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Wholesale News

VOL. XIII.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

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\$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



LET HER DIE—T.

DR. TUPPER: Believe me, Sir, your regime don't agree with her, she's wasting away. Some invigorating tonic and a good warm blanket would revive her.

DR. CARTWRIGHT: Nothing of the sort. Give her New York tea and Boston sugar, and cover her up with the old blanket, it's good enough for her. Keep her cool and diet her: that's my system.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions:—\$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance, \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and postmasters in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, 18th March, 1876.

THE SESSION.

The great political event of the week has been the division in the House of Commons on the Protection amendment proposed by Mr. THOMAS WORKMAN. It was so worded as to constitute a vote of want of confidence, and especially so, being moved in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD supported the amendment. He made a speech in its favour; and rallied the Conservative vote. But the result showed the very great strength of the Ministry; the vote being yeas, 72; nays, 132,—majority for the Ministry 60. It is said the ministerial majority would have been less, if protection of agriculture had also been included in the motion. But this Mr. WORKMAN refused to insert, although he was pressed to do so by Sir JOHN. He determined to have the issue square and simple on the question of manufactures; and it is well to have had a vote on this issue unmixed with any other consideration. Ten of the ordinary Ministerialists voted against the Government on this occasion; and two of the ordinary Opposition voted with the Ministry. The question is not, however, finally decided this session by this vote.

Mr. MILLS' Depression Committee, so it is called, has really been doing some valuable work in that it has elicited important information on that most difficult of subjects—the sugar duties. It has established that the tariff, as it stands, does discriminate against the Canadian Refiners, and the present system of the United States drawbacks actually operates for American Refiners as a protection in our markets. Hard white sugar has, therefore, ceased to be refined in Canada. And our people have been cheated with inferior and actually deleterious importations. This state of things is a shameful and crying evil; and it is to be hoped that the session will not close without providing a remedy.

The Public Accounts Committee has been busy. It has brought to light some of the acts of the late Agent-General, which have led to debates very disagreeable to the Ministry. It is certain they did not throw overboard that Jonah any too soon—especially in the present temper of Parliament.

The Session bids fair to be much longer than supposed. The Estimates have scarcely made any progress; and it seems from the temper of the Opposition that they will be debated at every step.

A considerable number of Bills have been introduced, and motions discussed; but not any of importance beyond those we have alluded to. The proceedings during the week have been on the whole decorous and good natured. But the Opposition, and especially Dr. TUPPER, the second in command, under Sir JOHN, and the first in energy and freedom of speech, seem to

have commenced a policy of worrying the Ministry. This is after all natural. They are weak in numbers in the House and the life of this Parliament is beginning to draw to a close. Their business, therefore, is to do the Government all the hurt they can before the country; and this is what we almost always see in such circumstances.

THE PERSONALITY OF SATAN.

An amusing theological controversy has just been judiciously settled in England, and as it relates to no less interesting a subject than our common enemy, Satan, it deserves to be known beyond the immediate sphere in which it was originally carried on. The main facts are briefly these:—Mr. HENRY JENKINS is a parishioner of Mr. COOK, vicar of Christ Church, Clifton. He was a devout and worthy member of the Church of England. He is deeply interested in the study of theology. He has published two books, one entitled "Prayers for a Week," and the other "Selections from the Old and New Testament." It does not appear that they excited very much attention; and perhaps they would have slept in obscurity but for the accidental prominence which they got from a theological correspondence between their author and Mr. COOK. The latter happened to preach a sermon on the eternity of future punishment. Next day he received a letter from his theological parishioner, protesting against the "irreligious tendency" of his discourse; and thus began a lively theological controversy, in which the layman criticised the teaching of his spiritual guide with marked freedom of expression. In one letter Mr. JENKINS avowed that he had omitted from his volume of "selections" parts of Scripture which were in his opinion "in their present generally received sense quite incompatible with religion or decency." Mr. JENKINS also corresponded with the bishop of the diocese, and intimated still more clearly his incredulity respecting the devil. This was the chief rock of offence. Mr. JENKINS does not accept the popular notion as to the personality of Satan, and carefully omitted from his "selections" all passages which appear to postulate the personal existence of the Evil One. The effect of the controversy was that Mr. JENKINS received notice that if he presented himself at the Communion Table the rite would be refused to him; but he disregarded the warning, took his place along with the rest of the congregation, and was actually refused the rite. The case was taken before the Dean of Arches who decided against Mr. JENKINS on every point. The latter then appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and triumphed. The opinion of the Dean of Arches was completely reversed. Mr. COOK was admonished henceforth not to refuse the Sacrament to Mr. JENKINS, and he was condemned to pay all the costs. As a contemporary says, "it is now the law of the land that a member of the Church of England may in certain circumstances avow his disbelief in the personal existence of Satan without forfeiting his rights as a member."

OFFICIAL REFORM.

We had an article, last week, on Official Corruption, referring to the stupendous scandal in the War Department at Washington. It is a healthy sign that the whole American people have been deeply moved by these revelations and that a demand for reformation comes from all quarters. The Republican party leaders, with perhaps a little selfishness added to their patriotism, are already working to destroy the effect of these frauds on the prospects of their party, and the Union League of New York leads the way in a stirring spirit. It declares that in view of the recent and repeated exposures of corruption and fraud in the administration of public affairs, the welfare of the Republican party, as well as the country, demands a searching and thorough investigation of the condition and conduct of every branch of the public service, to the end that all

corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished. It demands that independent and disinterested Republicans shall be fairly represented in the selection of delegates about to be chosen to the National Convention, charged with the great duty of naming the candidates of the party for President and Vice-President of the United States. It insists that the representation of the State of New York in that Convention be submitted to a delegation wholly unpacked, and unless this can be conceded it will refuse to be bound by its action. It desires promptly and explicitly to avow its conviction that the success of the Republican party is not possible unless the candidate of the Republican party be a man who is not only identified with its great principles, and possesses a proud appreciation of its past services, but is also a man who has had no connection direct or indirect with the abuses which have brought reproach on the fair name of the country and party, or has any suspicious association with those who have been guilty of these abuses, and whose name and career shall be in themselves a guarantee of a complete renovation of public service, a thorough purging of official abuses, and an administration of the Government upon principles of honesty, economy, intelligence, and public trust. In its judgment the country at this time demands a President who shall be deservedly recognized as a Reformer as well as a Republican.

THE NEW FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The newly-elected Legislative bodies met at Versailles on the 8th for the first time. The town presented a more crowded and brilliant aspect than ever during the last Assembly. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. RASPAIL, and the Senators by M. GAULTHER DE RUMILLY, as Senior Presidents, proceeded to the Hercules Saloon in the Palace, where the Duke d'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER occupied the post of honor, surrounded by the Bureau of the old Assembly, Messrs. DUBAURE, LEON SAY, WALLON, and CHALLAUX. The Duke said: "Welcome, new and freely-elected representatives of the public power. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the Constitution of the 25th of February, which is the work of conciliation and appeasement, thus acquiring a double authority. You have to continue to protect your predecessors' task and rally around President MacMahon to insure the order, peace and repose necessary for the country to repair the disasters of the past and support the burdens of the future."

M. GAULTHER DE RUMILLY replied: "The guardians of the Constitution will insure peace and security, and support the Constitutional President."

M. DUBAURE then said that President MACMAHON had charged him to declare that, with the aid of God and with the co-operation of the Chambers, he would govern conformably to the laws, and endeavor to promote the honor and interests of the country. The Duke d'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER then formally transferred his powers, and the Chambers commenced their regular sittings. M. RASPAIL and M. GAULTHER DE RUMILLY delivered short and moderate inaugural addresses. The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected M. GREVY President, he receiving 414 votes against 20, and M. RAMEAU, Vice-President. The French Ministry has been definitely constituted as follows:—M. DUBAURE, Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of Justice; M. RICARD, Minister of the Interior; M. WADDINGTON, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. CHRISTOPHE, Minister of Public Works; M. TESSERANCE DE BART, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral FOURICHON, Minister of Marine; M. LEON SAY, Minister of Finance; General DE CISEY, Minister of War; Duc DE CAZES, Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the members of the new Cabinet belong to the Left Centre.

THE FOUR-WHEELED SKATE.

Among the curious developments of the civilization of the hour in professional and well-instructed Europe must be noticed the four-wheeled skate. The men who originated it must have been profoundly ignorant of mechanical truth. The skate forms a model on a small scale of the Canadian waggon, a vehicle which, with its acknowledged merits for rapid travel in a direct line, is the most difficult of any to turn. No wheeled vehicle, however, can make rapid turns, and all are dependent upon traction. The fair skaters who are constantly falling and breaking their limbs in this new recreation should not be characterized as "old women." The fault is in the vehicle. In making a turn on the skating surface, the body being thrown on the incline, finds itself resting on the two outer supports of the skate, and thus instead of the centre of the foot being supported in the movement, the entire weight is thrown upon its edge, causing the frame to totter. If, to avoid this, there is an instinctive attempt to keep the skate level with the surface on which it moves, the ankle is dangerously twisted, while the equilibrium is equally imperilled. Good artificial ice for real skating was introduced some time since in London. We know not why the plan should have been abandoned.

GIROFLÉ GIROFLA.

About the coolest thing we have ever witnessed in our theatrical experience took place at the Academy of Music last week. It was the performance of Lecocq's Giroflé-Girofla by the ordinary company. The management thought probably that because they had one lyric artist in their midst—Miss Clara Fisher—they could venture upon the audacious task. But they forgot that *un bon non in primavera*—and that as one flower does not make a spring-tide, so one singer cannot make an opera. And yet the announcement was made with great confidence. The most beautiful scenery and stage-effects were prepared, the most costly costumes were obtained, the most attractive bills were posted and the people were told in large letters that this would be the first production of the opera, although it had been sung twice in another place, the week before. We own to have been possessed of an acute curiosity to view the performance. Our mind was easy about the title-role which we knew was safely entrusted to Miss Fisher, but we were on pins to see and hear the Marasquin and the Mourzouk. We saw and heard both. In fact, we sat out the whole opera, and to say that we were not amused would be a yelling of the truth, because we were intensely amused. It was a delightfully new sensation to see a performance lasting from eight o'clock till eleven, to hear an opera which, of all others, sparkles and bubbles over with melody from beginning to end, rendered by only one person who could sing. Never was the good-nature of the Montreal people so well displayed. They applauded whenever they could, and showed a kindly feeling throughout. In New York, Boston or Chicago, we know that the audience would have exhibited their impatience in a palpable manner. The press of the city was likewise indulgent to a degree, when, if the critics had written as they felt, there would perhaps not have been a second representation. These facts should be remembered by the management when they sometimes feel disposed to complain of both the press and the people. Surely when so great an outlay was made for costumes and other appointments, and so much valuable time was expended in rehearsal, there might have been efforts made to procure a basso and a tenor, or instead of the latter, a second soprano, to personate Marasquin, as the author intended. It would have paid to get professional artists for these two roles. With them and the excellent Miss Fisher, together with the really fine acting and all the magnificent accompaniments, the opera could have been made the most brilliant financial success of the season. It could have "run" for a fortnight or three weeks uninterruptedly. We make these remarks in good part, and as the exponent of the popular feeling heard on every side. There has been so much judgment displayed hitherto in the management of the Academy, that we really regret the present mistake, and trust that it will serve as a salutary lesson.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The current number of the above has an excellent full page cartoon, entitled "Refused Protection." The scene is laid in Dominion Police Station No. 1, Ottawa, and shows Chief MacKenzie reclining complacently in a chair, with his feet on his desk. In a cringing attitude the member for Montreal West stands, but in hand near the door, while Officer Cartwright, standing at a desk, says: "Here's a poor Workman, Chief, says as you told him to apply here for protection." The Chief replies: "I told him no such thing. Put him out! There'd be a fight afore morning" if that fellow was let among them Nova Scotia coal miners inside." Many a laugh will be caused by the engraving entitled "Come Along!"—a German matron pulling the skirts of her good man's coat while he stands entranced, gazing at a statue of the Goddess of Love. The humorous look of the old lady is excellent. There are several engravings of passing events, and the letter-press, original and selected, is unusual, both interesting and instructive.—Montreal Star.

OH, SOON RETURN!

The white sail caught the evening ray,
The wave beneath us seem'd to burn,
When all my weeping love could say
Was, "Oh, soon return!"

SARITA.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER FRASER.
PART I.

She lay stretched on the cool greenward beneath an old oak-tree. Her face, partially upturned to meet the sun-god's kisses, was a marvel of purity.

As her name rang out on the air, the black lashes parted slowly and reluctantly from their resting place, and the girl opened her eyes.

Sarita rose and went towards the house; but as though loth to lose the beautiful outer world, she bent against the casement, with her gaze lingering on the scene.

Within the room her father, the pastor of the small village of Milton, bent over some theological work; while his wife, a wan fragile woman, with a red flush tinging her thin cheeks, nervously paced the floor with an open letter in her hand.

"From Millicent Charlville, to say she will be here to-morrow!" she exclaimed in hurried accents as her daughter's shadow fell across the room.

"So soon!" and Sarita's cheek reflected back a bloom more vivid than that on her mother's. "I am so glad! Are not you?" she asked eagerly.

Millicent Charlville, a penniless, friendless girl—a waif, in truth, cast by ill fortune rudderless on the rough waters of life—was the orphan daughter of Mrs. Conway's only brother, who had been an officer in a colonial regiment, and had fallen a victim to the climate a very few years after his child's birth.

"We do not know what Millicent is like," Mrs. Conway remarked nervously. She was one of those beings that must have a "cross."

"I have a thorough conviction, papa, that Millicent is charming. I am so glad she is coming!" and the girl, in the lightness of her spirits, whirled round in an ad libitum dance; but

before she had accomplished many steps she was firmly pinioned in a pair of strong arms, and a man's face with laughing eyes looked closely into her own.

"There was no need to hear more than the bare intonation of the eight letters to know that Sarita had yielded up every wish of her great passionate heart to the bearer of the name.

"What makes you so gay, Sarita?" she said joyfully, glancing up at him for sympathy in the pleasure she felt; but she was doomed to a lack of sympathy on the subject.

"No sign of gratification at the news was visible on Escourt Eyre's features, and in truth an incipient frown contracted his brow.

"So my society does not satisfy you, Sarita?" he said reproachfully.

In a moment her soul was at his feet. Millicent or a hundred Millicents could weigh not a feather's weight in comparison to a hair's breadth of annoyance to this idol whom she had set up on high to worship all her life, no matter how faulty he might be.

"We do not know what this Miss Charlville is like," he said.

"I cannot say about the condition of her heart, but the condition of her purse is forlorn enough. Millicent is an orphan, Escourt, and unless we had invited her here, she would have been forced to go out as a governess to earn her daily bread.

"Is she suffering in pocket, or has any one been wicked enough to blight her young heart?" Escourt asked laughingly.

"I cannot say about the condition of her heart, but the condition of her purse is forlorn enough. Millicent is an orphan, Escourt, and unless we had invited her here, she would have been forced to go out as a governess to earn her daily bread.

"You are an angel!" he whispered, as he pressed an ardent kiss on the unresisting red lips of his betrothed.

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"Cupid and I are sworn enemies. No fear of my falling a prey to any one's charms, so the Dowager Lady Eyre may rest content."

"How sweet are looks that ladies bend On whom their favours fall! For them I battle till the end, To save from shame and thrall. But all my heart is drawn above, My knees are bowed in crypt and shrine: I never felt the kiss of love, Nor maiden's hand mine!"

Estcourt spouted mockingly. A red spot burnt more deeply on Sir Arthur's cheeks as he listened.

"That is quite true," he said quietly, and with grave eyes that silenced his brother's remarks. "Is the new-comer your cousin, Sarita?"

"Somehow her discourse with her brother-in-law elcet was usually limited to monosyllables. In spite of the efforts she made to conquer it, she could never throw off completely a species of constraint in which his presence wrapped her, although she admired and liked him more than any man she had seen in her life, save Estcourt.

"We lead so peaceful and primitive an existence in this paradise of Milton, that it would be a pity for a serpent to crawl in among the Eden flowers. Not that I mean to insinuate Miss Charlville is an *anguis in herba*," Sir Arthur observed with a laugh.

"It is a shame to allow oneself to be prejudiced. I daresay Miss Charlville is both beautiful and charming," Estcourt flashed out in a hot impetuous way that was habitual to him.

"The picture he had conjured up was yet present to his mind, and, unknown to himself, the original had created an interest within him. But Sarita, tired perhaps of champaignship, kept a dead silence, wondering to herself whether Estcourt's belief would be realised.

A tall girl with magnificent shoulders and a slight supple waist, soft silky hair of a russet brown, with golden gleams athwart it, crowning her dainty head; a face simply perfect, with pure pink and white tints and small straight features, and almond-shaped eyes of the deepest gray looking out dreamily on the world.

This was Millicent Charlville, the homeless and friendless waif, the would-be governess. Her face was a fortune in itself.

In point of beauty Estcourt's belief was fully realised. Would he find her "charming" as well? Sarita questioned her heart sorrowfully.

She was utterly free from all pettiness of feeling—envy, malice, and all uncharitableness found no place in her breast—but she was human, and she was desperately in love.

Involuntarily her spirit sank as she noted the marvellous hair, the bewitching gray eyes, that were to be under Estcourt's gaze and undoubted approval day after day in the familiar routine of country life.

Sarita was not vain, and, in comparison with Millicent, her own swarthy attractions grew dreadfully mean and despicable. Millicent's style, too, was irreproachable as far as refinement went; though to Sarita, born and brought up like a wild-flower, the sweetness and freedom of nature untrammelled by social doctrines and ignorance of the *convenances*, her cousin seemed slightly *maunière* and a shade artificial in her voice.

Millicent had taken off her simple travelling garb, and donned a white dress, fresh and flowing, and passed a deep-violet ribbon through her hair, when she went into the drawing-room and sat down by the window during the interval before tea.

It was superb July weather, bright and sultry, and an errant sunbeam lit up her face, tinted like a rich damask rose, when Estcourt's gaze burst upon her. Sarita watched the expression of his eyes with a beating heart, and the study was unsatisfactory; for she turned away with a pallid face and a stifled sigh to Sir Arthur, who stood near, looking cool and imperturbable to the charms that had called up a vivid colour to his brother's dark cheek.

In a little while Estcourt, oblivious of Sarita's claims, devoted himself assiduously to the fair waif's material requirements, while she thanked him with languid eyes and wonderfully modulated tones.

In reality Millicent's voice was thin and metallic, but she had schooled it into the softness of silver bells.

"Is she not beautiful, Arthur?" Sarita whispered with an irrepressible falter in her cheeks.

"Not to my thinking. I hate those pink-and-white dolls," he answered curtly. The falter in Sarita's voice had hurt him like a knife-thrust. She was his lie.

Since she was a child she had grown nearer and dearer daily to his heart, and the bitterest hour he had known was that in which Estcourt had acknowledged that he loved Sarita, and that the love was returned.

If Estcourt had been different from what he was—if he had possessed a little of stability—Sir Arthur would have yielded up the girl he so dearly loved with less regret; but he knew his brother's character so well, its fickleness and its weakness, that he trembled for Sarita's future. And now, as he marked Estcourt's undisguised admiration for Millicent Charlville, he felt both contempt and anger for the unstable, selfish spirit that could deliberately wound a loving trusting heart for the sake of self-gratification.

A gratification of the senses, too—for it was through his eyes only that Millicent had fascinated him and detained him at her side all that first evening—the longest, most dreary evening that Sarita had ever spent; and when it came to a close, she could barely repress a shudder as a conventional kiss, light and unmeaning, fell on her cheek from Millicent's perfect lips.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE will shortly commence a new serial story in Temple Bar.

MR. SALA, who has been dangerously ill, has much improved in health during the last few weeks.

A translation of Schleicher's work on the German language, "Die deutsche Sprache," is being prepared.

MADAME DE LA RAMÉ, better known to readers of sensational fiction as "Ouida," has, it is said, been lately married to a Russian gentleman.

MR. THOROLD ROGERS has in the press "Epistles, Satires, and Epigrams," the first two adapted from Horace and Juvenal, but entirely modernised.

WE have to report the death of Lady Chatterton. She was the author of many novels, poems, and books of travel in Ireland, the Pyrenees, &c. She also wrote a Life of Admiral Lord Gambier.

THE St. James's Magazine for March contains an original sonnet by Shelley. It is said to be in the poet's own handwriting, and forms one of a series of Shelley MSS. in the possession of Mr. Townsend Mayer.

It is said there is a probability of Sir Archibald Alison's autobiography seeing the light shortly. It contains keen and discriminating criticisms on many of the historian's literary and political contemporaries.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has undertaken to edit for the University Press all the sacred books of the world, except the Bible and the Chinese Scriptures, which last will be allotted to the eminent sinologue, Dr. Legge, who is to be the first occupant of the Chinese chair at Oxford.

ONE of the French academicians, Count Louis de Carné, died the other day. He was a contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes, a follower of Guizot in thought and style, and, when elected to the Academy in 1858, was considered to be worthy of the distinction from the value of his works on political history.

THE Marchioness of Salisbury is a contributor to the Quarterly Review, the recent article on "Barnet House" being hers. It is some time since her ladyship, as Lady Robert Cecil, ceased her connection with the Saturday Review, to which she used to contribute some of those caustic articles on the follies of the day to which that journal owes its first reputation for satire.

A relic of the conquest of Great Britain by the Romans has been brought before the Paris Académie des Inscriptions. A Latin inscription recording the triumph of the Emperor Claudius over the Britons and the taking of Caractacus has been found engraved on a stone in the wall of the ancient Circus in Asia Minor, and the copy brought to France. Claudius is here designated as *Vindex Libertatis*.

ARTISTIC.

THE well-known Austrian sculptor, Franz Molnitzky, died recently. In Vienna his works are ranked among the best productions of modern sculpture.

MEISSONIER'S "Charge de Quirassiers, 1807," purchased by Mr. A. T. Stewart, for sixty thousand dollars, has been photographed in Paris, and copies are to be found at Schaus's Gallery.

A London house has just successfully cast a bronze statue, eight and a half feet high, of Dr. Livingstone, which is to be erected in Edinburgh. In one hand the great missionary holds a Bible; in the other an axe.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, the Assyrian explorer, has started for the East to renew his explorations. He proceeds first to Constantinople next to Alexandria, and thence he will, perhaps, take a different route to the interior from that he has formerly followed.

THE proprietor of Meissonier's picture called "Eighteen Hundred and Fourteen," is M. de la Haute, who paid \$5,000 francs for it. A picture dealer recently offered 200,000 francs for the painting, but M. de la Haute replied that he would not sell for less than 250,000 francs for himself and 50,000 francs for M. Meissonier.

MR. RUSKIN spoke in rather complimentary terms of a young artist's work. He made a remark to the effect that he would have to go through the valley of humiliation before reaching the mountains of beauty. He meant himself, of course, not the young artist, but the young artist, wrote to Mr. Ruskin saying that he greatly valued the advice of so eminent a critic, and that he would be highly delighted to know what this phrase actually meant. Mr. Ruskin's reply was to take a tumbler, place it bottom upwards, put half a dozen cherries round the tumbler, and send him a water-colour sketch of this subject; then he would tell him his meaning. The artist did as he bid (cherries are not to be had for love or money), and sent the sketch. Mr. Ruskin returned the sketch, asking why the shadow of cherry number six had been made broader than the shadow of cherry number five, whereas it ought to have been narrower? The ingenious painter humbly replied that he had eaten the shadow first, before the cherry.

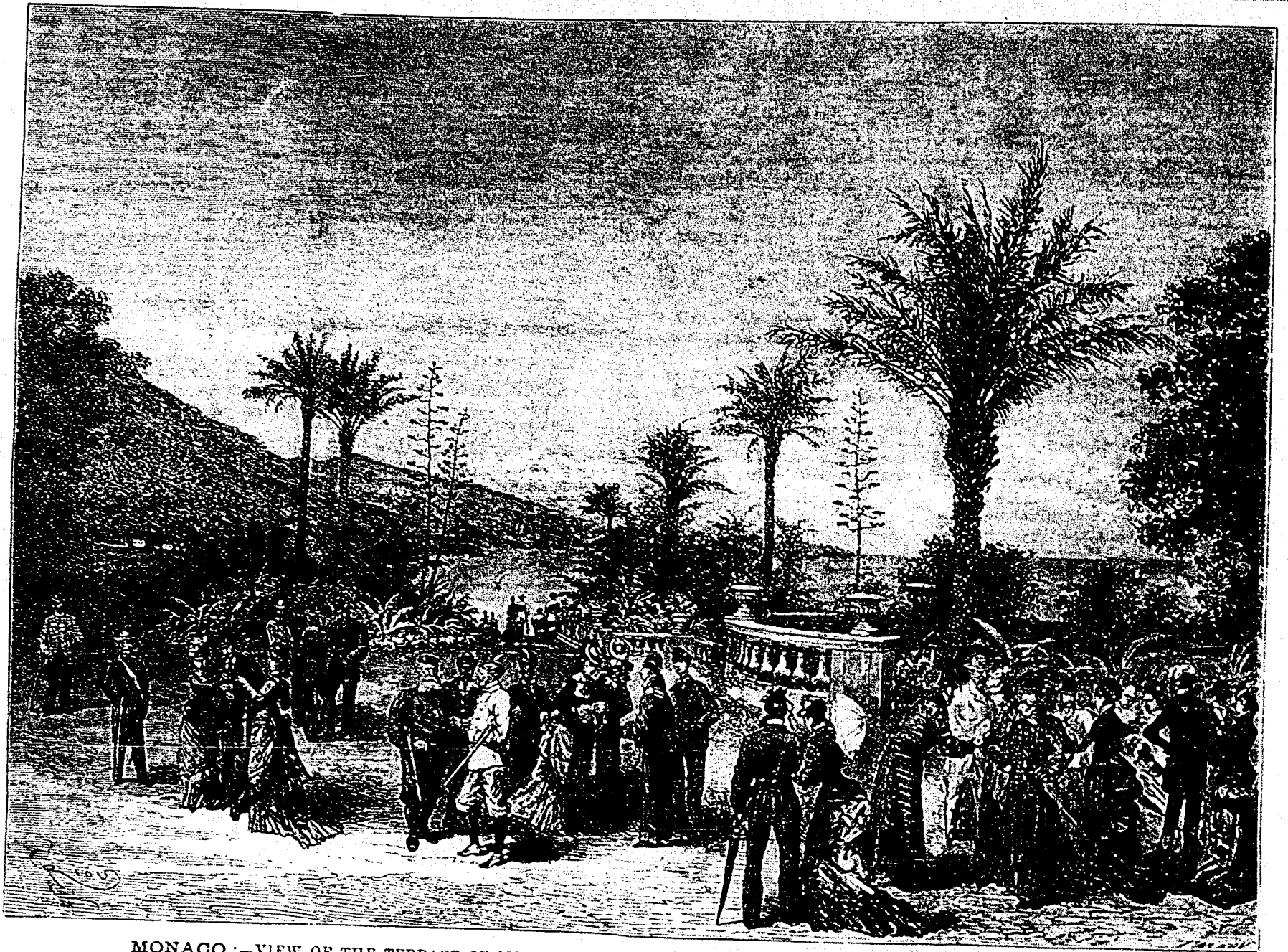
HUMOROUS.

THE man who painted Patience as a healthy-looking female perched on a chunk of sandstone, never saw an editor chewing the end of a pencil, whilst three compositors stood in the back-ground yelling for copy.

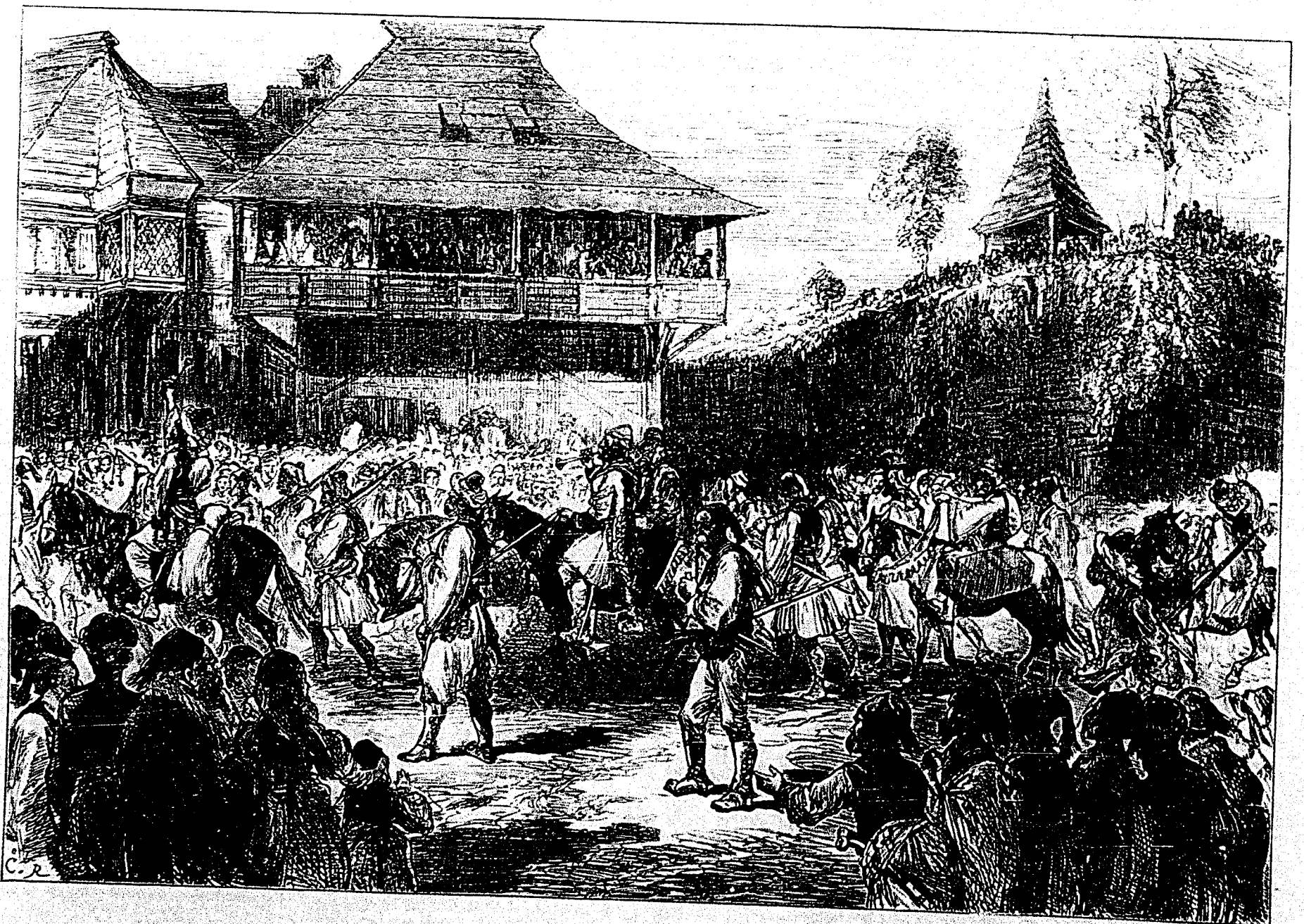
FRANK BEARD, the artist, while at dinner recently, was told of a man in Nassau street with three hands. "How is that?" asked Beard. "He's got a little behind-hand," was the reply. "You are a more extraordinary man," was the reply, "for you have two heads; you have a head of your own, and you've got a head of me."

A French doctor many years ago, advertised a cosmetic—the "bain of one thousand flowers." It finally got him into court, charged with swindling the purchaser, because it would be impossible to collect and combine the odor of "one thousand flowers." But the witty Frenchman with a ready smile, put them down with the reply, "Honey"—which was one of the ingredients in the "bain."

ANCIENT pomological prophets are prone to prognosticate that sleek is productive of an excellent fruit crop. Let us, therefore, be thankful. As we cress the pavement with the back of our head, let us reflect that it is all for the good of the peaches, and as we luminate the terminal of our spinal column on the icy hummocks of the street, let us rise and shout "bully for the apple prospects." There is a hidden blessing in all things where there is not an apparent one, philosophy teaches.



MONACO :—VIEW OF THE TERRACE OF MONTE-CARLO, DURING THE INTERNATIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.



HERZEGOVINA :—ARRIVAL OF A COLUMN OF DACHI-BAZOUKS AT MOSTAR.

CLEVER CHILDREN.

An exceptionally sharp and intelligent child is acceptable to most teachers, who feel that they have in it material which, if properly handled, cannot fail to do them justice. They know very well, therefore, that it is worth their while to devote a great deal of care and attention to it, while, on the other hand, they are perfectly assured that a dull child will not, apparently at any rate, repay the labour which may be bestowed upon it. This being so it is, perhaps, natural that many teachers are led to neglect dull scholars to the profit of bright ones. At the same time it is certain that those teachers who do this fail to appreciate the importance and responsibility of their office, and are guilty of manifest injustice. Moreover, though it is true that dull children suffer when they are neglected, it is by no means sure that the majority of bright children repay, permanently, the extraordinary time and attention which are bestowed upon them. It is a significant fact that a large number of brilliant boys develop into the reverse of brilliant men, while many are injured in health, if they do not positively break down. The reason of this is that they are pressed beyond their powers by teachers who are anxious to establish reputations, and who, in their desire to make their pet scholars shine, render the latter's existence a joyless one. Nor is the fault all the teacher's, upon the shoulders of certain parents themselves resting a good deal of blame on account of the mischief that is being wrought. These parents second the efforts of the injudicious teachers by keeping their children grinding at the mill when they ought to be indulging in those exercises and recreations which, while strengthening their physical nature, would also do no little good to their minds. Such injudicious persons can see the



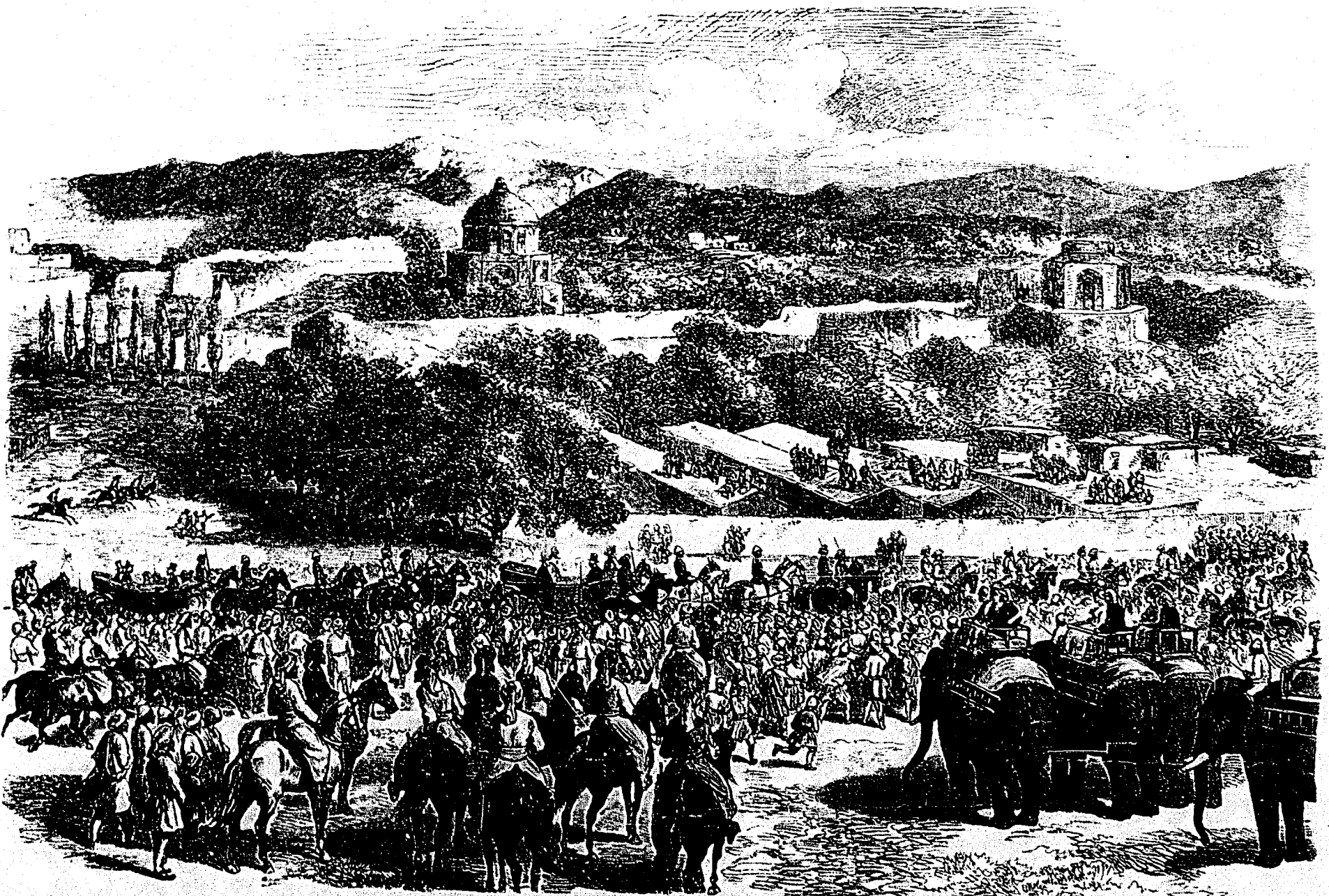
THE WARY OLD FISHERMAN, AND THE LOOSE FISH.

"I have caught some queer fish in my time, but I am afraid that my hon. friend...

is too loose a fish for me ever to catch."—(Vide Sir John A MacDonald's speech of Feb. 29.)

cheeks of their children paling, and their bearing continually displaying weariness and lassitude, but, in the hope of causing the unhappy youngsters to win an empty honour, they pause not. Perhaps, the honour is won; the children are flattered; and the teachers are advertised. But at what cost is all this done? The parents have the mortification of seeing the children, after they have reached a certain point, come to a sudden stand-still, while slower travellers pass them and push onward, and of learning that a great deal of what the children have been crammed with is positively useless. Moreover, the children are, in not a few cases, rendered incapable of original thought, their receptive organs being fostered at the expense of more useful ones. Many, no doubt, rise superior to the depressing influence to which they are subjected, but even of these a large proportion abandon their studies upon the first opportunity, and even look back with disgust upon their days, and regard with aversion all that pertains to learning. It would, then, be well if parents and teachers treated children as children, remembering that it is unwise in the extreme to place severe strains upon minds before they have become matured.

Now, most teachers teach in order that they may live. It is, therefore, natural that they should avail themselves of any opportunity to advertise their merits. In the competitive examinations for children which have become so common of late years they see a means of advertising themselves; and so long as the same bears the stamp of public approval they will readily have recourse to it. Perhaps if people would cease to believe that the teacher, whose pet pupils shine most brilliantly at these competitive examinations, is the best teacher, the cramming system would fall somewhat into disrepute.



INDIA:—AN EXCURSION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE ENVIRONS OF BENARES.

SAD WISDOM—FOUR YEARS OLD.

Well, but some time I will be dead;
Then you will love me, too!
Ah! mouth so wise for mouth so red.

Here, take this one poor bird to hold,
Take this long kiss and last;
Love cannot loosen one fixed fold

Oh, tears and tears and foolish tears,
Dropped on a grave somewhere!
Does not the child laugh in my ears

Oh, world with your wet face above
One veil of dust, thick-drawn!
Oh, weird voice of the hopeless dove

MRS. S. M. B. PLATT.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STREETS OF QUEBEC.

By the Author of "Album du Touriste, &c."

(Continued from our last.)

"You never tread upon them but you set
Your feet about some ancient history."

The plot was to strangle Champlain, pillage the
warehouse and afterwards betake themselves to
the Spanish and Basques vessels, lying at Tadou-

But the brave Captain Testu, the preserver of
Champlain and of Quebec,—what became of
him?—Champlain has done him the honor of

The most spacious, the most remarkable of these
substantial vaults of French construction, are
those which now belong to the Estate Poston on

During the siege of 1759, we notice in Dupont's
Journal, "that the Lower Town was a complete
mass of smoking ruins; on the 8th August, it

One hundred and sixty seven burnt houses
would create many gaps. We know the locality
on which stood the warehouse of M. Perrault,

It is on record that Champlain, after his return
to Quebec in 1633, "had taken care to refit a
battery which he had planted on a level with

in so doing, he made them a grant "of a portion
of the lot of ground (emplacement) situated in
front of the site on which, is now planted the

Here then we have the origin of the Napoleon
wharf and a very distinct mention of Saint Peter
street. The building erected near this site was

In this street also stood the house of M.
George Allsopp, the head of the opposition in
Governor Cranmah's Council, &c. His neighbor

In this street also, existed the warehouse of
M. Cugnet, the lessee of the Domaine of La-

We must not confound, (as M. Brunet had
done before M. Bureau), the Napoleon Wharf
with the Queen's Wharf, the property of Mr.

G. Bellet, M. P., resided on the property of
Mr. Cheminard, at the corner of St. Peter and
Sous le Fort streets. In the space between the

The old Custom House was built on this site
towards 1833. The Cal de Sac recalls "the
first chapel which served as a Parish Church at

Nothing less than an urgent necessity to pro-
vide the public with a convenient market-place,
and to the small coasting steamers, suitable

How many saucy Frigates and Admirals,
of the British Navy, have made fast their
boats at the steps of this wharf! Jacques Cartier,

(1) M. de Laval, in 1661, described the city, as follows:
"Quebecum vulgo in superiorum dividitur et inferiorum
urbem. In inferiore sunt portus, adousa navium

Richard Montgomery, with his two Aides de
Camp Cheeseman and McPherson, received their
death blow during a violent snow storm about

A little to the West is Cap Blanc, inhabited
by a small knot of French Canadians and some
Irish; near by, there was launched in 1673, the

Champlain street stretches nearly to Cap
Rouge, a distance of six miles. During the
winter, the most marked incidents which take

Among the streets of Quebec, the most cele-
brated in our annals by reason of the incidents
which attach themselves, we may name the

This still narrower pathway "of which we
have just spoken, rejoices in the name "Ruelle
des Chiens" (Dog Lane); so it is called by the

As, in certain passes of the Alps, a watchman
no doubt stood at either extremity of this pass,
armed with a speaking-trumpet, to give notice

Adventurous tourists who there risk them-
selves in the sunny days of July, have found
themselves bewildered at sight of the wonders

(1) In 1694, "Mountain" street which, as reported by
L'abbé Laverdiere, had borrowed its name from an in-
dividual named "Lamontagne" who resided on its com-

Bonaparte, all, all, it is said, took their leave of
Quebec without having visited that interesting
locality, "la Ruelle des Chiens," probably un-

A number of dead bodies lay strewn in the
vicinity; these were carried to the Seminary.
Ample details of the incidents of this glorious

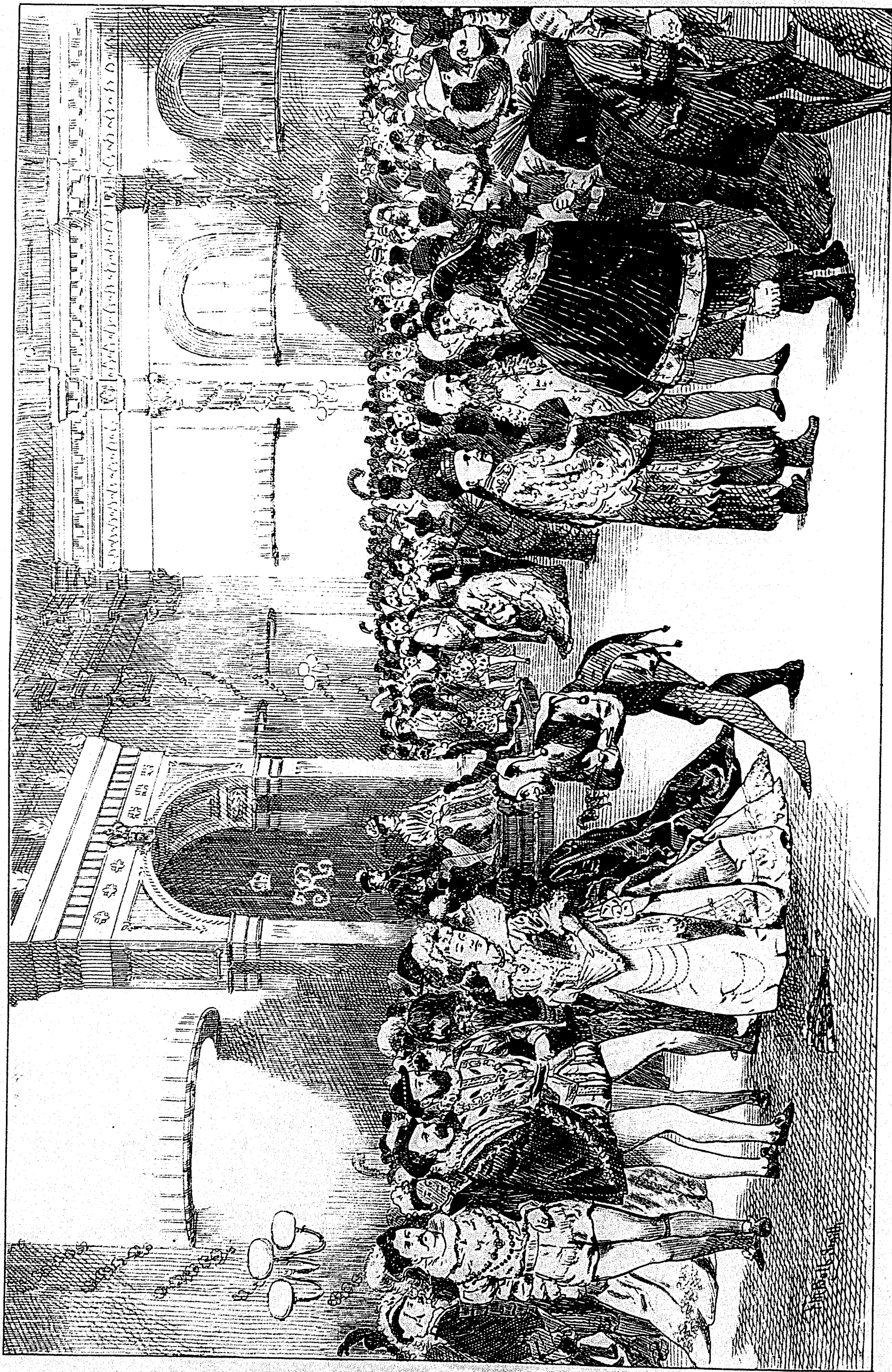
Saint Paul street does not appear on the plan
of the City of Quebec of 1669, reproduced by the
Abbe Parillon. This quarter of the Lower Town

The modern system of drainage was, at
that period, almost unknown in our good City.
The Asiatic scourge in that year decimated the

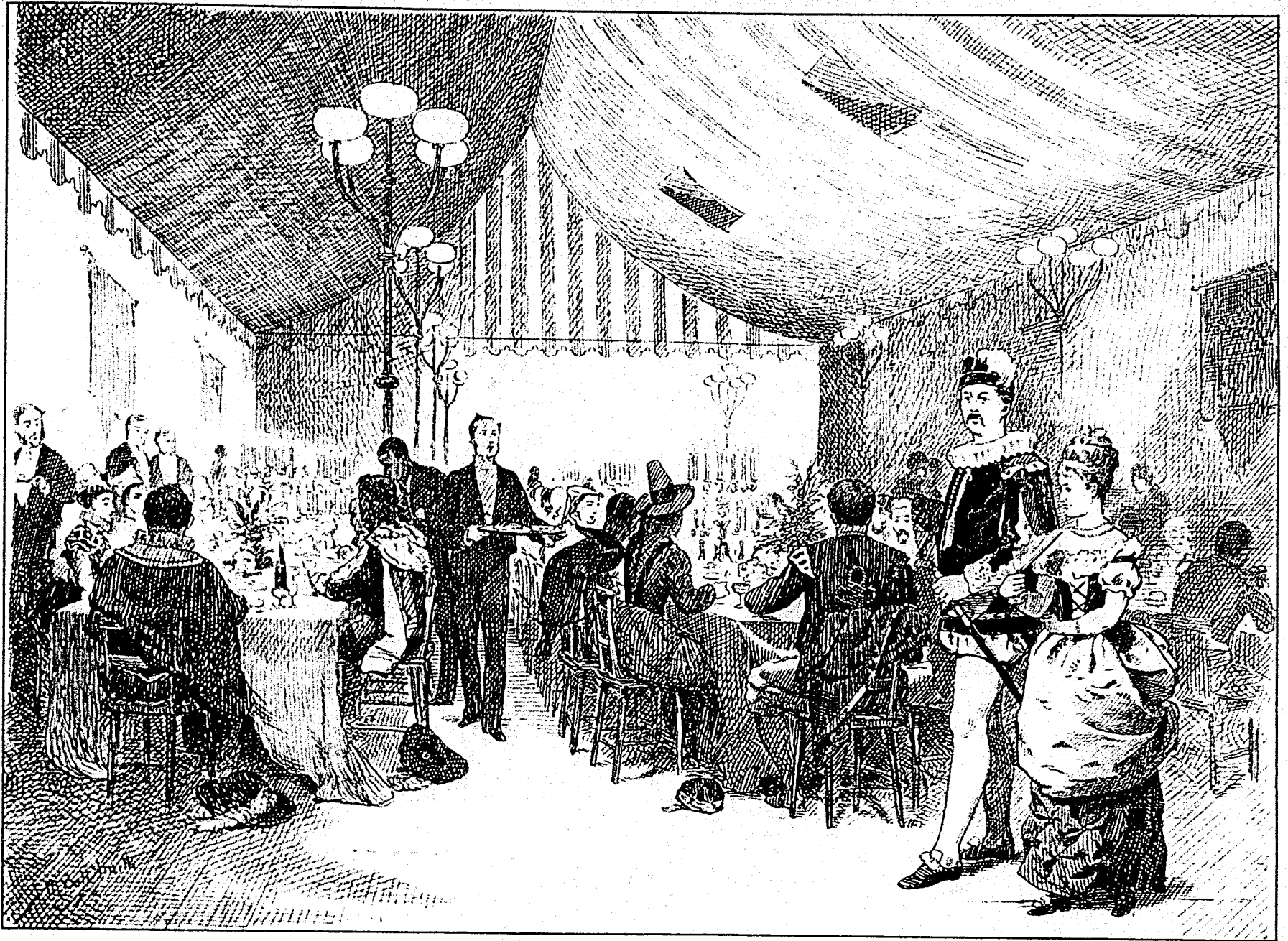
The Fief Saull au Matlot, which at present
belongs to the Seminary, was granted to G.
Hébert on the 4th February 1623, the title of

The extension of commerce at the commence-
ment of the present century, and the increase
of population rendered it strongly desirable

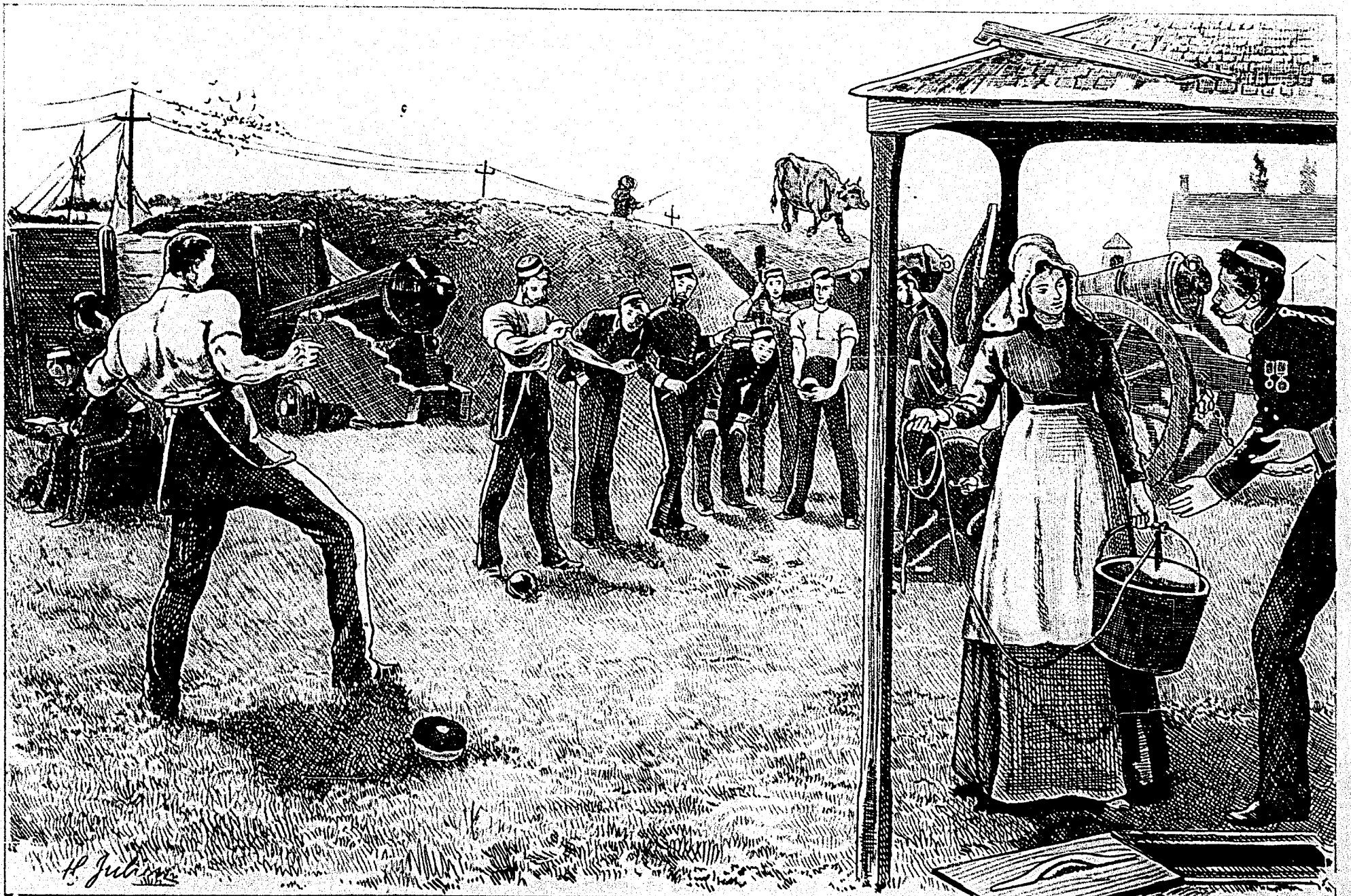
(1) Opened by the Honorable Mathew Bell, in 1841.



OTTAWA.—FANCY BALL GIVEN AT RIDEAU HALL BY LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN.—DRAWN BY F. M. BELL SMITH



OTTAWA :—THE SUPPER ROOM AT RIDEAU HALL ON THE NIGHT OF THE FANCY BALL.—DRAWN BY F. M. BELL SMITH.



TORONTO :—A SKETCH IN THE OLD FORT.

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OUR CENTENNIAL STORY.

THE BASTONNAIS.

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK II.

THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

V.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Suddenly a singular movement was observed among the American troops, and silence fell upon the eager multitudes who lined the ramparts.

A trumpeter stepped forward, followed by a tall young officer dressed in the uniform of a rifleman.

The sight of this handkerchief explained the whole movement.

"A summons to surrender!" was the word that passed along the Continental ranks, and nearly everybody laughed.

"A flag of truce!" exclaimed the crowds on the ramparts of the city, and their curiosity was excited as to the purport of the contemplated parley.

The officer with the trumpeter advanced rapidly over the vacant ground which lay between their line of battle and the walls of Quebec.

"What a handsome fellow it is," said Zulma to Pauline.

The girls were in an excellent position for observing all that took place, and were so interested that even the timid Pauline forgot her anxieties about her father.

"Do you mean the trumpeter?" "O, he is well enough. But I mean the officer who bears the flag."

The two friends were discussing this point when their attention was arrested by a movement at the gate almost beneath them.

"It cannot be," exclaimed Pauline. "Yes, it is no other," replied Zulma with a laugh.

"Roderick!" "Yes, and no better choice could have been made. A handsome loyalist against a handsome rebel. But there is a disparity of age."

"Hardly." "I beg your pardon. Our tall, beautiful rebel is hardly twenty-one, I am sure, while your Lieutenant, Pauline, is more mature."

It was indeed Roderick Hardinge who had been commissioned to go forward and meet the American messenger. As he neared him, the two young officers bowed politely to each other and exchanged the military salute.

"I presume, sir, that you have been detailed to meet me here," said the Continental. "I have that honor, sir," responded Roderick.

"And to receive my message." "I beg your pardon, sir, but I regret to say that I have instructions not to receive any message whatever."

"But Colonel Arnold demands a parley according to the usages of war."

"I am sorry sir, that I cannot argue the point. My orders are to inform you that the commandant of the garrison of Quebec does not desire to have any communication with the commander of the Continental force."

"But, sir, this—"

"Excuse me, we are both soldiers. We have done our duty and I beg to salute you."

Lieutenant Hardinge bowed and retreated a step or two. The flag-bearer looked perplexed for a moment at this turn of affairs, but recovered

ing his self-possession, returned the bow, wheeled about and, followed by the trumpeter, started at long strides over the plain.

An universal tumult arose. Both parties were aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. The Americans, seeing the insult which had been offered to their messenger, could scarcely contain themselves within the ranks.

Presently there was the report of a fire-arm, and a puff of pale blue smoke floated over the edge of the wall. If there was excitement before, there was uproar and consternation now.

"What has happened?" she asked. "Is the battle going to begin? Let us hasten away. And Roderick—where is he?"

"Safe within the gate," exclaimed Zulma bending forward, with a keen nervous movement, and pointing in front of her. "But the American is not so safe. He has been fired at. The laws of war have been violated. See, he is the only one who is calm. He walks proudly along, without even turning his head. There is the hero. He is shot at as if he were a dog, in violation of the all civilized usages. Yet is he nobler than any of those who pretend to regard the Americans as unworthy of human treatment."

The Americans could hardly maintain their discipline. If the troops had been allowed their way, they would have rushed headlong against the walls to avenge the insult. But fortunately the officers succeeded in calming them.

The army contented itself with a last yell of defiance and fell back, partially deploying to the left so as to occupy the main road leading from the country to the city. Arnold was bitterly disappointed. His summons for surrender was a characteristic bit of impudence, as we have seen, not so much on account of the summons itself, as of the threats and other terms of rhodomontade in which it was couched.

On the other hand, the citizens of Quebec were jubilant. It was a first trial of strength and the garrison had not failed. It was the first time the terrible Bastonnais were seen by the inhabitants and they did not inspire any terror. Roderick Hardinge pretty well interpreted the general feeling in a conversation which he held that same afternoon with Pauline and Zulma. The latter had argued that the flag of truce should have been received.

(To be continued.)

THE Premium Engraving, The Three Graces, advertised in another column, is one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures to produce the slightest type of loveliness in pure womanhood.

HEARTH AND HOME.

IDLENESS.—Idleness is the nursery of crime. It is a prolific germ of which all rank and poisonous vices are the fruits. It is the source of temptation. It is the field where "the enemy sow tares while the men sleep."

ILL-NATURE.—There cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures nor sensible of doing them to others.

SELF-DISCIPLINE.—It is not the man who has seen the most, or read the most, who can do the most; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts.

IMAGINATION AND FANCY.—Imagination is central; fancy, superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which a great part of life lives. The lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, complexion of the maid.

PLAIN TRUTH.—In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed.

To BREAK UP Colds, Fevers, Inflammatory and Bilious attacks, take a full cathartic dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets when the attack first comes on, and follow with two or three Pellets each day until a perfect cure is effected.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. T. W., Halifax, N. S.—Solution of Problem No. 58 received. Correct. Also solution of Problem No. 60. Correct.

W. A., Montreal—Letter and correct solution of Problem No. 61, received.

We are always glad to have the opinions of our Correspondents, especially when given in the kind manner in which you write. It is true, we must have specimens of Canadian Chess, as our object is to promote a love of the game among all classes.

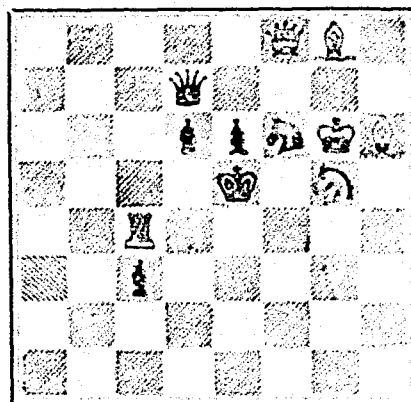
a youthful aspirant of our own Province. We insert in our Column one of the games of the Canadian Correspondence Tourney which is just being brought to a close.

A Chess match by telegraph between Kingston and Belleville was begun on Tuesday, the 29th of the last month. The contest, we learn, was a contest of three individual games. The players on the part of Kingston were Messrs. W. R. Mingaye, R. Burns and F. P. Betts; and Belleville was represented by Messrs. W. F. Jones, D. F. Wallace and A. S. Terwilliger.

PROBLEM No. 62.

By Mr. J. G. FINCH.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME #110.

Played between Messrs. Henderson and Head, being one of the games of the Canadian Correspondence Tourney.

SCOTT'S GAMBIT.

WHITE.—(Mr. Henderson.) BLACK.—(Mr. Head.)

- 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th B to B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd Q to K B 3rd
6. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
7. P takes P Kt takes Q P
8. Kt takes Kt Q takes Q
9. Q to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
10. Kt takes Q Castles
11. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Kt to K 4th Kt to Kt 3rd
13. R to K Kt sq P takes Kt
14. Kt takes R R to K sq
15. B to K 3rd Kt takes P
16. Castles R takes Kt
17. Kt takes Kt P to Kt 3rd
18. B to K R 6th R takes B
19. K R to K sq B to Kt 2nd
20. R takes R P to Q 4th
21. R to K 7th R to Kt sq
22. R takes Q B P P to B 5th
23. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q 5th
24. R to K 7th R to Q sq
25. B takes P P to Q sq
26. K to Q 2nd Resigns

GAME #511.

Played by telegraph some time ago between Messrs. Ascher and Sanderson, the former of the Montreal, and the latter of the Quebec Club.

WHITE.—(Mr. Sanderson.) BLACK.—(Mr. Ascher.)

PATERSON'S DEFENCE.

- 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd K Kt to B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
4. P takes P P to K 5th
5. K Kt to K 5th K B to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 4th Castles
7. Q B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
8. B to K R 4th Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to Q B 5th B takes Kt
10. P takes B Kt takes P
11. Q to Q 4th Q takes B
12. B takes Kt B to K Kt 5th
13. Q takes Kt Q R to K sq
14. Castles B to K B 6th
15. K to R sq Q takes P (ch)
16. P takes B R to K 4th
17. K to Kt sq R to K Kt 4th (ch)
18. Q takes B P R takes Q (ch)
19. Q to K Kt 3rd P to K 6th
20. R P takes R P to K 7th
21. Kt to Q B 3rd R to K sq
22. K R to K sq Q takes Q P
23. Kt to Q B 2nd Q to K B 6th
24. Kt to K 3rd Q to Q sq
25. Q R to B 2nd Q to Q 6th
26. Q R to Q R 2nd R to Q 8th
27. Kt to K Kt 2nd Resigns

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 61.

- WHITE. BLACK
1. Q to K Kt 2nd P to Q 2nd
2. Kt mates
If Black plays any other move Queen mates.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 60.

- WHITE. BLACK
1. R to Q B 5th (ch) R takes R
2. P to Q B 4th (ch) R takes P (A)
3. P takes R mate (A)
2. (A) P takes P (en passant)
3. Kt to Q R 3rd—mate

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 60.

(BY PION.)

- WHITE. BLACK
K at K sq K at K R 4th
R at Kt Kt 3rd Pawns at K R 3rd
B at K 7th And K B 3rd
Pawns at K B 5th
And K 4th
White to play and mate in four moves.

The Governor General's Fancy Ball.

There never was so splendid a ball on this side of the Atlantic as that given by Their Excellencies on the 23rd ult. Indeed, well qualified habitués of the "sunny side of Pall Mall," the Bois and the Prado have given judgment that it has not often been excelled even where silks and satins are more indigenous to the soil, than in this young Canada of ours.

As for preparation; there has been one long golden glorious harvest reaped by tradesmen during the past three months, and many a hungry slender purse has found itself most satisfactorily filled by deft fingers working in silks and satins and velvets, to say nothing of leather and collation. Indeed in the present "tightness" of things monetary the Ball has been a perfect god-send to tradesmen and sempstresses innumerable.

The issue of some fifteen hundred invitations gathered together from all parts of the known and unknown world, over eight hundred celebrities of the most celebrated, lions of the most lionine, such as would have completely gratified even the aspiring mind of Mrs. Leo Hunter of "expiring frog" memory. Poetry, History and Fiction had been ransacked to supply the general need of a "good character" and the effect, when at about nine o'clock, the great Ball room began to fill, was such as few present had witnessed before.

The noble proportions of the splendid room, with its exquisitely delicate tints of coloring on ceiling and walls, were brought out to their fullest extent by hundreds of wax candles grouped tastefully round the sides, in addition to the ordinary light afforded by gas chandeliers and brackets. Festoons of roses hung in graceful curves round the pillars from the floor to the ceiling, while at the far end of the room stood, on a dais of three crimson steps, the throne, surmounted by an imperial crown.

Through the middle of this great chamber with its bright gathering of all nations and all ages, a passage was kept by double silken cords, and at 9:30 a band, stationed near the private part of the house, began a march which was taken up by that in the ball-room itself, and the following procession entered and passed through to the foot of the throne.

PROCESSION.

- Mr. Hamilton, A.D.C., Captain Ward, A.D.C.
Mr. Kimber, (Black Hat),
Lady Helen Blackwood, Viscount Clandeboye,
His Excellency, Her Excellency,
Hon. Terence Blackwood, (Pages),
Master A. Littleton,
Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Hingston,
Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Bierstadt,
Major-General Selby Smyth,
Capt. Selby Smyth, A.D.C., Major Hamilton,
Col. the Hon. E. Littleton, Hon. Mrs. Littleton,
Mr. Russell Stephenson, Mrs. Russell Stephenson,
Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. J. Kidd,
Mr. F. A. Dixon, Mr. St. L. Herbert.

A few moments sufficed to group the members composing it round the dais, and then the opening bars of "God Save the Queen" were played, and the ball began. Perhaps at no subsequent period of the evening was a more striking scene presented than at this moment, the only one of repose the night afforded. The artistic disposition of the Vice-Royal party, with the richness and beauty of their dresses, accurate in every detail, made a picture of the living likeness of the age represented. His Excellency's costume, though very rich, was perhaps the plainest in the room; but the good taste that marked its selection made his plain black and gold-clad figure the more distinctively the figure there. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, entering fully into the fun of the evening, while sustaining the natural dignity of his bearing, a happy combination which has won for him golden opinions both from the grave and the gay. The Countess in whom the charm of youth is blended with that of maturity, looked, as was more than once remarked, the prettiest woman in the room, while her magnificent dress showed to advantage the graceful figure which has so often won compliment and admiration for its charming owner. Their Excellencies' three eldest children, whose childish grace and handsome dresses added to the interest of the scene, sat at the foot of the throne; while the rest of the group was composed of visitors to the Hall and members of the staff. The state quadrille was then formed and danced as follows:

FIRST QUADRILLE.

- His Excellency, Her Excellency,
Major-General Selby Smyth, Hon. Mrs. Littleton,
Major Hamilton, Mrs. Hingston,
Mr. Stephenson, Mrs. Bierstadt,
Col. the Hon. E. Littleton, Mrs. K. Stephenson,
Miss Morris, Captain Ward, A.D.C.,
Miss Macdonald, Mr. F. Hamilton, A.D.C.,
Viscount Clandeboye, Lady Helen Blackwood.

And the ball fairly began.

Towards the middle of the evening a second state quadrille was danced, the following comprising the set:

SECOND QUADRILLE.

- His Excellency, Her Excellency,
Major-General Selby Smyth, Mrs. Hingston,
Mr. J. Kidd, Hon. Mrs. Littleton,
Mr. W. R. Baker, Mrs. Bierstadt,
Mr. St. L. Herbert, Mrs. K. Stephenson,
Capt. Selby Smyth, A.D.C., Miss Macdonald,
Mr. F. A. Dixon, Miss Morris,
Viscount Clandeboye, Lady Helen Blackwood.

Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the dancing of certain "singing quadrilles" and a valse, the music of which was supplied by the dancers themselves, supported by the accompaniment of a piano. This novelty was in the form of nursery rhymes, very ingeniously and sweetly harmonized by Mr. F. W. Mills, composer of the operetta "The Mayor of St. Brieux,"

performed with such success at Her Excellency's theatricals last year. These musical rhymes are, we understand, being now published, and will doubtless become "the fashion." The effect was extremely sweet and graceful. The following is the list of the participants:

LADIES TAKING PART IN SINGING QUADRILLE.

- Miss Bethune, Miss Cockburn,
Mrs. Corbett, The Misses Drummond,
Mrs. Forrest, Miss F. Fellowes,
Mrs. Kingsford, Mrs. More,
Mrs. Mills, Miss Foster,
Miss Powell, Mrs. Patterson,
Miss Skelton, Miss Willis.

The gentlemen who took part in the same were:

- Mr. J. A. Clayton, Colonel the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton,
Mr. A. J. Duffy, Mr. N. McLean,
Mr. M. K. Dunlevie, Mr. G. H. Major,
Mr. F. Goudreau, Mr. J. Plummer,
Mr. E. Gingers, Mr. Russell Stephenson,
Mr. E. Hallamore, Mr. L. Waters,
Mr. W. Hinsworth, Jr., Mr. G. White,
Dr. Lynn.

The following is the list of His Excellency's partners through the evening:

- Her Excellency, Miss Macpherson,
Mrs. Hingston, Mrs. Scott,
Miss Bethune, Mrs. Stephenson,
Miss Morris, Miss Bennett,
Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Littleton,
Mrs. Bierstadt, Miss Macdonald,
Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Vail,
Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Burpee.

The ball having fairly begun, the floor soon assumed that kaleidoscopic effect which is peculiar to fancy balls, and though at first dancing was an almost impossible feat, owing to the extent of the crowd, the numbers present were rapidly distributed through the different drawing-rooms, corridors, card-rooms and conservatories, which latter were lighted solely by huge Chinese lanterns, giving a deliciously cool and enticing effect. Along the corridors great banks of flowers had been built up, and luxurious lounges in their neighborhood proved sources of allurements for many a tête-à-tête dance "sat out." Two full stringed bands—that of the Governor-General's Guards, at Ottawa, and the Gruenwald, from Montreal—played through the evening, one in the centre of the house and the other in the ball-room itself, the ball programme proper being divided between the two bands. It is only just to the Gruenwald band to say that their delicate phrasing of the waltz music which fell to their share was of such high character as to afford both dancers and listeners a pleasure as rare here as desirable.

About midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and such was the extent of this splendid room, nearly eighty feet long, that no less than 250 were seated at the same time. The sides and top were inclosed by a magnificent canvas marquee, in scarlet and white stripes alternately, the sides being ornamented with great effect by twelve enormous shields, mounted as banners, each nearly five feet high, bearing heraldic devices in colors and gold, as follows:

- Arms of the United Kingdom,
The Royal Arms,
The Arms of Canada,
The Arms of the Dominion.

The Arms of each of the Canadian Provinces, each surmounted by a Royal Crown. The Arms of Blackwood Hamilton and Temple, being the quarterings of the Governor-General, each surmounted by an Earl's Coronet.

At the far end was a "trophy" composed of massive gold plate and a peculiar grouping of heavy gold spurs and roses elaborately grouted, the presentation of one of which annually to the "Lady of Clandeboye" is the feudal tenure by which the Hamiltons, of Killyleagh, hold the baronies of their castle from their kinsmen, the Earls of Dufferin. Along the tables, which were three in number, running the whole length of the room, were set elaborate and magnificent services of gold and silver, including a splendid candelabrum and centre piece of massive gold, which once figured at imperial banquets when France was an empire. It may be imagined that the perfection of all the other arrangements of this most perfect ball was fully carried out in the supper-room.

The following is the order of the first few couples in the procession to supper:

- The Governor-General and Mrs. Mackenzie,
Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Countess of Dufferin,
Chief-Justice Richards and Mrs. Bierstadt,
Hon. R. W. Scott and Mrs. Hingston,
Hon. L. S. Huntington and Mrs. Russell Stephenson,
Hon. J. Burpee and Miss Macdonald,
Hon. David Laird and Morris,
Hon. E. Blake and Mrs. Littleton,
Hon. Mr. Vail and Mrs. Blake,
Hon. Mr. Scott and Mrs. Scott,
Hon. Mr. Coffin and Miss Richards,
Colonel Macpherson and Mrs. Burpee,
Hon. R. J. Cartwright and Mrs. Vail.

The Ministers of the Crown who were present were particularly noticeable for the tasteful style of the costumes they wore. The Hon. Mr. Vail wore a handsome court dress of the present century. The Hon. Mr. Burpee wore the unpretending but becoming dress of "Miles Standish," the Puritan, and he looked the character to the life. The Hon. Mr. Blake and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie were habited in the ordinary court dress of the present century. Several of the Judges of the Supreme Court were present and wore their ordinary legal costume.

The effect of the beautiful and elaborate costumes was of course very striking, while incidental absurdities and incongruities were constantly occurring which would require column on

column of description to do justice to. Prim Puritans, casting the principles of their rigorous sect to the four winds, placed oblivious arms round seductive waists, to say nothing of afterwards in the supper-room ministering champagne and lobster salad of a most pronounced carnal type to hungry beauties. It is a wonder that the ghost of some jealous "Fight the good fight" did not then and there, big with outraged morality, interfere. Mermaids abandoning their "cool grots" "full fathom five" and their normal state of moisture, "Bostonized" as though they were used to the proceeding and liked it, "Tip-athies" and antipathies wandered arm in arm. History was boldly shown to be a fraud and delusion. Epochs went as nothing. The historical wolf and lamb were seen in most amicable relationship. Blue Beard was, it is true, a little shunned at first, till it was found that his sword had no edge worth speaking of. Fra Diavolos and banditti extremely picturesque hurried up to dainty beauties in a rather alarming way occasionally and asked—for a dance, no more. Cavaliers and Cromwellians took champagne with each other in a manner that must have convinced beholders that the stories of the historians as to their animosities were only old wives' fables—mere mischievous gossip. Why even Charles I. was there, and hundreds can state that he wore his own head. A large party of Americans went in the costume of the court of Washington, and were presided over by the Spirit of Liberty. As for the paraphernalia which before long adorned the corners of the rooms, they reminded one of nothing so much as the contents of a property-room, so incongruous and inconsistent were their deposits. Father Christmas left his tree, Britannia her shield and trident; while as for wands, there were enough to have turned all the bachelors present into Benedicks—an issue of this most delightful ball by no means improbable. It is certain that the gates to the palace of happiness were never more thoroughly "ajar" than then, when the difficulty often attendant upon putting the momentous question was lost in the satisfactory consciousness that one was "not oneself at all." What the issue of one myth proposing to another myth might be, is, however, still left a matter of guess work.

Most extraordinary were the revolutions to which "society" was subjected. The very creamiest cream of the earth found itself mixed, with the veriest London "sky blue." Fish wives with their netted mackerel slung at their backs, and peasants with the mould of the Campagna still clinging to their rough sandals jostled with the haughtiest monarchs and absorbed the partners of those born in the purple, but not to the manner of the omnipotent "Boston." His Extravagant Magnificence, the Shah, was seen in suspiciously close confabulation with some low Mahomedan bazaar-keeper, and from the manner in which sundry other disreputable characters in the lower-walks of Calcutta life were observed in conference, there is reason to fear that fresh complications "in the East" may be expected.

Prominent and full of interest to Canadians were the stalwart figures of members of the Old Guard of Quebec of 1759 in the very quaint attire in which the grim militaries of that uncomfortable age loved to array themselves. There was an odour of powder and a suggestion of a bayonette charge in their very look, while memories of two dead heroes and a vision of a certain dim grey misty plain rose up and brought thoughts which were not those of the ball-room nature.

Perhaps one of the funniest things in the whole ball was the supreme indifference to the proceedings on the part of two of the royal pages, sons of His Excellency, and Col. Littleton respectively. These young gentlemen, during the performance of the opening Quadrille had comfortably ensconced themselves in the two State chairs, and with drawn swords were most delightfully engaged in dire though luxurious combat; the clash of steel, which should have forfeited their right hands, being covered by the music of the band.

Amengst the crowd of merely mundane potentates moved the portly figure of that illustrious dame whose rising "from out the azure main" was the prime cause of the white-bait at Greenwich and the shrimps at Gravesend. There was a delicate odour of the Thames (off the Nore) about her, and a "Britons never, never will, &c." air which was refreshing to "insular prejudice."

Olympus was but poorly represented in point of numbers, Hebe and Diana being the only genuine celestials present. However the visitants who did condescend were charming enough to make one less regret the absence of Juno and Minerva whose proverbial jealousy might have marred the ball. There was one more "celestial" present who had surely just stepped in straight from his home at Peking, so perfect were his appointments. He was slightly censorious and rather wondered why people did not pay to have their dancing done for them as in his own more enlightened parts. He received, however, but very little sympathy.

Through this extraordinary crowd their Excellencies moved with kindly words of welcome and such witty "mots" as were fitting in so curious a gathering, till a late hour the next morning, when the strains of "God save the Queen" ended a hospitality as generous as magnificent, and sent a tired but delighted crowd from the charms of the unreal world back into the daily monotony of this very real and grimly practical nineteenth century.

Subjoined is the list of the costumes worn by the Vice Royal party:

THE COSTUMES.

Their Excellencies, their staff and household, represented the Court of King James of Scotland, Viscount Clandeboye, and Lady Helen Blackwood personating the characters of Lord Darnley and Princess Mary—better known as Mary Queen of Scots—when children.

His Excellency, doublet, trunk hose, and short cloak of black velvet, slightly trimmed with gold thread, pearl grey bas-de-chausses, black velvet cap with white feather fastened by a diamond aigrette. His Excellency wore the stars and collars of his orders.

Her Excellency, petticoat of crimson satin, white satin train with two rows of gold embroidery, high waist, and closed sleeves of white satin, puffed with crimson, crimson velvet robe, lined with white satin, bordered with ermine, crimson velvet hat, white feather, banded with a riviere and shamrocks in diamonds, girdle of jewels, necklace of diamond stars, with pendant of jewels, ruff edged with gold.

Major-General Selby Smyth, doublet French grey satin, embroidered with gold, black velvet mantle, lined with ermine satin trimmed with gold, trunks French grey satin strapped with black velvet, trimmed with gold, black hat and feather, jewelled sword and order.

Hon. Mrs. Littleton, petticoat amber satin, train black silk velvet, with reverse of amber satin, bordered with two rows of gold; hat, black velvet, sprangled in gold, yellow plume, ornaments, diamonds and gold.

Viscount Clandeboye as Lord Darnley—Dark blue satin trunks, orange satin jerkin puffed with blue, edged with gold lace; blue satin sleeves puffed with orange, orange satin cloak lined with blue, and revers of blue handsomely worked in gold; cap and sword of the period.

Lady Helen Blackwood as Princess Mary—Pale blue satin train and waist, yellow satin front, shagged and studded with pearls and diamonds, Marie Stuart cap, blue satin edged with brilliants.

Miss Morris, black velvet train and body; pink satin petticoat embroidered with black velvet and pearls; Marie Stuart cap to match.

Miss Macdonald, yellow satin train and body, trimmed with gold lace; cherry-colored Marie Stuart cap and lace ruff.

Capt. Selby Smyth, A. D. C., doublet of green velvet braided with gold; arms strapped with white satin; green velvet cape with gold braid; trunks of green velvet slashed with white satin, hat of green velvet, with white plumes; jewelled sword.

Mr. St. Leger Herbert, white satin doublet strapped with mauve velvet bands, laced with gold; mauve velvet cloak, lined with white satin, edged with gold braid, with standing collar; ruff hat of mauve velvet, white feathers; hose of mauve velvet puffed with white satin; mauve velvet shoes with white silk bows, braided with gold; jewelled sword and order.

Captain Ward, A.D.C., trunks of white brocade strapped with Waterloo blue velvet; doublet of blue velvet, slashed with white brocade; velvet shoes to match; jewelled sword and order; hat of blue velvet and white plumes.

Captain Rowan Hamilton, A. D. C., vest, sleeves and trunks of pale blue satin, puffed with white satin, richly embroidered in fine gold braid; over-jacket of crimson satin, embroidered with braid, lined with white satin; white satin puffed cap of the period, bordered with rolls of white and crimson; blue satin shoes; white silk hose; jewelled sword and order; ruff edged with gold.

Major Hamilton—Vest, trunks and sleeves of pink satin, puffed with white satin, embroidered with fine gold braid, over-jacket of Empress blue satin, embroidered with braid, lined with white satin, white satin cap and feathers, the cap bordered with colored rolls to match costume, jewelled sword and order, ruff edged with gold.

Mr. Frederic Dixon—Black velvet doublet and trunks, slashed with satin, couleur café au lait, bordered with gold, black velvet cloak, lined with café au lait satin, black velvet hat and plume.

Mr. W. R. Baker—Crimson velvet doublet and trunks slashed with satin, bordered with gold, black velvet cloak lined with satin; black hat, black and white plumes.

Mrs. Russell Stephenson—White satin petticoat, pale blue satin train trimmed with two rows of silver lace, high waist, sleeves of white satin puffed with blue satin edged with silver, long hanging sleeves of blue satin, lined with white and embroidered in silver, tassels of silver bullion; round the waist—handsome girdle of silver, large bullion tassels, small hat of white satin trimmed with blue, white plume, diamond ornaments.

Mr. Russell Stephenson, pale blue satin doublet and trunks, strapped with black velvet bands worked in gold and silver; cloak with standing collar of black velvet, blue feathers, white silk hose, blue shoes, with puffs, jewelled sword and order.

Mrs. Hingston, train green satin, white satin puffed petticoat, high waist of green satin, ruff edged with gold, green satin hat, white plume.

Mrs. Bierstadt, a puffed white satin petticoat, studded with silver, black velvet train richly worked in silver embroidery, white satin sleeves studded with pearls, tresse of the period—black velvet, white feather, ornaments, diamonds.

Col. Hon. E. Littleton, doublet, cloth of gold; trunks, black velvet gold trimmings, cloak black velvet lined with amber satin, hat, black velvet, yellow plumes, jewelled sword and order.



ROSE POMPON.—FROM A PAINTING BY M. J. BERTRAND.

THE FASHIONS.

FIGURE I. A. *Dinner costume.* Dress of black faille with skirt and long train surmounted by puffs of grisaille taffetas. The double tablier which falls over the skirt of one of which contains two pretty pockets, is bordered by grisaille plissés. The corsage-cuirass is of grisaille.

B. *Walking Dress.* Knickerbocker dress of neutral tint with red and white filets. The skirt is trimmed with a plissé running up to half of its length. On the corsage with its round basques is a plissé similar to that of the tunic and a turn-down collar.

FIGURE II. A. *Visiting Dress.* Skirt of slate-colored faille, plain behind and trimmed in front with two volants in grey poplin of red and white squares. The tunic is of poplin, terminated below by pointed and bowed lapels alternately. The bodice is plain with reverse forming a fichu.

B. *Child's Dress.* Blue, green and red Scotch poplin in form of blouse. Double row of buttons.

C. *Morning Dress.* This is a simple and commodious dress. The paletot is half-loose, without sleeves, with flat collar and silk buckle. The skirt is trimmed with only one row of plissé. The tunic is square behind and closed by a silk bow. This tunic is trimmed from top to bottom with seven bands of wide tape.

D. *Reception Toilet.* Dress of black silk with black and white damask alternating. On the train of the black skirt, worked into a long fold à la Watteau, fall the edges of a wide scarf drawn from the damask stuff. The bodice is elegant forming a cuirass in front and is of black silk.

E. *Promenade Dress.* Material of iron-grey cashmere, with tunic of black cloth, small mantle of black cashmere tight at the waist and lace ornament on the back spreading out like a fan.



FIG. 1. A. DINNER TOILETTE.

B. WALKING COSTUME.

OUR CARTOONS.

We call attention to the three humorous cartoons which we publish in the present issue. One relates to the ever vital question of Protection to Native Manufactures, which the present Parliament will shirk, but which is bound to force its way into recognition and become the acknowledged policy of the country. Native Industry is represented as a very sick young female, not uncomely to look at, clothed in rent garments, and attended by Drs. Cartwright and Tupper. The conversation between these two members of the Faculty sufficiently denotes their respective modes of treatment, but we would particularly draw attention to the nice warm woollen blanket of *Canadian* manufacture, with which the latter Doctor would warm up the patient. Alas! the other Doctor will not allow it, and the poor girl is fated to be left in the cold. The second cartoon depicts a pleasant little encounter between the veteran leader of the Opposition and Mr. B. Devlin which has amused everybody even the latter gentleman himself. The third cartoon represents Mr. Workman, of Montreal West, consulting his cook on the relative qualities of sugar, as he owned to have done at a late session of the "Committee of Depression" at Ottawa.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BENARES.

The Prince of Wales must be satisfied with the success of his voyage to India. He sailed for England on the 19th inst. Our sketch represents an excursion which he made in the environs of Benares which is known in India as the Holy City. The inhabitants press from all sides about his carriage, approaching as near as possible, while the wealthy Hindoos contemplate the Prince from their lofty seats. Benares is one of the most picturesque cities of the East both in itself and in its surroundings.



FIG. 2. A. VISITING DRESS.

B. SPRING SUIT FOR A CHILD.

C. MORNING COSTUME.

D. RECEPTION TOILETTE.

E. DEMI-TOILETTE DRESS.

THE FASHIONS.

MANY PEOPLE THINK that if they have a slight cold or cough, the best thing they can do is to do nothing, but simply let it wear off. It is the indulgence in this fearfully erroneous idea that makes the dread scourge of Consumption so frightfully common—so common, that it is estimated that war is as nothing, and pestilence a bagatelle compared to it. Never neglect a cold till too late, but use Wingate's Pulmonic Troches, which give immediate relief. Sold everywhere for 25 cents. 13-1-52

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
THE ROYAL FOOD
 NUTRITIOUS DELICIOUS & ECONOMICAL
 FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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THE CANADA SELF-ACTING BRICKMACHINES!
 Descriptive Circulars sent on application. Also HAND LEVER BRICK MACHINES.
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SWISS FAIRY ORGANS, \$1, \$2 & \$3
 in polished cases, metallic tongues, brilliant in tone, and of the best construction, and the most recent improvements. Workmanship and performance guaranteed, and they are eminently adapted for the drawing-room table. No. 1 Organ, playing 8 tones, \$1; No. 2 Organ, 16 tones, \$2; No. 3 Organ, 24 tones, \$3. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or all three to one address, \$4.
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TO LET.
 TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in Abbottsford Terrace, St. Catherine Street West, corner of Stanley, in first-rate order, well drained and rat-proof.
 Apply to
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 House and Land Agent.
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BERNARD & LOVEJOY,
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 Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas always in readiness, and administered when required. 13-1-42

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.
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RINTOUL BROS., Agents.
 Subscribed Capital, - - - £1,600,000 Stg.
 Paid-up Capital, £700,000 Stg.
 ASSETS, - - - £2,222,555 Stg. 13-1-45

\$225! PIANO-FORTES. \$225!
 New—fully warranted, 7 octave—all modern improvements—tone full, rich and pathetic—exquisite combination, producing a most beautiful orchestral effect. The most thorough test and examination desired. 225 dollars each. Repairing done in all its branches at moderate prices and warranted.—A. M. LEICESTER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 845 & 847, St. Joseph St. 13-4-52-67

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 BRITISH, 6 mths. £10.—French, 1 yr. £10.—Belgian, 1 yr. £7.
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ADVERTISE A GOOD THING.

The Centennial and the International Sewing Machine.
 ACTING AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGER
 MR. EDWARD J. RUDOLPH, 181 BROADWAY, N. Y.
 The Company have perfected several machines and models for competition at "The Centennial Exposition," which are now on view at their New York Agency; critical examination of the machines is invited; the best mechanical labor in America and Europe has been devoted to improving and supplying our new machine, "THE WASHINGTON."

This is the machine we propose exhibiting at THE WORLD'S GREAT FAIR, and we have every confidence in asserting that THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL will be its award by the experts appointed as judges by the Centennial Committee, for *The Washington Machine* is immeasurably superior to both "The Pearl" and "Nonpareil;" the latter received favourable mention at "The London Exhibition" and "The Pearl" being awarded a prize medal at both "Vienna and Paris Expositions."

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
 THE WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE has no superior, and in all respects is the most desirable one for Families, Dressmakers, Corset or Shirt Makers, Tailoring, etc. The following are a few of THE POINTS OF SUPERIORITY of "THE WASHINGTON" over all other Sewing Machines:
 A CHILD CAN WORK IT,
 WILL LAST A LIFETIME,
 NOISELESS AND EASY RUNNING,
 SELF-ADJUSTING TAKE UP,
 PERFECTION OF STITCH AND TENSION,
 WILL SEW THE FINEST CAMBRIC,
 WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST LEATHER,
 CANNOT BE SET WRONG,
 NEEDLE IS SELF-SETTING,
 QUEEN'S ANATOMICAL TREADLE,
 THREE-QUARTER CABINET CASE,
 WITH BOX COVER, DROP LEAF AND DOORS,
 A PERFECTION OF MECHANISM,
 PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP,
 ELEGANT IN DESIGN,
 HAS NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD.

THE WASHINGTON embroiders equal to the best hand work; is a highly ornamental machine, elaborately pearly in paneled black walnut, three-quarter Cabinet case, drawers, lock and key. (waxed finished.)
 PATENT NOW APPLIED FOR.
 To meet the requirements of the times and to ensure an extended sale, THE WASHINGTON is sold at the lowest possible price, viz.,
\$45 (Forty-Five Dollars),
 payable in five instalments, ranging over a period of twelve months, as follows:
 \$10 to accompany order for the Machine.
 \$5 to be paid at the expiration of 3 months.
 \$10 " " " " 6 " "
 \$10 " " " " 9 " "
 \$10 " " " " 12 " "

A CENTENNIAL GIFT.—To the purchaser of each machine the Company present a handsome steel plate engraving of GEORGE WASHINGTON raising the first Union Flag at Cambridge, January 1st, 1776.
 THE WASHINGTON excels all other Sewing Machines in its noiseless and easy work. With half an hour's practice a child ten years old can work it equally as well as an adept; its stitch is stronger, neater and in every way superior to the treble and double lock stitch which in "The Pearl" and "Howe" machines has gained such general approbation.
 The Company undertake to furnish new machines or return cash should any derangement occur in the running of the machine.
 The movement of THE WASHINGTON is vastly superior to "The Automatic;" between them there is no comparison.
 THE PRICE OF THE WASHINGTON MACHINE including Embroiderer, Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Quilter, Corder, Ruffler, Guage and Screw, 24 Needles, (assorted) 6 Bobbins, Needle Plate, Screw Driver, Oil Can, Belt, 2 Wrenches, and Instruction Book for using the Machine, is only \$45, Forty-Five Dollars, payable in five instalments, ranging over a period of one year, or \$40 (Forty Dollars) Cash, placing the best Sewing Machine in the world within the reach of all.
 NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.—It is of the greatest utility; for beauty of design cannot be surpassed, being the most complete domestic machine manufactured, meeting all family requirements, doing all kinds of work, heavy and fine, both good alike.
 The International Machine Company in their factory employ over 1000 hands; 140 men and 30 women of the employees are deaf and dumb.
 The purchasers of our machines not only receive better value for their money than elsewhere obtainable, but at the same time do a charitable action to these poor afflicted creatures.
 A GREAT DESIDERATUM.—All other Sewing Machine Companies pay their Agents and Canvassers from 25 to 30 per cent. for selling and obtaining orders. The International Machine Company, however, employ no Agents, and thus remedy this much-abused practice; hence THE REASON WHY THE WASHINGTON MACHINE, sold at a mere nominal profit at the lowest possible price, \$45, (Forty-Five Dollars) is equal if not superior to other makers' machines sold at \$100 and upwards.
 Call and inspect our fine display of Sewing Machines; their equal cannot be seen in America.
 All who have purchased a "WASHINGTON" are more than satisfied with its work, excellent construction and elegant design, pronouncing it "a perfect gem;" it excites universal praise and admiration; the verdict in all cases being that THE WASHINGTON MACHINE IS THE BEST.
 The following facts speak for themselves:—The International Machine Company undertake, on receipt of \$10 (ten dollars) to deliver free either by rail or express, to any address in the United States or Canada, "THE WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE," together with appurtenances as above named, and in the event of the machine not meeting with your entire approval, the Company undertake at any time within three months from the date of the delivery of the machine, to return the \$10 deposit in full, free from any deduction whatever, providing the machine be returned to them within the time specified, viz., 3 months from the date of your receiving the same, and the company agree to pay all costs of carriage incurred in returning the machine.

Can Anything be Fairer?
 A trial is earnestly solicited; satisfaction guaranteed; every one acknowledges the excellence and superiority of THE WASHINGTON over far more expensive machines of other makers.
 A remittance of \$10 must accompany all orders for "THE WASHINGTON MACHINE," which can be sent either by post office order, cheque, or bank draft, payable to the order of Edward J. Rudolph; or by greenbacks in registered letters and by express.
 Orders by mail or express meet with prompt and immediate attention, all letters being answered the same day as received.
 Remember, no matter what the distance, the Company pay all costs of carriage and deliver the machine free to your door.
 Address all orders and letters
EDWARD J. RUDOLPH,
 International Machine Company,
 No. 181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

N. B.—The Company having standing contracts with several railroad companies and the principal express agencies, machines can be forwarded either by rail or express at the option of the purchasers, if same be signified when sending order. 13-11-12-92

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CAPITAL, - - - - - £1,600,000
 Do. Paid up & invested, 700,000

PROFIT, 1875.
 Premiums received, in 1875, on £179,041,492..... £512,193
 Interest on Investment..... 47,020
 Differences in purchase and sale of Investments..... 5,629
 £564,842

LOSS, 1875.
 Losses by Fire..... £253,968
 Costs of Administration..... 150,686
 Dividends paid to Proprietors..... 60,000
 Bad and doubtful debts of Agents, written off..... 144
 Balance carried down..... 99,944
 £564,842

LIABILITIES.
 Rest, 1803 to 31st December, 1874..... £460,854
 Balance of Profit and Loss, 31st December, 1875, brought down, 99,944
 Rest, 1803 to 31st December, 1875..... £560,798
 Add Capital Stock, 31st December, 1875..... 700,000
 £1,260,798
 Unsettled Losses..... £124,298
 Bills Payable..... 20,271
 Unclaimed Dividends..... 1,572
 Tradesmen's Bills, &c..... 1,291
 Commission and Expenses due to Agents..... 19,623
 National (of Ireland) Insurance Company, re-insurance account..... 745
 167,800
 £1,428,598

ASSETS.
 British Government Securities..... £413,993
 Bank Stock..... 23,968
 City Bonds, London..... 36,535
 Dock Bonds and Stock (London and St. Catherine, Mersey and East and West India)..... 67,789
 Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co's Debenture Bonds..... 12,500
 General Steam Navigation Co's Preference Shares (1874)..... 10,000
 British Railway Debentures and Stock..... 202,196
 Loans secured..... 31,885
 Freehold Offices in London, &c..... £116,841
 Leasehold Houses in London..... 9,616
 126,457
 Imperial Fire Shares held by Four Trustees of the Company..... 2,092
 Loans to Bill Brokers, secured..... 40,000
 East India Railway Debentures and Stock..... 55,842
 Colonial and Foreign Securities..... 236,616
 1,259,873
 Cash at Bankers'..... 10,930
 Bills Receivable..... 14,277
 Due by Agents and Branches of the Company..... 142,776
 Cash in Company's Offices..... 462
 Due on Account Guarantees, other Offices..... 239
 Rents due..... 41
 £1,428,598

NOTE.—All the above are in pounds sterling, shillings and pence being omitted.
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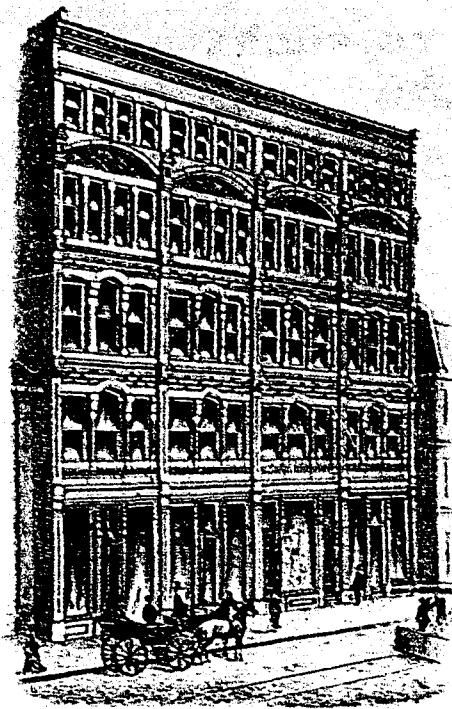
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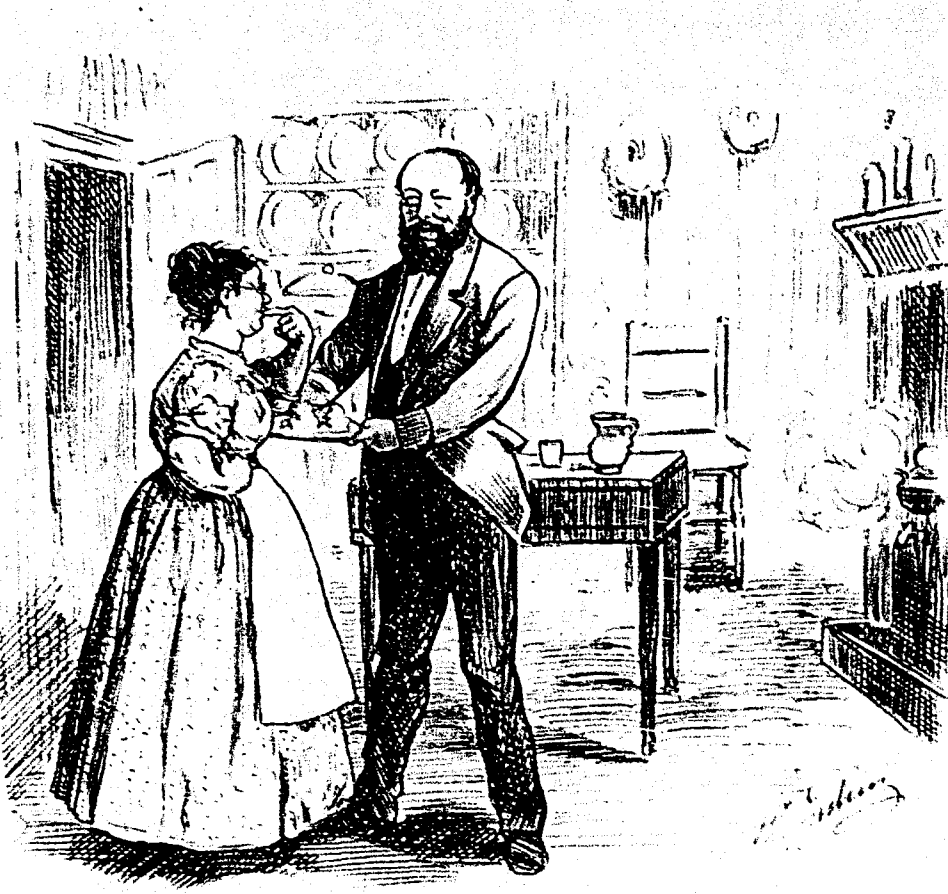
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Montreal Warehousing Company's Bonds	24,725 24
Bank Stocks	276,735 96
Mortgages on Real Estate	55,347 00
City of Quebec Consolidated Fund	2,000 00
Bills Receivable for Marine Premiums	145,351 27
Agents' Balances in the course of Transmittal, and uncollected Premium	151,636 34
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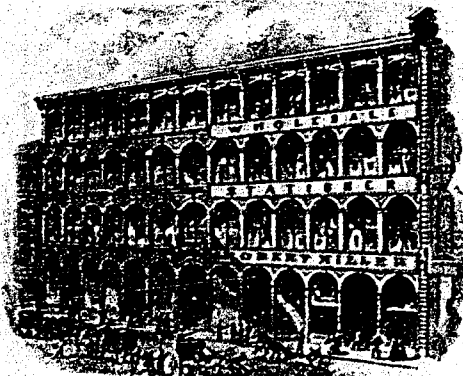
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The Canadian Illustrated News is printed and published by the BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED), at its offices, Nos. 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal.