouded io the mist to be enshrouded in the mists of misery, or cloud-

Natchat Beas-ty--All our moral feelings that we camot atte the inellectual power chat we cammot affect the one without in sonne
deldere addressing the other: and, in all high
ideas of beauty it is much of the pleature depends on delicate and untraceable pereaturure depends on delicate and
uethitiness, propriety, and
relan, which are purely intellectual and and relation, which are purely intellectual, and
through which we arrive at our noblest ideas of what is commonly and rightly called intellectual beauty. Il eas of beauty are among the noblest
which can be presented to the mind, invaribly exalting and purifying it according to their dehy the Deity to be constantly we aner intended Huence, because there is not one single their in.
nuture which is in and which, to the rightly-perceiving ning, does not present an incalculably greater number of
beautiful than of deformed parts.
 land's marriage statisties of Mare been analysed to show the probabilities of marriage for women at lifterent ages. Supposing the sum of $a$ woman's
chances of marriage to lo one hundred, she ex. hansts letween the ages of fifteen and twenty years fourteen and a half chauces. - If she lives
unmarried from twenty to twenty-five, hifty-two mimarried from twenty to twenty-five, fifty-two
more of her chances have vanished into thin air.
If she remains unn If she remains unuarried for five more years, she
will turn thirty wis chances, and at this point the statistician gives up his calculation, except that he assures us that even after a woumn has lived uumarried 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
night have done more valuable service if he had carefully recorded the chances of a woman getting into a "better or worse" condition by mar-
riage, and shown her the best chance of being happy
Hysbands and Home-made Shirts.-The Thg the ice, we overheard two ladies alalking about "new dress, and one of the ladies remarked that, Iood fit about the waist," " and he replied, "Well, 1 should say not. It fits as well ags a hone-made
shirt." There was a volume in Rob's repty a rule, home-made shirts don't fit at all. They will draw in at the back and over the shoulder
to that extent that a fellow don't know whether 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 ow in the neck
that a 24 inch collar is 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 slevese
are so short that the large 25 cent pair of cuff. buttons, selected with great care, either tickle a fellow's elbows. or dangle around his finger-nails,
uever arriving at a compromise between the ex uever ares. The skirts are generally of an abbre-
tremes.
viute. overgrown round-about. Men do not like to find faul, knowing that their wives meant well but, when away from the house, they dorments, sitate 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 sels of pearl. A scarf in damask Renaissance, with fringed ends, surrounds the crown and formsif froufrou behind. Two plumes, one white, the Inther black, adorn the top of the hat.
In figure five, we have a hat of marroon felt,
bordered with velvet rorlered with velvet and garnished with mar-
roon amazon plume. The crown is low, adorned
with velvet bows feathers. Bands of black little tuft of marroon 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 iuclined on
the other, lined with white satin and bordered
with white tape. (on the side are natural roses with white tape. On
with buds and leaves.
In figure seventh we have a pink eveuing hat, raised in shape of a diadem. A hand of grey
feathers goes around the hat. The top ive feathers goose around the hat. The top in
ed with a large natural rose aud its leaves.
 fille. Skirt with a plainting train. costumes of black
aides bouillonéss
aud trimued with jet and trimmed with phet beemls. Apron a river of
jet beads. Corsane cuirusse, trinued with jet beads. Corsage cuirasse, trinnued with jeft.
A ball dress in figure nine. Front in ele jtric blue faille with low corsage. Back of the "'
sage and skirt with train are of white fiille, sage and skirt with train are of white faille, co--
vered with silver gauze. Flowers adjusting two long scarfs of silver gauze.
ong train open in front figure trin. Role with Tong train open in front on a skint of white faille.
The npper skirt is of velvet and lined with white

ing parties it It consists of a p puff of black senningled with ribhon bows, with roses on the side and two little birds withe wings outsyread.
lace vail terminated under a rose wer the laxe vail terminated u
The Page hat as sten in figure second, is of with jet ornanyents. Roses behind and on the sides.
Another hat is of iron grey felt, ropresented
in figure third grey plume passes over it and falls on the other
side behind.

## [ Wor the Canabian Imentiatei Newn.]

REPRESENTATION OF hinorities.
The representation of minorities would be the grentest reform ever effected in popular gov-
ernment.
Our present pect, a r rude expedient sadopted in a rude age.
But under the present improved But under the present improved circuunstances
of mankind, a better system is not only of mankind, a better system is not only practic-
able, but desirable and necessary. Without this change, representative governament will perish. It is becoming the keystone of the whole fabric.
Minorities often Mhnorities often have in superior intellect,
what they lack in numbers, and are able sowe times, to turn an oppressive democracy into a well organi.
ductivering of the rights of minorities has been prohave been always treated with violence, and when they have ever had their share, or more
than their share, it has been by stratar thin their share, it has been by stratagem ol
violence. "Covetousness bursts the bag," and Volence. "Covetousness bursts the bag," and
by refusing minorities their rights, majorities
sometimes loose theirs than people commonly suppose, as shown by J. than people commonly suppose, as shown by J.
S. Mill, in his work on "Representative govern
ment," rora. In the Mr. Blake in his speech at Ausometimes happentural conifict sented, as it would wish to be.. The .pressure
brought to bear by the minore brought to bear by the minority, forces the mathe party has any confidence. Hence, it is of the majority which is repressented, 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. They 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 tive government is said to be a system of com-
promise. Compromise is a sacrifice of principle. It would be better to have ideas is represented in
in parliainent than brick and mortar on fields or be got at through such things. The the had mass of electors had little except local knowledge. They were filled with contempt and pre-
judice for other places and the places. These prejudices the men of other that representation of minorities, on on the plan
now proposed, would have been utterly impran ticable. The acquaintance of a candidate and Feelings pred then to be personal and local. Electors required to see and heare than now They required to seceive hear their candidate before being convinced that he was qualified to represent them and worthy of their suffrages. The men of national antion predominate now The men of national reputation have beconie the railway and telegraph elector. The newspaper, to acquaintance-
ship, attachment ship, attachment and respect between persons
who never see each other It Who never see each other. It is these inventions
which have made the representation of minoritiea which have made the representation of ninorities
so sinple and practicable at the present time. It
is $s$ nneasure is a neasure which cannot be long delayed once
its practicability is recognised. it practics bility is recognised.
If there are as many electors,
one average constituency, holding any worm idea regarding government holding any peculiar tered over the Dominion, it is but fair that they
should be should be enabled to unite in electing the choice
exponent of their views to represent theul in parliament. Otherwise they are not represented at all. Under the present system, whether a
man or party is represented, or not, depends man or party is represented, or not, depends,
entirely, on the locality in which they chance to $\xrightarrow{\text { live. }}$

Minority representation could be carried out
this way. Suppose there
cates of Fornale Suffrage, in the Dominion, a
would form one average constituency if all to gether. How are we to know this? It is not
neeerssary to kuo it neecessary to know it. No statistics are requirul
in making the trial. Pint the machinery in motion aud the ressult of the cleetion will indicat the strangth of the party, whether they "qual
one or more constituencies, hy the number of members they eleet. For fear, however, that
sumall araties would small parties would nominate toq many candi
dates divide the votes, make up the one, and fail to get any representution in the Honse, it is proposed to allow each elector to
vote as follows: Suppose there are three candidates proposed by a purty capahle of electing only one. Each elector may vote for one, or anI as he chooses. Thus he may say $A$ is my first
choice, $B$ is my second, and $C$ is my thirol. If
A A camot make up the "uota required his vote is
counted for $B$, ind if $B$ falls short it is countedfor

In this mamuer one is sure to be elected. with a list of all be culdutid ie frmished selves, 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 electel his voting ${ }^{\text {pas }}$ -
per is laid aside second and so on till one le elected, or all fail to make up the 'quota. The quota is the average
number of all the electors in the Dominion, or number of all the electors in the Dominion, or
province, anmong all the members to bereturnel. rovince, anuong all the memberss to be returnell.
Another noude proposed is if $A$ has nore than he needful number to make up his quota, the who is the next choice of those who voted for $A$, nud elect hin, also, if possible. Whis is a good idea, in my opinion. It is not quite so interlligible as the other, ibut if we melmit that the quota of each mast equal the average of the
whole, it is the only practicable course vote cannot be countred twice course. I gets more than his yuota, it is clear that the
quota of all the other candidates cannot be made quota
up.
All

All the nomination papers, could be sent to har officer the crown in chancery, or some simiar officer apprinted 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 vote, as at present, in his own ward. Seein that no one vote could be counted twice, it would wake 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 At the close of the would send the ballotsor voting Returning Office son fron whom he received them, whose duty it would be to count the votes and in due time announce the returus. By these means the choice of the electors would be greatly enlarged and
the animosity 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, how much on the Dominion at large, would conclude that the advantages of bribe, voting commensurate with its costliness. The present one can seldom accept the candidate. A of his own party without'a sacrifice of principle. There is no choice. This want of choice and sacrifice of principle are the first things which open
the flood the flood gates of corruption, cause men to accept bribes and vote for opponents. Sacrifice of principle is first learned in one's own party. gins there and ends on the opposite side.
The principle of serflom is retained in present representative systen. Minorities like litical party, to anomether, withe the land one po phey oc
cupy, irrespective of their wishes.
Fenelon Falls.

## BISMARCK IN DEBATE.

Bismarck is by no meaus 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 statesmane, would lead us to suppose him an orator-either one who would deliver a profound and wellstill more, an orator of natural cloguence, whose words and figures would flow from his lips as the
creations of the creations of the moinent, and entrance or en-
kindle the hearts of his hearers kindle the hearts of his hearers. But this is not the case. Occasionally he may be seell at his
desk winging his way rapidly with his quill over a narrow strip of paper, while some inember
is on the platfornu. All know what this means, and at a slight bow of his head the President the Empire, has Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of a general demand for silence all over the House, with the exclamation, "He is speaking!" He nclines his body toward the Assembly, winds
his thunbs around eaeh other and occasional glance at the House; but he stops, rects himself; he seems to struggle with his words, which ascend unwillingly to his lips; when one can almost hear a suppressed swallow, He speaks without gesture, feeling, or emphasis bles, so as to weaken his thought. ders if this is the man with a parliamentary century, during which meriod he has been in every legislative body of his hooutry, been in
with litterest opposition from the iilural purty
in his early carrer, parrying their most caustic presence of mind, by the wittiest impromptus or and presently he will prove it is the same man, spech flows with more warmth, and unfolis its peculiar attriation ; a series of original, firesh,
grity, and significant expressions which gritty, and signiificant expressions, which tell
nore by their power than their beauty. seeches are collections of sentencess rather than he development of a smooth and logical traino of
ressoning. Many of them have gone into his-
 enter of gravity
months ago, after listening to lous diatrike about the evils of the reeent warr, and the hur dens which they have hrought upon the people
as a nation, he quietly arose and said: "f Atter each one of the recent warss the nation hiss enioy ed a greater amount of parliamentary liberty thin
before them." This was so strikiprly before them." This was so strikingly true that
it was folly to argue that they hadlel the it was folly to argue that they had leit to tyrames.
And he closed by sayiug : "But neverthcless. And he closed by syyiug : "But neverthcless,
gentlemen, the German natiou has a right to exprect from us that we shall prevent the return the allied goveruments desire uothing so that as to effect this purqose." With this beautiful admonition, simple though dignified, and es
pressed with fervor, he electrifinel the as if he were the greatest orator, and than sid town amid deafening applanse from all parts of
the House. Thus, with apuarently no oratoricil the house. Thus, with appurently no oratorical
power he sellom takes the foor without coutiul. Ing his nation in the belief that, take him all in before surlel in her world it large may well envy her in possisssing.

## ONLY" FROU FROU

The Paris Nigaro tells this story: "The 'ount George de Meyrac married a beautiful girl of his py in their devotion to each other. They were ond of the theatre, where a fascinating actress,
Rosita by Rosita by uame, was the attraction, and weint
frequently, until the Countess thought her husband's eyes lingered too fondly on the actress, and began to ceel pangs of , ,eallousy. Frou-Frou her farewell night she appeared by refuest in that character. The jockey elub of which George e-President gave her a supper Wine flowed freely, and mirth and wit was present. the banquet until three o'clock in.the morning. Meanwhile the poor wife, Mathilde, waited in
the rain at the little gate of ther the rain at the little gate of their park. The hours passed slowly, on, and he cane not. At
five in the norning, when the husband cane through the little gate, he stumbled over her inanimate body, lying prostrate on the rain-
soaked ground. She was not dead; she lived soaked ground. She was not dead; she lived
for five days after, but never recovered her mind. in her deliriun she incessantly murmured ' Frourou ! Frou-Frou !

## REALISM on the stage.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Venic
 Lear,' and with much inditterent acting and some few points that werr lrilliant and startling
he gave the most horribly rralistic d he gave the most horribly realistic death-scene I
have ever witnessed on the stage. After Lear's madness, followed by his imbecility, he seeme to die of a broken heart ; the fountain of his lit 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 the lower jaw dropped and hung 'fuivering on
the breast, the face shudder ran through the King's frame the ami ed to communicate something of its awful reality to the audience, for the house was deathly still Thave thought of that death-scene a h hundred
times ; it is one never to be forgotten.

## UNIQUE COSTUMES.

A Paris correspondent says: "I stw one lady the other day in a silk dress floumced to the waist,
with a short jacket to match, trimmed round 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 eccentricity. I have also noticed anury of this equally extravagant. A fourreal another toilet equaly extravagaint. A fourrean of black velvet,
fastened down the frout with of over a thousund pounuls. A hat, all of lolvphore feathers, muff to mateh, and jack't trimu-
cel rowil with mo .d round with same.

## Dowestic.

PEA Sour.-Soak a pint of split peas in water





## oUR ILLUSTRATIONs.

The Minister of Ilix geoffrion.
Public by profession and resident of the beantiful village of Vercheres. He whs born there in 1832 .
His life has partal His ife has partaken of the quietude ot his coun-
try home. He was legistrar for Verchères from 1854 to 1863, in which year he was elected to the
C'nnada Assembly for his native county since coutinued to represent it in Parli Rement. Gorion from the Government, Mr. Geoffrion Mr. called to a seat in the Cahinet and offered the
prottolio of Inland Ravenue which he accepted Inrtiflio of Inland Ravenue which
ind has since held with acceptance.
hon. thomas coffin
fin, like so many Nova-Scotians, belonss. to an U. E. Loyalist fanily. He was borm
at Barrington, in L817, where he was educated at mid where he has alway veree he was educated, carrying on a
lurge and prosperous business, as shipbuilder and large and prosperous business, as shipbuilder and
owner. He represented Shelburne in the Nova
Scotia Assembly from 1851 to 1855 and again Seotia Assembly from 1855 to 1855 and again
from 1859 till 1867 . Since then he has repre. from 1859 till 1887. Since then he has repre-
sentel the tame county in the House of Commons. He was appointed to his present office in
November 1873 .

A small but beautiful city in. the county of
Ork. It is the capital of the Province, and the shire town of ths county, and is pleasantly situited on a level plain, on the left bank of the
River St. John, 84 miles from the Bay of fundy.
The The city is well and regularly laid out; its
streess are wide and airy, crossing each oither at streese are wide and airy, crossing each other at
right angles. Quen is the chief busiuess street,
aild on it are situated most of the pubic depart.
 structure, in which the Provincial legislature
holds its sittings ; the Suprece Court also meets holds its sittings ; the Supreme Coutt also meets
there There in 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 to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample ac-
commolation as the residence of the Lieutenant is the Custom House and city Hall, two large
hithe buildings and the barracks a stone struc ture capale of faccommodating eregiment of infan try. In the rear of the city, on a hill, stands the
Viniversity, a large substantial stone building. Iniversity, a large substantial stoue building.
It is well endowed, has a god staff of professors,
and as a seat of learning is in high -standing in and as a seat of learning is in high-standing in
the Provine. There are eight churches in the
city Episcopal city, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scot-
land, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and and, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and
Free--Will laptist. Christ Church Cathedral is
a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of
church architecture. The See House of the Lord church architecture. The See House of the Lord
Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite.
The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing ; The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing;
a fine view may be otatined from the University
huilding of the river and adjacent conntry luilling of the river and adjacent conntry. 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. Marys, with which there is constant communication by ferry
steamer, and lower down is the river Nashwank. There is an extensive lumbering establishment a rew anles from the mouth of this river ; there
are also several large saw nills ajjacent to the
city. Fredericton is an incorporated city, and city. Fredericton is an incorporated city, and
its aftairs are managed by a mayor and Council. Its aisairs are managed by a mayor and council.
ters, one bank, with gas, has four weekly neespa.
room, an office of the pers, one bank, a reading room, an office of the
Western Union Telegraph Coo., and is the head
ottice of the Fredericton Railway. Its population oftice of the Pred

The Mills resolutiou may very properly be de-
ribed as having the effect of a bombshell. It has stribed as having the effect of a bombshell. It has
created a very lively discussion in the press, and created a very lively discuasion in the press, and
some prophets foresee that it will result in a disruption of the Liberal party. We shall not en-
ter on this dubious ground, but rather confine ourselves to the ainusing aspect of the situation.
In our cartoon, the representative editorial senaIn our cartoon, the representative editorial sena-
tors, Brown and Peny, are shown as fright-
eneil out of their wits, while the phenometal Mren out of their wits, while the phenoneual
Usher of the Black Rod is positively on the eve of giving up the ghost.
the dominton immighant station. C'nder the active and urbane administration of
Mr. J. J. Daly, Dominion Immigration Agent Mr. . . Daly, Dominion Immigration Agent
for Moutreal, the station at the Tanneries have
leen made neat worthy of their destination. It it is a very imporworthy of their destination. It is a very impor-
tunt listributing centre for Inmigrants, the first
which they reach after leaving the steamer. which they reach after leaving the steamer.
Here they are received, fed, cared for and sped ou their journey, with, all the information and
attention which they may require. The work is attention which they may require. The work is un arduous one, extendiug through all seasons, voted to hundreds of Immigrants at a time, of
all classes and ages. Our picture represents a all classes and ages. Our picture represents a
large number which passed throngh last week.
They are coming in steadily by every steamer, They are coming in steadily by every steemer,
takiug advauttage of the low rates which will be stopped very shortly.
he horticultural building, philadelphia. A few weeks ago, we gave views of nearly all
the buildings of he Great American Centennial
Exhibition to be held the buildings of the Great American Centennial
Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, next
year. We supplement them, to doy by a repreyear. We supplement them, to day, by a repre-
sentrtion of the Horticural Hall, where will be
exposed thes garden exposed ther gar
under the sun.

We call particular attention
tion of a leautiful steel engraving representing the fiir and unfortunate Maravuerite representing inumortal drama. Our copy is perfect in every
line giving the original with all its purity of tone and sottnes of shadowing.
worth studying and preserving.

## THE GLEANER.

TuE Honse of Commons votes anmuully a sum of money which is kiown as the Civil Contin-
geucies Fund. This fund is available for the payment of those charges which spring up unexpected, and some very curious items are inva-
ribly found in the list. Here are some speci-mens:-Repairing the speaker's plate, $\pm 33$; burying the carcasses of porpoises washed ashore,
neer Londondery, $E 1$ 188. ; Duke of Con-
naught naught's visit to Norway to be present at the
Coronation of the King, $\& 258$ 48. 4d. ; Instal. lation of the Shah as Knight Companion of the
Garter, $\& 4393 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$ and Gratuity to Hon . Geurter, J. S. Wood, lith Hussars for bringing the d
$\mathbf{x} 500$.
A .
A ciniovs little incident of relic-worship is sunquet to Garibuldi, at Rome, the other evenbanquet to Garibuldi, at rome, the other evo
ing. After Garibaldis spirited addres, some
workmen weat upou the stage carrying with them a paper hatbox, from which carrying with battered, staiiued, old felt hat. It was that
which Garibaldi had lost in the swamps of the which Garibaldi had lost in the swampe of the of the Austrians, and which had been preserved
by a man named Levi, a skiful preserver of old or the
by a wa
hats.
D.
.
hats. STABLEs, in his book on cats, treats his
D.
eaders to the followiny statistics :-" It is the readers to the following statistics:-" It is the
very lowest average to say that every cat in this conntry does away with twenty uine or rats per mouse or rat will destroy one pound's worth of property a year. Well, there are in the British 1slands 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. 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 tame was sawrence, 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 if ye do." Birr rushed the stane out of Jock' hand, and' went trintling along to the very spo pital ! Ye couldna ha'e dune better, and you can get Jean the motrow if ye want her." "Ye ha'e got her already. We were married at Gretna Green.sax weeks since, and we've been thinking about asking your blessing ever since, but
oouthing aye cam' in the way ," The laird was sumbting aye cam in the way. The news, but he compromised matters by saying, "A weel, aweel,
Jock, I'll let by-ganes be by-ganes. A man that could lay doon 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 her and welcome, and ye'll maybe get the matter
$o^{\prime}$ sax pounds wi' her. Keep her, Jock, and if up in the fear $0^{\prime}$ the Lord, and be, bure that them up in the fear $o^{\prime}$ the Lord, and be sure that y
dinna neglect to makk' them $a^{\prime}$ guid curlers." An Euglish paper has the following amusingly
inaccurate aiccoont of Canadian winter sports :In the days when Lord Monck was soreranor General he remarked to a distinguished Englishnan who came to lunch with him, and whom he
invited to have a sleigh-drive. "I regret that I cannot provide you with 2 , muffin." Perplex-
ed 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 lagh from he wanted nothing more. A merry laugh from
the bystanders told him that he had made some mistake, and he was not long in ascertain. ing that, in canadian pariance, the iady who
driven in sleigh by a gentleman is called "a muffin," and plays the eame part as though she
were his partner in a quadrille. But, in addiWer to sleighing and asating, there is another amusement to which Lord and Lady Dufferin are
asid to be very partial and which is called "ta said to be "' The "taboggin" is an Indian de-
boggining.
vice, and resembles one of the runners or slides rice, and resembles one of the runners or slides
which Barclay and Perk ns ' draymen prop up
withen against the backs of their waggons, and run their
barrels downwards along its incline. The "tabarrels downwards along its incline. The "ta-
boggin "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 gentle. manu takes his seat first upon this aninviting whom the first catches tight hold of the shoulders of her male companion, and is in turn clutched
by her female comrade. The "taboggin," thus freighted, is started down a steop ice-covered in cline, and is carried with tremendous velocity by
its own weight into a valley out of which it climbs proprio motu up the side of the opposite
snowbank. All this in ve ry pretty, buto our readsnowbank. All this is ve ry pretty, but our read-
err will smile.at it. Did they ever hear of "mnf.
fin ${ }^{\text {?in }}$ We never did. Making women stand
bel ben taboggans as going np a snowbank bepresent
ing their
own acanird English friend will have to try agniu.

## the prestonian press.

On Wednesday alteruoon, the 17 th inst., a number of journalists representing the 1 resss of
Montreal net at the ofice of the Montreal Ercniug Star to view the inauguration of the new
Prestonian Web-Feeder Perfecting set up by that paper. The event was an interest-
ing one in evary particular ing one in every particular, as disylaying the
growth of newspaper enterprise in the Dominion. The "Walter" press, perfectel ly Mr. John sensation at the London Exhibition of 1872 , was the first web-feeder; the one here in uss is
an inprovenent on the Walter, and is known as an inprovenient 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, press possesses over not only the Walter, but the Bullock, the Victory, or any other kind of webfeoder, is that it prints direct from the type or
stereotype, instead of from storeotype, instead of from stereotyle plateso only,
as all other kinds do. Printers will at a glance see what an important advantage this is in saveing both time and exprense. We shall cideavor briefly to describe the press and its mamner of
working avoiding techuical working, avoiding technical phrases as much as
possible, so that it may be more ensily underpossible, so that it may be more easily under-
stod the theneral realer. The press is 18 ft . highest loy 6 feet wide, and the height of the highest cylinder from the ground is 8 feet. It strong brick and wood foundation, so made as to enough for a man to or "well" under it large cleaning or repairing the lower portions. The
press has two large type cylinders and fourteell small impression and carrier cylinders. The paper used is a web, that is it is one long strip
of paper measuring about three miles and a-half, and is not cut into sheets until after it is printed on both sides. Nearly all news parer is made in
$a$ web, but it is cut into sheets and packed in reans, suts but the praper mill
Prestonian is mader for the Prestonian is made specially, and natade to a very
anusual length 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 piecese. Two
of thesse pieces are called "turtles," from a fancied resemblance to the shape of that animal,
cies and and are heavy iron frames into which the type is
placed ; the other six pieces are used as inking placed; the other six piecees are used as inking
surfaces, and as the type cylinders revolve, a
series of ink rollers, which below the impression cylinder, run over the ink beds and then over the type, just before it reaches the paper to be printed. The type is securely being separately secured in its, place, and the turtles are convex, as they have to fit around the cylinder, and the type prosents a smooth but
rounded surface. The turtles being put in their places and screwed down, the machine is ready or start, and the paper is printed as follows :
The paper coming to the first turtle The paper coming ot the first turtle, passes be-
tween it and an impression cylinder, and there receives the impression of the second and third parrier 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
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 series of tapes now take the web along the top of between two cylinders, in ene of which is the perforating knife, which cuts the paper into
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 ndex the exact number of papers cut can be
tok. The cut sheet goers now to the collector, a very simple but ingenions contrivance, which wings back and forth like the pendulum of a rolers at the bottoon of the press, where they pass between double rollers in such a way that ment and are landed together ou the same mo table. This process has taken a long time to at the rate of nearly six miles an hour, so that it touches. the first turtle until it is placed on the receiving table. The web looks remarkably does under and over sixteen different passing as it and forming a continuous band of moving paper scross the whole length of the press. Previous
to the web being put into the press it is through a damping machine and rewound ou a large spool. The main advantages of the Pres-
tonian web-feeder are the rate of speed und saving of expense in running with the old style of
press of half the capacity, requiring six boys to press of half the capacity, requiring six boys to
feed the sheets to the machine, so that a fourcylinder Hoe would requare 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 and does all the work until its three miles and aud aes al the work until its three miles and
a-half of paper is used up, when all the time and
labor involved is three empty spool and replace it with a full one. We
congratulate our contemporary on the enterprise which has securred this press.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Mukch 15.-The "Polynosian," the frrst steainer for
Quebect his seabon, will leave Liverpool on the 15th of
April At the Consistory held at Rome to.day. Archbiehops
Manning and Mlocloskey were among thuse created Cardinalks. Walkem (tovernment of British Columbia, have
heen suatained in their rail five votes.
The London, Onturio, Board of Trade have drawu up
aperition to the Seonateand Dominion Pariliament againut
the new Inelvent Aut
 manuer by
sopyos and
of $A$ ssam.
Earope


 Legikiature.
The work
is to be commenence at once. the late diffeutty havink
been antiofactorily
 ment had not yet considered the question, but he thonghit
dissolation should tuke place in $A$ August and the new
write Writs be isued in the Autum

 to the King.
MARCH 17th.-The Linoolnghire Handieap to-day waw
won by Gunner ; Laxiser, vecond ; and Madge Wildarre.
third.


 opened to-day to ronsider on the
state of the country
The brenk up of the ice on the Suquanana river yes.
terda

 Marcin
finder Duint
were 50 to 1.
A meeting of capitalitits took place at Syraouse, N. Y.
for the organization of the Rochester \& $\&$ Montreal ' Steam:
 The Provincial Sontario



The inhabitavts of Owen Sound are fubilint over the
arrval of an engine and a carload of shovelera on the

Manch axth, -Oxford won the bout race.
General Campas has defeated the Carliste
900 of them prisoners The treatment of the press by' the Spanish Govern-
ment is aisiot be daily growieg more arbitrary, causing
much dissatifaction. much dissatifaction. Dublin says recent prititenl events
A despath from
tedel





## LITERARY.

Brovson Howard, who i is now in England,
 about his demensene on the Iste of Whight, the appearance MAJOR Butler, who has gone out with Sir

Proresson Mills, of Queen's College, Cork,


Chathes Alston Colin's widow, who is the
daughter of the late Charles Dickens, was married in

Mr. Gladstone, when in the House of late, has



AN adverse criticism of Hamlet at the London







# 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)



Part if.-Paradise regained.

## CRAPTER XLVIf.

THK WIFE'S CONFESSION

Yon will and. It gone. Post vourself quietly in the little study; and you will discover the Dlary, when Miserrimus Dexter leaves me, in the

I have read your Diary. At last I know what yon real'y think of me have read what Miserrimus Dexter promised for me, in your own handwriting.
"You will not recelve what i wrote to you yesterday, at the time, or in the manner, which
I had proposed. I had proposed. Long as my letter is, I have still, after reading your Dlary, some more words
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 under my pillow. It will be found there when when it is 100 late for hope or help, my letter will be given to yon.
mean to die.
I mean to die. ufe to my love for sour yoced everything but my love is not returned, the last nacrifice lert is easy.
My death will set. you free to marry Mrs. My death
Beauly.
u Yo
"You don't know what it cost me to control my hatred of her, and to beg ber to pay her visit
here, withont minding my illness. here, withont 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 ie ward me? Lel your Dlary answer! I I ten
derly embraced her, this very morning; and I derly embraced her, this very morning; and I
hope, poor soul, ahe did not discover the effort
that it cost me.' "Well, I me.' that you privately think your iffew. I know me a purgatory.' I know that you have com passionately hidden from me the 'sense of shrinking that comes over you when you are obliged to submit to my caresses.' I am nothing but an tween you and the woman whom you love so
dearly that you 'adore the earth which touches with her foot.' Be it so ! I whill stand in your way no longer. It is no sacrifice and no merit on my part. Life is nnendurable to
me, now I know that the man whom I love
with all my heart and me, now I know that the man whom I love
with all my heart and soul, secretly shrinks
from me whenever I touch him from me whenever I touch him.
"I have got the means of d
hand.
"The arsenic that I twice asked you to buy for me is in my dressing case. I deceived you When I mentioned some commonplace domesto reasons for wanting it. My true reason was
to could not improve my ugly com plexion-not from any valn feeling of mine; able in your eyes. I have taken some of it for that purpose ; but I have got plenty left to kill myself with. The polson will have its use at plexion. It will not fail to relieve you of your plexion.
ugly wife.
"Don't
Show this letter to the doctor who atter death. It will tell bim that I have committed suicide $t$ will prevent any innocent persons from beling be blamed or puntahed. I I want nobody to chemist's label, and carefully empty the bottle corlaining the poison, so that he may not suf"I I myat account.
"I must waft here, and rest a little whilethen take up my letter again. It is far too long may surely dwell a little on my last talk with you!
"October 21. Two o'clook in the morning. "I dent you out of the room yesterday, When and I spoke of you shemefully, Eustace night you had gone, to the hired nurse who attends on me. Forgive me. I am almost beside my-
self now. You know why.
"Half-past three.
"Oh, my huaband, I have done the deed hate ! I have taken the poison-all of it that was lef in the papor packet, which was the me, I have more left in the bottle. me, I have more left in the bottie.
" Ten minutes past ave.
"You have just rone, after giving me my
omposing draght. My courage falled me at composing draught. My courage falled me at
the saght of you. I thought to myself, 'If he
looke at me kindly, I

[^1]done, and let him save my life. You never
looked at me at all. You only loked at the
medicine. I lot you co, without saying a word.
" Half-past tive.
I begin to feel the arst effects of the poiso The nurse is asleep at the foot of my hed.
won't call for assistance; I won't wake her. wil! die.

The agnny was beyond emy past nine. woke the nurse. I have seen the doctor. the pobody suspecte anything. Strange to ray the pain has left me; I have evident'y taken which contains the larger quantity. Fortunate iy. you are not near me-my resolution to die, is unaltered as ever. To make anme bitercourage, I have forblddea the nuree to send for you. She has just gone do $\begin{aligned} & \text { nsialts by my or- } \\ & \text { ders. I am free to get the poison out of my }\end{aligned}$ dressing-case.
"Ten minntes to ton. nurse had left me), when you came (after the "I had another ${ }^{4}$ I I had another moment of weaknens when I savi you. I deterinined to give myself a last
chance of life. That is to say, I determined to offer you a last opportunity of treating me Eindly. I asked you to get me a cup of tea. If, in
paying me this littie attention, you only enpaying me this littie attention, you only encouraged me by one fond word or one fond look,
I resolved not to take the other done of polson. I resolved not to take the otber done of polson.
"You obeyed my wisbes, but you were not were. Yougave me my tea, Eustace, ats if you wondered in a languld your dog. And then you of Mrs. Beauly all the time), at mydroppiny the cup in banding it back to you. I reaily could place, your hand might have trembled, toowith the arsenic under the bedclothes. You politely hoped, before you went awsy, thal the tea would do me good-and, oh God, you could not even look at me when you said that! You ooked at the brokerr bits of the tea-cup.
" The instant you were out of the room "I poison,-a double dose this time.
I think of it.
"After removing the label from the bottle, and puting it back, clean, in wy dressing-case, it struck me that I had failed to take the uame 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 ohomist put them away somewhere. I hope the ohemis bear it in mind to say that he is not to blame. rimus Dexter. He has put your Dlary baok agatn in the drawer, and he presses me for ananawer to his proposals. Has this false wreteh any when my death answers him.
have sent her away. I have my room again, I be alone.
" How
"How is the time going? I cannot find my paralysing the pain conoing back again, and "It may come back, though, at any moment. I have still to close uny letter, and to addrens atrength to hide besides, 1 must mave up my body may find it untll 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 sight or 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 into con. fensin $g$ what $I$ have done-before it is too late to save me.
"But you
ter as it is!
ter as it is!
"Once m
"Once more, hath
have been with me. I love youpherthan you think about, think you have nothing else to can, of your poor ugly $\qquad$
CHAPTER XLVILI.
hat rlse could I do
As soon as I could dry my eyes and compose my spirita, after reading the wife's pitiable and
dreadful farewell, my first thought tace-my first anxiety was to provent him fromover reading what I had read.


Yen ! to this end it bad come. I had devoted
ny life to the attainment of one ondect and that object I had gained. There, on the table before ine, lay the triumphant vindication of my wercy to the mence ; and, in mercy to him, hope was that he might never mee it! my on I losire was to hide it from the public view! under which the letter had been discovered. IL was all my dolng-as the lawyer had sald. And yet, what I had done, I had, so to spank, done blindfold. The merest accident migh have altered the whole oource of later event I had over and over again interfered to cheol
Ariel, when she entreated the Maiter to "it Ariel, when she entreated the Master to "tell
ber a slory." If she had not succeeded, in spite of my opposition, Miserrimus Deacter's last ef fort of memory might never have been directed only remember at Gleninoh. And again, if I had give Benjamin the signal to leave off, and so to less words written down the apparently senseless words
of the truth.
of the trut
Looking
the very gight at events in this frame of mind, fied me. I curned 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 again-when a month ur ted again and happy us father and mo her, as well as husband and wife-that frightful record of suffering and sin had rison against us like an avenging spirit. There it faced me on the table, threatening my husband's tranquillity; nay, for all $\&$ knew (if covery), even threatening his life !
The hour struck from the clock on the man-tol-plece. It was Eustace's time for paying me might come in at any moment ; he might He me letter; he mighl snatch the letter out of
my hand. In a frenzy of terror and lon cayght ap the vile shy of terror and loatbing, I them into the fire. It was a fortunate thing that a copy only had been rent to me. If the original letter had been in its place, I belleve I should have burnt the original at that moment.
The last morsel of paper had been harely The last morsel of paper bad been barely con-
sumed by the flames $w$ ben the door opeved and sumed by the in
Eustace came in
He glanced at the are. The black cinders of the burnt paper were still floatling at the back of the grate. He had seen the letter brought to me at the breakfast table. Did he suspect what is had done F He said nothing-he stood grave-
ing nxed his eyes on me. I Itsen he advanced and pale. The inst words he
wilch asked me if I felt ill

## the merest trifie.

"I merest trifie. wered. "That is all !" nervous, Eustace," I an. He looked at me agsin, as if he expected me look a letter out of the breast-pooket of his coat and laid it on the table before me-just wher the Oonfession had lain befors 1 destroyed it ! said. "And $I$, Valeria, have no secrets from

## CHAPTER XLVIII,-(continued)

WHAT ELSE COULD I DO.
I understood the reproach which my bus tempt to answer him. "Do you wish me to
polnuing to the envelope which he had laid on the table.
"I have already said that I have no secrets from you, he repeated. "The envelope is open. I toot yourself what is encloned in it." graph, cut from a scotoh newit a printed para"Read it," sald Eustace.
I read as follows:
mance in real life meem at Gineningh.-A rogrese at Mr. Macalian's country houes Private excavations are taking placo-if our renders
will pardon us the ung duntheap, of all placem in the world ! - Somebody knows what. This alone is certain: For weeks past, two strangers from London (superintended by par respected fellow-oitisen, Mr. the library at Gleninob, with night and day in Will the seoret ever be revented ${ }^{\text {door locked. }}$ throw any light on a mysterious and whookiug With the past hiatory of Gleninch ? Poriapte When Mr. Macallan returns he may be able to anawer theee queationa,
oan only awalt eventa."
very Chritian frame of alip on the table, in no sons concerned in froduciog it. Some reporter in search of news had evidently been prying about the grounde at Gleninch, and some buaybllity sent the published parsaraph all probaEntirely at a lose what to do, I waited for my husband to speak. He did not koep me in suas-
pence-he questioned me int pence-he questioned me instantly.
"Do you undertand what it means,

I answered honestly-I owned that I under He what it meant.
more. I sull kept the only refoge ted to to say the refuge of silence.
"Am I to know no
proceeded, proceeded, after an interval. "Are y $u$ not
bound to tell me what is going on in my own ouse ?"
It is a common remark that people, if they can think at all, think quickly in emergencles. There was bail one way out of the embarrassing plasition in which my husband's last words had anppoes At ens rate showed me the way,
"You have promised to true
He admitted that he had prome," I began.
"I must ank you, for your own sake
to trust me for a liftle whille longer. I will sa His face darkened. " How much longer must wait?" he asked.
I saw that the time h.d come for trying some
tronger form of persuasion than words.
" Kiss me," I said, "before I tell you !
He hesitaied (so lite a husband !) And I per isted (80 like a wifel) There was no choice for him but to yleld. Having given me my more on knowing how much longer I wanted him to walt.
"I want you to wait," I answered, "until our chlld is born.
He started
He started. My condition took him by sur prise. I gently pressed his hand, and gave him
a look. He returned the this time, to satisfy me. "Say you consent", whispered.
Ho consented.
So I put off the tay of reckoning once more. so I gained hime to consult again with Benfa min and Mr. Playmore.
While Eustace
rowm, I was composed, to him. But when he len me, after tilkting think. But when he left me, after a time. t, remember how kindly he had given way to me my heart turned pitylugly to those other
(better women, some of them, than (better women, some of them, than I rim),
whose husbands, nader nimilar circumstances would have spoken hard $w$ rds to them, would, perhaps, ovon have acted more cruelly still. The contrast thas suggested between their $f_{i} \rho$ and mine quite overcame me. What had I done to deserve my happiness? What hadi they
done, poor souls, to deserve their misery ? done, poor souls, to deserve their misery ? My
nerves were overwrought, I dare say, after readIng the dreadful confession of Eustace's first ter for it afterwards !

## CHAPTER XLIX.

I write from memory, unansisted by notes or diaries; and I have no distinct recollection of extended over a periou of abme months. Long after Eustace was strong enough to take the keeping him in Paris. He had perslsted in toms of weakness in one of his lungs, and hls medical advisers, seeing that he prospered in this dry atmosphere of France, warned him to be careful of breathing too soou the moist ai: of Thus it happene
Thens it bappened that we were still in Paris When I received my next news from Gleninch.
This time no letters parsed on either side. To my surprise and delight, Benjaming auide made his appearance one moining in our prett French drawiug-room. He was so preternaturally smart in his dress, and so incomprehen Fay) to make us understand that was in the for visiting Paris were holiday reasons only that I at once suspected him of having crossed the Ghannel in a double character-say, as torit in third perscin were prosent: as ambassador from Mr. Play-
more, when he and I had the room to our-

## selve

be left in the day I contrived that we should cipations had, and I soon found that my antiset out for Paris misled me. Benjamin had quest, to consult wilh meas to the express reto enitighten me as to the past. He prosented note from the lewser. "There are some
wrote, "which the rew points," Mr. Playmore not eeem to clear ap. I have done my doe With Mr. Benjamin's assistance, to find the right I have treated these debateable matters, and ity, in the form of O beets you accept me as interproter, and Answers. Will I made when you consulted me in Erainburgh ? Evente, I admit, have proved that I was entire ing to Degg in trying to prevent you from returaing to Dexter-and partially wrong in suspectdeath! I frankly the first Mrs, Enstace's leave you to tell Mr. Benjamin Whsion, and think my new Catechism worthy of examina-
won or not." Lion or not."
I thought
I thought his ". new Catechism," as he called
it, deoidedly worthy of examination. If you it, deoldedly 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 An swers, and read them to me, at my request, in hese terms
at Guestions suggested by the letter discovered to the Diary. First Question: In obtaining ac cess to Mr. Macallan's private journal, was Miserrimus Dexter guided by any previous nowledge of its contents
"Answer.-It is doublful if he had any such ticed how carefully Mr. Macallan secured bit Dlary from observation; that be inferred there from the existence of dangerous domestic secret in the locked-up pages; and that he specnlated he caused the false keys to be mand he caused the false keys to be made. atiribute Miserrimus Derter, motive are we to the sheritt's officers, on the day when thes seized Mr. Macallan's Diary, along with his other papers ?
"Anst first do -In replying to this question, we must first do jastice to Dexter bimself. Infaman was not a downright fiend. That he secretly hated Mr. Macallan, as his successful rival in the affections of the woman whom he loved-. happsat he did all he could to induce the unhappy lady to desert her busband-are, in this caue, facts not to be denied. On the other hand, llonally capable of permiting the friend who trusted bim to be tried for murder, through his fault, without making an effort to save tha innocent mad. It had naturally never occurred to Mr. Macalian (being guiltiess of his wife's death) that they his blary and his letters, in the fear the prompt might be used agalnst him. Until him by surprise the idea of his belng enarged with the murder of his wife was an idea which we know, from his own slatement, had never even entered his mind. But Dexter must have looked at the matter from another point of Vlew. In his last wandering words (spoken Dlary in these terms, 'The Dlary will hang him; I won't have him hanged.' If he could have Tound his opportunity of getting at it in timeor if the sheriff's officers had not been two quick for him-ibere can be no reasonable doubt that Dexter would have himaself destroyed the Diary, 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 1tterfere was witnessed by that gentleman, and (it may not be amiss to add) was genuine agita-
tion beyoud dispute

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(T'0 be couchuded! nest week.)
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our chess columa.
Io Solutimas to Problems sent in by Correspondents
TO CORRESPONDENTS
H. H. P., Whitby.-Commanioation rereived "Student." Moutreal.-Correct solution of Problem 0. Trempe, Moutreal -Correct solution of Problem for Young Players No. 9 received.
The two Eniversities of England, Oxford and Cambridge, are making arrangements for their usual InterUniversity mateh. The Cambridge club is s lecting its eam from the players engaged in an even touruament of
eleven competitors. Oxford has availed itself of the able coaching of the renowned Herr Steinitz, who, if he iufuses some of his skill into the club, will be doing it no small service. It is arranged that the match shall be In this way both mind and muscle will the boat race. In this way, both mind and muscle will have an opporuractice and preparation.

PROblem Nu. 12
By. J. Henderson (St. Liboire), Montreal.
black


White to mate in four mover.
solutions.
Solution of Problem Ao.

GAME 17th.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.-NO. 10.

| Whitr. | Black. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $K$ at $K$ R sq | K at Q's 4th |
| Q at Q Brit |  |
| Ktat K Kt 5th |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { rawns at } \\ & \text { Q B's 3r. } \end{aligned}$ |  |

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dersigned will apply to the said Court for a diseharge under the said Act. Montreal, 27 th February,
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    ply loot worde in no less than three places. In the ninth, was, in a greater or ples degrae, found to be necessary
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    peared to be the meaning of the writer, as indicated in
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