

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

Continuous pagination.

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

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

VOL. XXVI.—No. 10.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

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



YOUNG CANADA :—Why, Uncle Sam, your Government don't look to be so very much better than ours, after all!

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. R. BURLAND, General Manager.

TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

Table with 4 columns: Day, Max., Min., Mean. Rows for August 27th, 1882, and Corresponding week, 1881.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cairo.—Portraits of the Scientific Professors—A Warm Corner at Polo—Cetewayo's Visit to England—Opening of the Session of the American Association—Reception in the Redpath Museum—Sketches at the Lachine Regatta—The English Generals Commanding in Egypt—The Armoured Train—Cetewayo and his Suite.

LETTER-PRESS.—The Week—Our Scientific Visitor—The Egyptian Soldier—Our Illustrations—Commanding Officers in Egypt—News of the Week—A Soldier's Last Letter—Jessie's Married Life—How it is Done—A Lawyer's Advice—Vanitas Vanitatum—Echoes from London—Echoes from Paris—Doctor Zay—Ships in Shakespeare—The Lyonesse—A Hard Egg—Humorous—The Poet's Charm—Over the Border—Musical and Dramatic—A Garden Secret—Paris at the Seaside—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1882.

THE WEEK.

The interest of the week has of course centered upon the visit of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened its Montreal session on Wednesday last. The first day was occupied by the formal opening of the proceedings in the Molson's Hall, McGill College, and on the evening of the same day the retiring President, Professor Brush, of Yale, delivered his valedictory address in the Queen's Hall. Subsequent to this the meetings of the various sections have taken place regularly day by day, varied only by excursions on Saturday to Quebec and Ottawa. We do not propose here to attempt and description of the work done. The papers which have been read have been reported daily by the morning and evening papers, and the mass of matter dealt with is beyond the scope of a paper like ours. We can only say that the interest taken in the various subjects treated has been most real, and that it is evident that besides the "good time" which we trust all the members of the Association are enjoying in our midst, that there has also been some real work done in the interests of Science, of which the results will duly appear.

The visitors have been entertained during their stay by a number of receptions, of which there are yet more to come. Thursday night was devoted to the formal opening of the Redpath Museum, which was made the occasion of a reception by Dr. Dawson, the new President, in the building. This reception, with the first night's proceedings at the Queen's Hall, form the subject of our middle page illustrations. The hall was crowded with an assemblage mainly composed of the members of the Association, with a sprinkling of our principal citizens, who had been invited to meet them. After the company had paid their respects to their host and hostess, Mr. Peter Redpath made a formal presentation of the building, as completed, to Judge Day, on behalf of the University of McGill College.

Our scientific friends already number several of world-wide reputation, and a few more, including Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is at present in New York, are expected in Montreal before the close of the session. We give the portraits and brief biographical sketches of several among the number, including the late President, Prof. Brush, the Permanent Secretary of the Association, Prof. Fred. Putnam, together with Prof. Youmans and Dr. Carpenter, and we hope next week to supplement these with several other celebrities, including Dr. Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, should he arrive during the week.

The Lachine Regatta, which was advertised to take place upon Friday and Saturday of last week, dragged over until Monday, on account of the postponements made necessary by the weather. In spite of a few drawbacks, however, occasioned by waiting mainly, a very pleasant time was enjoyed by those, and they were no small crowd, who daily visited the course. During the evenings of Friday and Saturday the little village was illuminated by strings of Chinese lanterns hung along the fronts of the cottages, and presented a very picturesque aspect.

Last year, during the progress of the Exhibition, we pointed out the abuses which prevailed upon and near the grounds in the presence of a number of gambling booths which flourished serenely under the shadow of the Exhibition walls without let or hindrance from the guardians of law and order. These abuses were even more openly displayed on the grounds adjoining the course at Lachine, and many a heedless youth "from the country" learnt to his sorrow the uncertainty of roulette as a means of gaining a rapid independence. All this is a disgrace to us in the eyes of the world. The Exhibition is drawing near, when the same or like iniquities will be openly practised, unless some one is brave enough to step forward and do his duty.

One of the daily papers, after commenting upon the nuisance, asks feebly enough, "Can nothing be done to put an end to this?" and apparently is satisfied that which is everybody's business is nobody's. But, as a matter of fact, this is not so in the present case. The law provides a definite course of action, which we pointed out a year ago, and which we repeat now for the benefit of those whom it concerns. Our municipal laws do indeed give the constables themselves the power to summarily arrest offenders against the Act of Parliament, which forbids the existence of gambling tables and the like. But this power does not extend beyond the limits of the municipality, and hence the police are powerless to act on their own responsibility. But the Act of Parliament itself is sufficiently comprehensive, nay, it even particularizes the way in which the evil should be dealt with. The statute requires the Chief Constable, or his deputy, to report the existence of such places in writing to the Mayor or Police Magistrate, and empowers the latter to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offending parties. Don't some of you fellows know the Chief Constable well enough to take him by the button-hole and suggest to him that here is a chance to distinguish himself from other Chief Constables by the simple process of obeying the clear instructions of the law?

The law goes beyond making the proprietors of these tables responsible for their ill-doing. The Act in question was specially amended a few years since, so as to include by-standers and on-lookers, who, whether or no they are engaged in the game, become liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, with imprisonment for two years. It might be well for spectators to remember this fact in the case of the Chief Constable some day being persuaded to do his duty. Even New York is instituting at last in real earnest a raid upon her gambling-houses, while in London and Paris the hells that exist survive only by strenuous exertions to ensure secrecy. Are we going, then, to invite those gamblers who cannot carry on their illicit profession elsewhere to make their home amongst us? This may be part of some new scheme of emigration, but its weak points are somewhat obvious.

A true sportsman has ingrained in his very nature a code of rules for his guidance, which make it impossible for him to commit any of the petty cruelties upon dumb creatures which are perpetrated daily in England, and, we fear, even in this our own country, under the guise of sport. The ruling principle of genuine sport is the existence of equal chances between pursuer and pursued, or between contending parties for a prize. The moment inequality of chance becomes apparent, a true sportsman's interest diminishes. Fox-hunting, as it is practised in the present day, is good sport. The cunning and fleetness of the fox is fairly pitted

against the intelligence and power of scent of the hounds, as is proved by the fact that more trails are struck and lost than foxes killed. It may be cruel to pursue a fox at all, and fox-hunting may be indefensible from other causes; but it at least possesses the essential feature of all true sport—equal chances. Mr. Anderson has introduced a bill to prevent a continuance of the horrible cruelties perpetrated at pigeon-shooting matches. It would be bad enough if the poor birds were merely murdered at short ranges to please the fancy of those who have learnt to pull the trigger, and are proud of it; but pigeon clubs are gambling hells, and the love of money has stimulated the ingenuity of those who take part in shooting-matches to the extent of inducing them to "operate" upon the pigeons, in order to make them answer certain requirements. The birds are shamefully mutilated in various ways, to force the defenceless victims of this latest development of "sport" to fly out of the traps in certain peculiar ways to aid or defeat the "sportsman," who is shooting for heavy stakes. Mr. Anderson's bill, however, has been "blocked" by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Richard Power "in the interests of British sport."

OUR SCIENTIFIC VISITORS.

PROFESSOR G. J. BRUSH.

Professor George J. Brush was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 15th of December, 1831. His father was a merchant in that city, but in 1835, retiring from business, took up his residence in Danbury, Connecticut. Young Brush intended to pursue a business career, and accordingly entered, in the latter part of 1846, the counting-house of a merchant in Maiden Lane, New York City. There he remained for nearly two years, but the taste for scientific study he had already acquired did not desert him, and, in particular, he took advantage of every opportunity that came in his way to go off upon mineralogical excursions.

Just about this time Professor John P. Norton and Professor Silliman, Jr., opened at Yale College a laboratory for the purpose of practical instruction in the applications of science to the arts and agriculture. To attend these lectures, Professor Brush, not as yet seventeen years old, repaired to New Haven in October, 1848, intending at this time to change his mercantile life for that of a farmer. This event changed his career. He came to attend a single course of lectures on agriculture. He remained two years as a student of chemistry and mineralogy. In October, 1850, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, as assistant to Benjamin Silliman, Jr., who had been elected Professor of Chemistry in the university of that city. There he remained the following winter, and in March, 1851, made one of the party who accompanied the elder Silliman on a somewhat extended tour in Europe. Returning to Louisville in the autumn of that year, he continued acting in his old capacity until the spring of 1852. Then he returned to New Haven, and after undergoing examination, received, with six others, at the commencement of 1852, the degree of Ph. B., the first time it was given by the college.

The academic year 1852-53 was now spent by him at the University of Virginia, where he was employed as assistant in the chemical department. In 1853, he sailed for Europe, and, during one year at the University of Munich, devoted himself to chemistry and mineralogy under Liebig, Von Kobell, and Pettenkofer. The year following—that of 1854-55—he spent at the Royal Mining Academy in Freiberg, Saxony. Just about this time an effort was being made at New Haven to put the scientific department of Yale College in a more satisfactory position than it had previously held.

He was first offered the chair of mining and metallurgy; but this he declined as embracing too much, and the title was limited to that of metallurgy alone. This, several years after, was exchanged for that of mineralogy. To qualify himself still further for the position, the newly-elected Professor went, in the autumn of 1855, to London, where he pursued his studies in the Royal School of Mines. The following year he made an extended tour through the mines and smelting works of England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. In December, 1856, he returned to this country, and, in January, 1857, he entered upon the duties of his professorship.

From this time, the history of Professor Brush has been the history of the special scientific department of Yale College, which, in 1860, owing to the liberal benefactions of Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, received the name of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Others have done their part towards developing various departments of the school, but its growth as a whole, the position which it has acquired among scientific institutions, whatever that position may be, has been due to him very much more than to any other one man connected with it.

Nor has Professor Brush been idle in his special work, in spite of the exhausting demands made upon his time and thought by the management of the Sheffield Scientific School.

He cooperated with Professor Dana in the preparation of the fifth edition of his treatise on "Descriptive Mineralogy," published in 1865.

In 1875 he brought out also a "Manual of Determinative Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis." In addition to these and other works he has been a constant contributor to the *American Journal of Science*.

In 1862 Professor Brush was made a corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences; in 1866 a member of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; and in 1877 a foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the National Academy of Sciences, and of various other scientific bodies in this country. In 1880, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston, he was elected its president for the following year, and in that capacity presided over the meeting held in August, 1881, at Cincinnati.

PROF. FREDERICK PUTNAM.

Prof. Frederick Putnam, of Cambridge, Mass., the permanent Secretary, is one of the oldest members of the Association, which he joined in 1857, at the age of seventeen, the "baby member."

For a year previous to this he had been the assistant of Agassiz, whose pupil he was for eight years, and under whom he had charge of the department of ichthyology.

In 1864 Mr. Geo. Peabody gave \$180,000 to found the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., and of this Professor Putnam was appointed the first director, an office which he held for eight years.

A few years after his first gift, Mr. Peabody founded, in addition, a museum in connection with Harvard University, known as the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and of this Professor Wyman was appointed the first curator, an office which he held until his death. On this occurring, in 1874, Professor Putnam was appointed his successor, a post which he still holds.

In addition to this, the Professor received, last July, at the hands of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts the appointment of Commissioner of Inland Fisheries, in succession to Col. Lyman, a post for which his early studies have particularly fitted him.

Besides his connection with the American Association, Professor Putnam is a member of the Society of Anthropology of France, and of various other Scientific societies at home and abroad.

DR. CARPENTER.

Dr. William B. Carpenter, eldest son of the late Dr. Samuel Carpenter, brother of Mary Carpenter, the well-known philanthropist, and of Dr. Philip Carpenter, late of Montreal, was born in Exeter, in 1813; but passed the greater part of his early life in Bristol, whither his father had removed in 1817. After receiving his general education under his father, he entered upon the study of medicine, which he pursued in the Bristol Medical School, and afterwards in London and Edinburgh. He took the degree of M.D. in Edinburgh in 1839; in which year he published the first edition of his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," a work which at once gained a high scientific rank, and was soon followed by a companion treatise on "Human Physiology," which speedily acquired an extended reputation, being used as a text-book in many of the principal medical schools, as well in America as in Great Britain.

Desiring to make the science rather than the practice of medicine the business of his life, Dr. Carpenter removed to London in 1845, where he has held several public appointments, notably that of Registrar (or Principal Executive Officer) in the University of London, which institution under his administration has undergone a remarkable development. That office he held from 1856 to 1879, retiring from it in order to be able to devote the remainder of his life to scientific pursuits, and especially to the completion of several Monographs (among them one on *Evolutionary Zoology*) for which he has been collecting materials during several years.

As an original investigator, Dr. Carpenter first became known by his microscopic researches on the structure of shells; then by his studies in the group of Foraminifera, on which he now ranks as the leading authority; and subsequently by his researches on the physical geography of the deep sea, the further prosecution of which by the "Challenger" Expedition was undertaken by the British Admiralty on his (Dr. Carpenter's) representation of its scientific interest and importance.

Dr. Carpenter is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received about 20 years ago one of its Royal Medals in recognition of his researches on the Foraminifera. He is also a Fellow of the Linnean and Geological Societies of Great Britain. In 1872 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting at Brighton. He is a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, of the American Philosophical Society, as well as of many other foreign academies.

To the present generation of scientific workers, Dr. C. is best known by his "Treatise on the Microscope," the sixth edition of which embodies the results of nearly half a century of microscopic experience. And his treatise on "Mental Physiology," first published about nine years ago, has gained for him a large body of readers among those who desire to acquaint themselves with the constitution and operations of the human mind.

PROF. YOUMANS.

E. I. Youmans was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1820—but grew up in Saratoga. He went to the Common School, but early contracted a disease of the eyes which blinded him for many years and leaves him still with very imperfect vision. This made collegiate education impossible. He early took interest in scientific subjects and had scientific books read to him. Chemistry was at first a favourite subject which he studied with the aid of his sister, Miss Eliza A. Youmans, who made the experiments. By the aid of a machine which he invented, and the partial recovery of sight he wrote the class book of Chemistry for Common Schools which was published in 1852. After this he lectured extensively before Lyceums and was perhaps the first to popularize the new doctrines of the Conservation and Correlation of forces, upon which he subsequently compiled a book. Always interested in scientific education he edited in 1864 a volume entitled "The Culture Demanded by Modern Life."

Mr. Youmans's interest in the general subject of scientific culture and in the advanced philosophical ideas of the age which are the results of scientific progress, induced him to exert himself for the reproduction in the United States of the able works of British thinkers, such as Mill, Bain, Spencer, Maudsley, Huxley, Lecky, Tyndall, Darwin, Carpenter and others, and he exerted himself to bring about an arrangement on the part of the American publishers with whom he was associated to pay foreign authors in the same way that American authors are paid. By devoting himself much to the diffusion of their ideas and laboring to create a demand for their books his policy proved so very successful that the practice first systematically carried out by D. Appleton & Co., has been extensively adapted by other publishers with a corresponding advantage to foreign writers.

In 1872 Mr. Youmans became much interested in the question of International copyright and went abroad to organize the International Scientific Series on the basis of a simultaneous publication in different countries of scientific books under which equitable payment should be made to the authors. It was his hope that by establishing such an international arrangement spontaneously and getting the rights of authors conceded on a commercial basis by the voluntary engagements of publishers, that the American government might then be induced to recognize and give legal security to the literary property that has been thus far unprotected by law. There are but few symptoms of any such governmental action, but a valuable series of scientific books has at any rate been secured and all their authors handsomely paid.

In 1872 Mr. Youmans also established the *Popular Science Monthly* to give currency to a class of articles that but rarely make their appearance in the literary periodicals. The Magazine went up to a successful circulation at once and has continued to hold an influential position as an organ of scientific thought upon all the broader and higher questions of the time.

Mr. Youmans has never been able to devote himself to the work of scientific research, being crippled in this respect by his imperfect vision, but feeling that the work of diffusing the great results of modern scientific activity is only next in importance to that of creating science itself, he has worked industriously in this field and has won conspicuous success.

THE EGYPTIAN SOLDIER.

When we hear of Arabi's recruits coming in bound with chains, we instinctively feel that as soldiers they will be worthless. The Egyptian fellah is not warlike. A handsome bounty with the prospect of a pension might tempt a few men to join the ranks, and in times of dearth and peace probably would be sufficient to attract considerable numbers. But in time of war the treatment the soldiers have always received has been calculated to deter rather than to allure them. The recruit so obtained is a reckless, hopeless savage. He is worse than a convict, for he looks forward to no alleviation of his lot. The Egyptians in slavery in Abyssinia probably accept their present situation with resignation. A slave is no worse off than a soldier. In the East, indeed, the slave is the best off; and a slave in Egypt is in a far better position in every respect than a soldier. Ismail Pasha conceived the brilliant project of assimilating the two callings. At a time when he wanted to stand well with England he signed a decree abolishing the slave trade, and people who knew him were astonished. Their astonishment was turned into something more akin to admiration when they were able to judge by subsequent events. The sources of the slave trade were not touched. The caravans, in spite of all that a few honest commissioners could do, were allowed to commence their journeys from Darfour or Kordofan. They were even allowed to come to the Nile bank. There the Khedive's agents stopped them. The slave trade was abolished in Egypt. Slaves were contraband, and were seized by the Government. Arrangements were of course privately made with the merchants, who would come in the most innocent and confiding manner to places where they knew the inexorable agents of the Viceroy would take their slaves from them. Yet they came, time after time, year after year, and it was not very difficult to throw dust in the eyes of the few English abolitionists who were on the spot. Every negro thus captured was set free—free, that is, to go into the army. Of the

regular forces in Egypt last year more than a half consisted of the negroes obtained in this way by the late Khedive, or of young men born of the imported negroes, most of whom were married to negroes captured by the same simple process. These black regiments are by far the best looking in the Egyptian army. They are better drilled, march better, and have a more soldierly air than the brown-skinned natives. But when they encountered the cold of the Balkan campaign in the war with Russia, when Ismail sent a contingent to help his sovereign, they were useless. They could not face wintry weather, and it was not ascertained whether they could face Russian bullets, for they ran while the enemy was yet a great way off. When the survivors of them returned to Egypt, the Khedive endeavoured to get up a kind of public reception; but even in Egypt there is a certain amount of information abroad, and their cowardice was too well known, even if it had not been signalized by the insult which the Sublime Porte put upon the doubly unfortunate Prince Hassan. He received the lowest rank of the Turkish order as an acknowledgment of his brilliant feat of arms; and his father had to receive the questionable decoration for him as if it had been a real honour, and guns were fired at Cairo and trumpets blown about the streets for several days, while his negro soldiers were marched up to the citadel through the city, carrying banners, and probably quite unconscious of their ridiculous aspect. The truculent behaviour of the black soldiers became eventually too much, and some English travellers having been insulted, and one even robbed, remonstrances led to a slight diminution of their military ardour. With the downfall of Ismail the Government practically lost its hold of these regiments, and it remains to be seen whether Arabi will succeed better. It is possible that they may show fight in a suitable climate; but no very stubborn resistance is to be expected from them. The larger part of the Egyptian army as it is now consists of very different materials. The negro soldier was at least well drilled. He could walk in step, and keep something like a line. But the so-called Arab soldier can do neither. A more melancholy exhibition than the march of an Arab regiment through Cairo it is impossible to conceive. The face of every man tells its own tale of suffering and wrong. The negro looks fat, careless, and merry. The fellah, torn from his home, chained, beaten, deceived, looks as if fear and anger were the only emotions of which he had any knowledge. He slouches along, stooping under his rifle, walking in any step he can command, his feet unaccustomed to boots and his body to straps. When we see the fellah at home, perhaps working in his fields or raising water from the Nile by the familiar *shaduf*, he is like a magnificent antique bronze. His muscles stand out glistening in the sun, and his air is that of a man who can enjoy his work and who knows he does it well. When you see the same man turned into a soldier everything is altered. Instead of being elevated, he is degraded, and his whole bearing shows it. He has been changed from a civilised man into a savage; and the pity of it is the greater when we reflect that to make a bad, cowardly, mutinous soldiery the land is robbed of its cultivators and whole villages impoverished or depopulated. Millions of acres might be added to the cultivable soil if labour were more abundant. Egypt has no men to spare for soldiers, and has, moreover, no need of any but the smallest possible army—a police force, in short. The people are easily governed, and the country has no need of foreign conquests. It is, in fact, idleness as much as anything else which has brought the Egyptian army into open rebellion.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The "naval armored railway train" mentioned in the accounts of the fighting in Egypt, is the subject of this illustration, being a complete novelty in military practice, at least in Europe; though it is said that there was something like it in the American Civil War. This locomotive fortress consists of six trucks protected with iron shields, the engine being in the centre. A Nordenfeldt gun looks over the bows of the leading truck, and three Gatlings over the stern of the hindmost. The men in the trucks are protected from musketry by a row of sandbags. Two field guns are carried in one of the other trucks or wagons, built for heavy weights; but it is intended to place a seven-ton gun in this wagon. The train is manned by two companies of the *Alexandria* blue-jacket and one company of those of the *Indefatigable*, to work the guns, under the command of Commander Hammill, having under him Lieutenants Hamilton, Bailey and Younghusband, Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, assisted by Lieutenant Poore, contrived the whole affair, and superintended its construction and equipment, afterwards directing its movements, with two hundred picked men to form the proper crew. The train is provided with mines, electric gear, and all appliances for laying down or destroying rails. It is also furnished with a powerful steam-crane for shifting guns and other heavy articles. An empty wagon goes before the train, and can be shunted forward, the train stopping, from time to time, to try whether the line is clear, and to explode any mines that may have been laid beneath the rails. General Sir A. Alison and Col. Duncan, before the reconnaissance of Saturday, had made several trips in this train, up to within a short distance of Arabi Pasha's fortified camp, accom-

panied by Messrs. Wright and Donald, engineers of the railway.

CETEWAYO IN ENGLAND.—Three years have passed since the unfortunate King of the Zulu nation, after defending his country against the invading British army with admirable courage, was defeated and hunted down, an almost solitary fugitive, captured and shipped off to Capetown, where he languished many months in close imprisonment, and was latterly permitted to dwell with a few companions at the residence assigned to him on the shore of Table Bay. He has now been allowed to come to England, at his own earnest desire, wishing to speak face-to-face with Queen Victoria and the ruling statesmen of the British Empire, confessedly in the hope of persuading them to restore him to his kingdom. It may well be considered doubtful whether such a measure would now be expedient for the welfare of Cetewayo himself, or that of his fellow-countrymen; while it would scarcely be just to the Dutch community of the Transvaal, with which he was always at enmity, to replace him in the power that he formerly exercised on their Utrecht frontier and on the Pongolo river; since we have recently given back self-government to the Transvaal with express conditions designed to secure their peaceable relations with the native races on their borders. This alone may appear to be a sufficient objection to the romantic scheme of setting up Cetewayo once more as King of the Zulus; but he is fairly entitled to the personal respect due to a Prince visiting England, and that which is due to a brave, loyal, honourable man, whose character and conduct, in all his dealings with the English in South Africa were really above reproach. The amazing misconception or misrepresentations that led to the unhappy Zulu War have ceased to prejudice the English public upon this subject; and it is acknowledged that Cetewayo never showed the slightest hostility to the colony of Natal, and that he was most unfairly treated in the award concerning the Transvaal frontier. No confirmation has been produced, moreover, of the vague rumors that were current, upon one or two occasions, in the default of official testimony or inquiry, concerning supposed excessive cruelties practised in Cetewayo's rule over his own subjects. For a native African ruler, he was certainly as good as any other; but it does not follow that he should, under present circumstances, be allowed a second reign. Let him be entertained with frank courtesy and judicious hospitality; let him see the marvels of European civilization; and when he returns to South Africa let him be handsomely provided for, as a native gentleman of the highest rank, the pensioned guest of the British Government, to the end of his life.

COMMANDING OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

We present, on a page of this week's publication, the portraits of the General Commanding-in-Chief the principal members of the General Staff, the Generals commanding the two Divisions.

The Commander-in-Chief is well known in recent British military history. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Major G. J. Wolsley, of the 25th Regiment of Foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and entered the Army as ensign in 1852. He first saw service in the Burmese war of 1852-3, after which he distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was severely wounded before Sebastopol. He gained distinction also in the Indian Mutiny and Chinese war. As Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada he commanded the Red River expedition, and subsequently, in 1873, was sent out to direct the operations against the Ashantee tribes. For his services there he received the thanks of Parliament. The next occasion on which Sir Garnet saw active service was in 1879, when he conducted the operations against Secocoeni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Sir Garnet, besides his military employment, has held civil posts under the Colonial Office. In 1874 he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony; in 1876 was appointed a member of the Council of India, and in 1878 the administrator of the island of Cyprus. In 1879 Sir Garnet went out as High Commissioner of the Transvaal and Natal, and reorganised the affairs of Zululand. Coming home in 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, and has lately succeeded Sir Charles Ellis as Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir John A. A. K. C.B., who has been appointed Chief of the Staff and second in command of the Army in Egypt, is son of Major James P. A. A., and was born on Nov. 1, 1819. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery during the Crimean War, and was present at the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, capture of Balaclava Castle, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He has the medal with four clasps, C. B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Fourth Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He held the same appointment in the Indian Mutiny, and saw the hard fighting round Cawnpore, and was present at the action of Pandoo Nuddee on Nov. 26. He was present at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent on Dec. 6, 1857. He was employed on special service against the North-West frontier tribes in the Afghan Sitana campaign of 1863-4, and was present at the storming at Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and the destruction of Mulkah. He was

Director of Artillery and Stores from 1870 to 1878; he was Governor of the Woolwich Royal Military Academy from 1875 to 1880, and has been Surveyor-General of Ordnance from 1880. He has thus served in the principal Army Supply departments of the War Office, and has had great experience in all the details of the equipment of an army.

Lieutenant-General G. C. Willis, C.B., who will command the first Division, was born in 1832. He served with the 77th Regiment during the first part of the war in the Crimea, and was appointed, in 1875, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the head-quarters of the army there, and subsequently Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 4th Division. He has been at different times Assistant Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar, Assistant Adjutant-General at Malta, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Southern District, and has held a similar appointment at the Horse Guards. In 1878 he was appointed Major-General in command of the Northern District. His commission of Lieutenant-General bears the date of 1880.

Major-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Division, served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaclava, and Inkermann, where his horse was killed; the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854, when he was mentioned in despatches. He was appointed as her Majesty's Chief Commissioner for Delimitation of Bulgaria in 1879, and of the Turco-Russian frontier in Armenia in 1880. He is the author of a valuable military work called "The Operations of War."

Major-General his Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., was born May 1, 1850; entered the Woolwich Military Academy as cadet in 1866, became a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1869, a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in the same year, and a Captain in 1871. His Staff services are:—Brigade Major at Aldershot in 1873; Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigadier at the same quarters in 1875, in the October of which year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, which post he held until April, 1876. In 1880 he was made a General of Brigade at Aldershot. Besides holding other appointments, the Duke is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Rifle Corps and personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His Royal Highness has never before taken part in active service, and, as we have previously announced, he will now command the Guards Brigade in the first Division. It will be remembered that the Duke of Cambridge commanded the Guards in the Crimean War.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., who has been appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade, was born in 1838. He entered the Navy in 1852, and served in that profession during the Crimean War. In 1855 he took a commission in the Army. He served in the Indian Mutiny, where he gained his Victoria Cross. In the Ashantee War, under Sir Garnet Wolsley, he organised "Wood's Regiment of Natives." He served in the Old Colony War in South Africa in 1879, and throughout the Zulu War he commanded a flying column in General Newdigate's Division. When the Boer War of 1880 broke out, Sir Evelyn Wood again went out to South Africa, and, on the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, he succeeded to the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn has held several staff appointments, and was lately commanding the Chatham District.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Coroner's jury in the Joyce case, found a verdict of murder by persons unknown.

THE system of signals between Arabi's camp and Alexandria has been discovered.

CHILIAN troops have burned six Peruvian villages, rendering 3,000 persons homeless.

A DUBLIN telegram announces that Charles Kickham, the Fenian, is dying of paralysis.

A WARSAW despatch reports a renewal of outrages against Jews in the interior.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is suffering from fever and congestion of the lungs.

A London despatch says Leigh Smith and the other members of the Eira crew have been rescued.

LEE won the professional single sculls at Saratoga, Courtney second, Wallace Ross a bad third.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has declined to interfere with Justice Lawson's decision in the Gray case.

ARABI accuses DeLesseps of having deceived him with promises, in order to sell the Suez Canal to the English, and has set a price on DeLesseps' head.

IT is feared that Arabi has diverted the course of the Freshwater canal, as the water is perceptibly falling at Ismailia.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has decided to push on into the interior at once. A tramway is now in process of construction between the quay and the railroad station.

DAMIETTA has been captured by the British. English subjects were found there who for six weeks past have been loaded with chains and subjected to most horrible cruelties.



PROF. BRUSH OF YALE,
Retiring President.

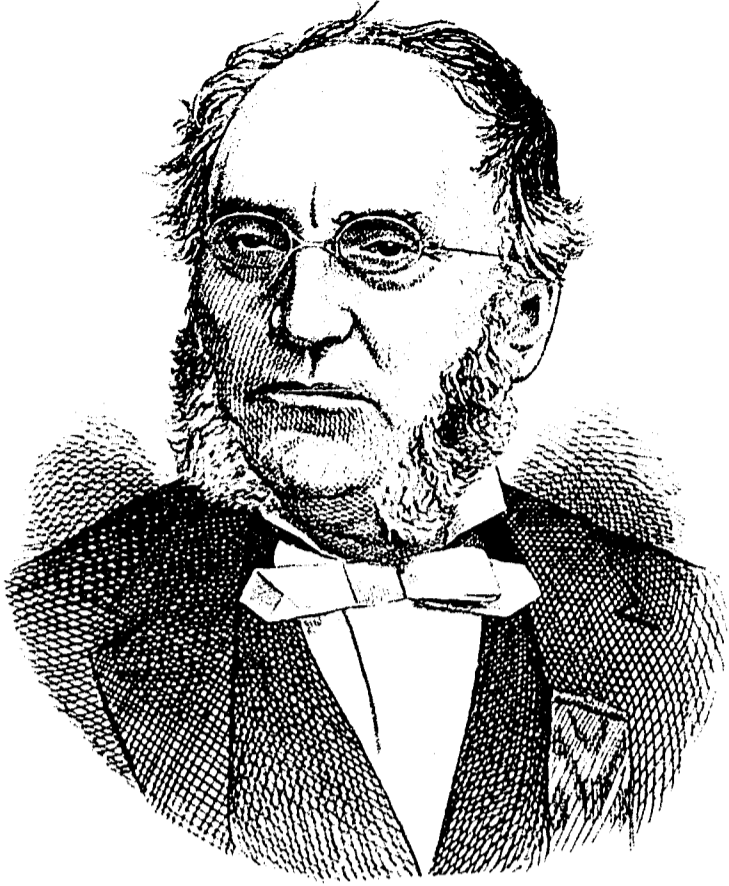


PROF. FRED. PUTNAM, OF CAMBRIDGE,
Permanent Secretary of the Association.

MONTREAL.—THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL VISITORS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY NOTMAN



A POLO MATCH.—A WARM CORNER.

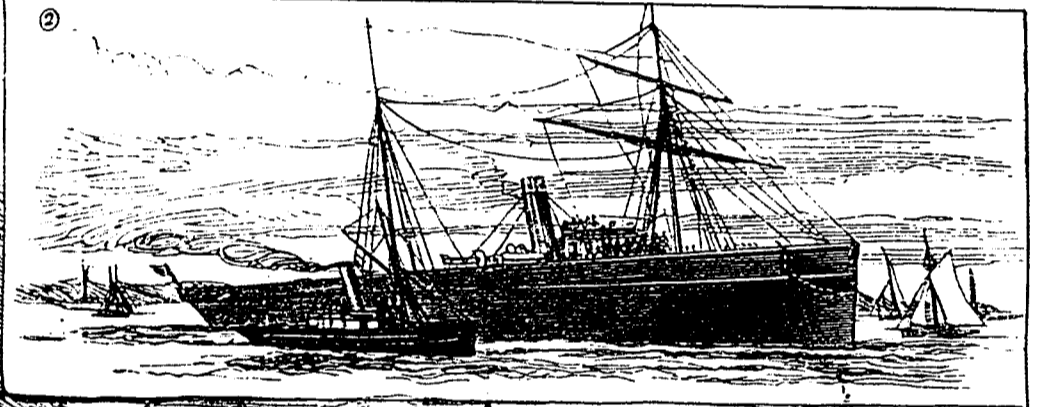
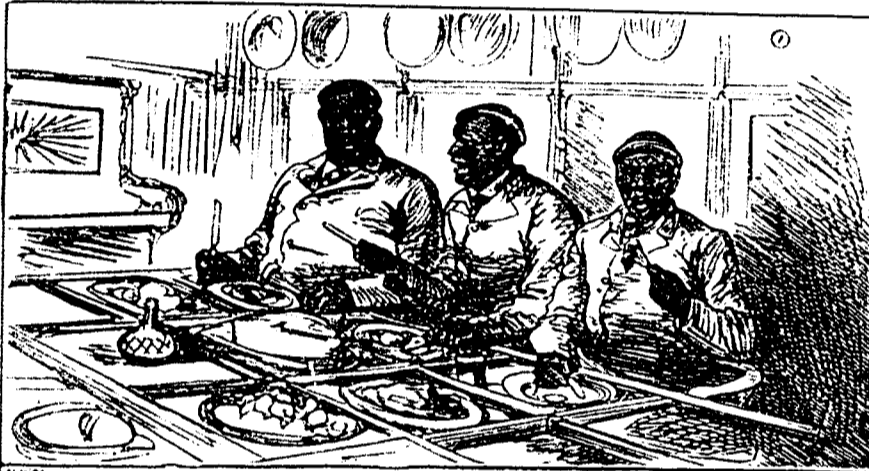


PROF. YOUGHMANS,
Editor of the Popular Science Monthly.



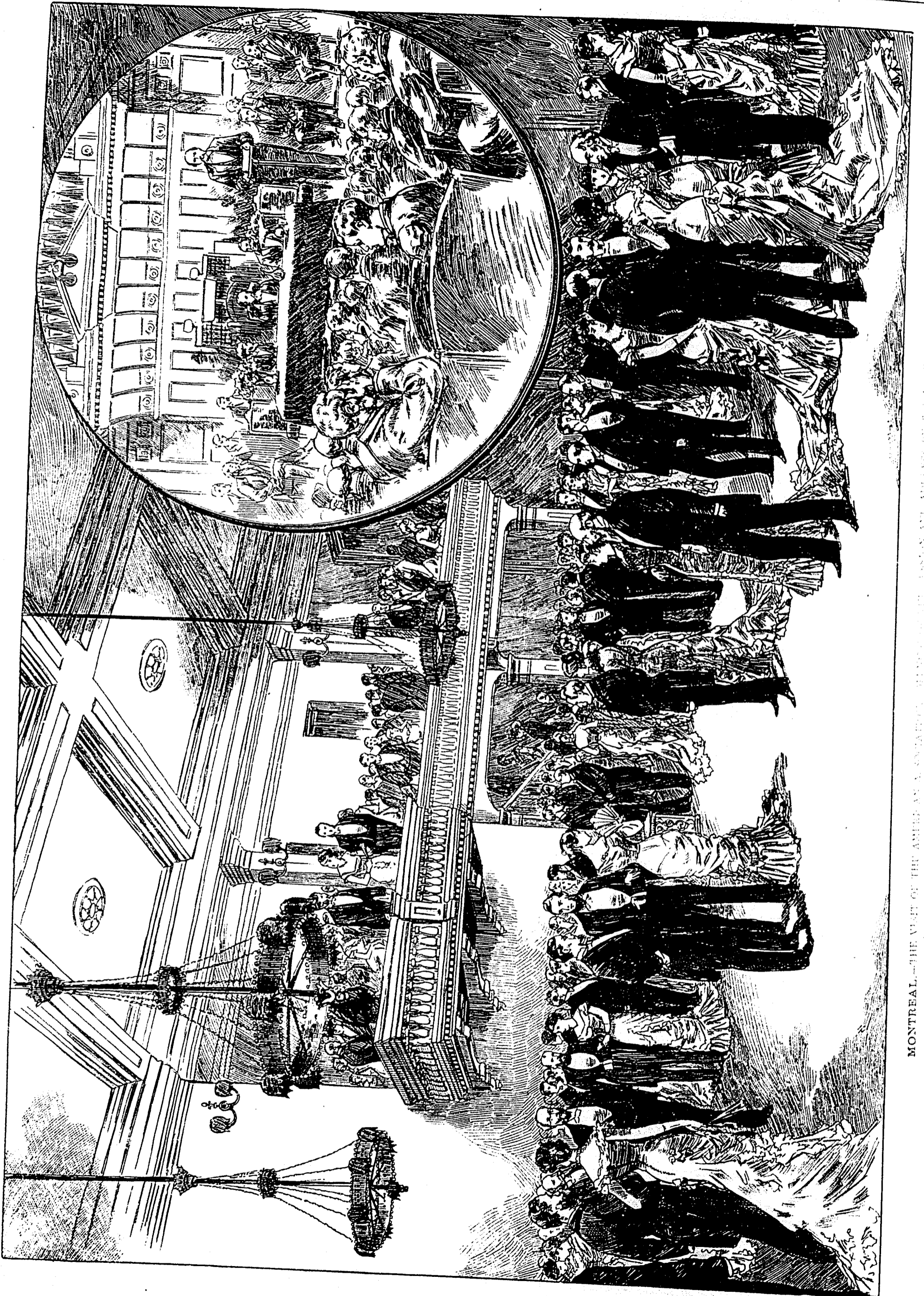
DR. CARPENTER.

MONTREAL.—THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL VISITORS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY NOTMAN & MARTIN.



1. Breakfast on board. 2. Leaving the Arab. 3. The King's favourite position. 4. Landing at Southampton. 5. In the Saloon Carriage. 6. Arrival.

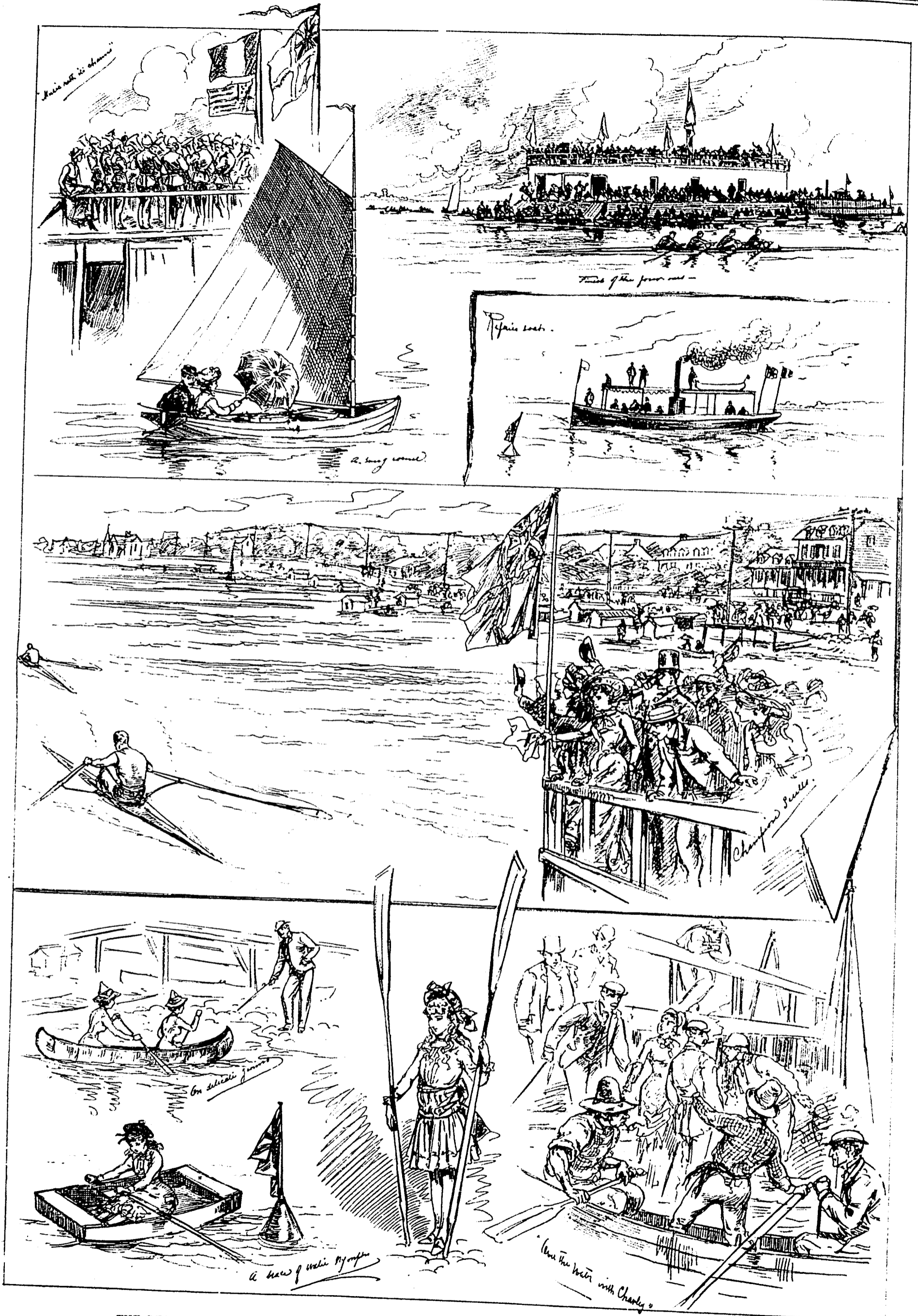
CETEWAYO'S VOYAGE AND ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.



MONTREAL.—THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.



MONTREAL.—THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT IN THE NEW REDPATH MUSEUM.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND A PHOTOGRAPH BY HENDERSON.



THE REGATTA OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN AT LACHINE.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye, Chief of the Staff.



General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief.



Lieut.-Gen. Willis, commanding 1st Division.



Major-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, commanding 2nd Division.



Major-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Guards Brigade.



Major-Gen. Sir E. Wood, commanding 4th Brigade.

THE ENGLISH GENERALS COMMANDING IN EGYPT.—(SEE PAGE 147.)



THE WAR IN EGYPT.—REAR OF THE ARMOURD TRAIN WITH THE GATLING GUN.

A GARDEN SECRET.

(A FLOWER AND A HAND.)

I.

Just after Night-fall.

I heard a whisper of roses / And light white lilies laugh out;

II.

"Would I were red!" cried a white rose, / "Would I were white!" cried a red one.

III.

A Lily.

"The sun is not dead, but sleeping, / And each day the same sun wakes;

Many Rows together.

"How very wise these lilies are! / They must have heard star talk with star!"

IV.

First Row.

"Pray, then, can you tell us, lilies, / Where slumbers the wind at night,

A Lily.

"In branches of great trees he rests,"

Second Row.

"Not so: they are too full of nests."

V.

First Row.

"I think he sleeps where the grass is; / He there would have room to lie;

Many Lilies together.

"How very wise these roses seem, / Who think they know, and only dream!"

VI.

First Row.

"What happens to a gathered flower?"

Second Row.

"Nay, sister, now who can tell? / One comes not back just one hour,

VII.

First Row.

"Hush! hush! now the wind is waking— / Or is it the wind I hear?"

PHILIP BENKLE MARSTON, in Harper's.

PARIS AT THE SEASIDE.

The ubiquity of the English people and of English products is to me an eternal source of wonderment.

Havre was full, and the gardens and card-rooms at Frascati's were gay every night.

From Havre to Trouville is a pleasant journey by steamer of an hour and forty minutes.

There is no railway to Etretat. You have a choice of ten or fifteen miles' ride on a diligence from Lea Is, Fécamp, or Havre, a charming journey through wheat-fields, and orchards, and

quaint old villages. It is an "Ultima Thule," you would think, some primitive fishing village.

Nothing is more unlike an English watering-place than a French one. A French watering-place is simply Paris at the seaside.

How do we pass the day? People begin to move between eight and nine. After the café au lait comes a promenade on the terrace of the casino, and then society repairs to the quaiets or beach, and forms an amphitheatre of spectators, to witness the bathing, which is at its height between half-past ten and noon, the hour of déjeuner.

Well, after the bath comes breakfast, and then loafing, and billiards, and cards until between three and four, when the ladies reappear in fresh toilettes, and the terrace and beach again become animated.

Besides these occupations and distractions there is the theatre, where operettas are played twice a week, while on the other nights there is dancing or a concert.

Add to these delights brilliant sunlight, a cloudless sky, fine sea-air, and the ceaseless murmur of the tumbling waves, and you will rightly conclude that life is pleasant in the Bay of Etretat.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

The results of the international Tournament at Vienna, in which the skill displayed by each of the leading players put them so much on an equality, has had an unsettling effect, and the end, no doubt, will be several individual matches which will be attentively watched by amateurs in all parts of the world.

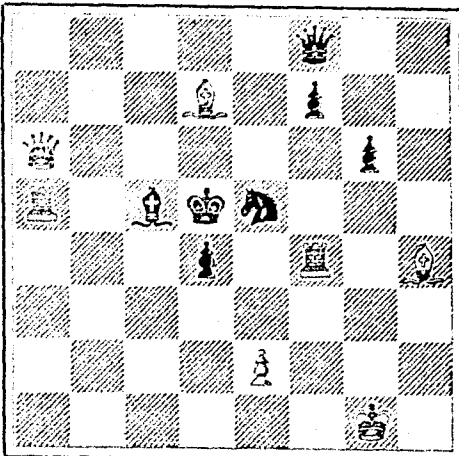
that to the chess world this would be a most satisfactory way of settling the dispute, whatever it may be.

The following are the results (which will doubtless be very interesting to the reader) of the last five important International Tourneys held in Europe:

PROBLEM No. 391.

BY THE LATE C. M. BAXTER, DUNDEE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 391.

- 1 R to K Kt 3 1 B takes R
2 Q to Q R 3 2 Anything
3 Q or K mates

GAME 523rd.

VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Played in the twenty-first round of the Vienna International Tourney, 5th June, 1882.

WHITE.—(Mr. Zukertort.) BLACK.—(Mr. Steinitz.)

- 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3 2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3 3 P to K Kt 3 ch
4 P to Q 4 4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P 5 B to Kt 2
6 B to K 2 ch 6 Kt to B 3
7 P to B 3 ch 7 Kt to K 2
8 B to Q B 4 ch 8 P to Q 4 ch
9 P takes P 9 Kt to B 3 takes P
10 Kt takes Kt 10 Kt takes Kt
11 B to B 2 11 Kt to B 5
12 Castles 12 Castles
13 P to B 3 13 Q to Kt 4
14 B to K Kt 2 14 Kt to R 4
15 P to B 4 15 Q to Q B 4
16 Q to Kt 3 ch 16 Kt takes B
17 P takes Kt 17 B takes Kt ch
18 P takes B 18 Q takes P ch
19 K to R 2 19 B to Kt 5
20 Q R to K 5 20 P to Q Kt 4 ch
21 Q takes P ch 21 Q R to Kt 5
22 Q to B 3 22 B to Q 2
23 Q to Q 5 23 Q takes Q
24 B takes Q 24 R takes P
25 B to K 7 25 R to Kt 4
26 B to B 3 26 P to Q B 4
27 P to Kt 3 27 P to Q B 4
28 P to B 4 28 B to K 7
29 R to B 3 29 B to B 3
30 B to B 2 30 R to Q 4
31 R takes Q R P 31 R to Q 7
32 B to K 4 32 B takes P
33 B takes B 33 R takes B ch
34 K to R 3 34 R to K R 7 ch (5)
35 K to Kt 4 35 R to B 4
36 R to B 6 Drawn game.

NOTES, from La Scatolai.

- to The best defence is 3 R to B 3
1 B to Kt 3 3 R to B 3
(Gl P to Q 4 4 B to Kt 5) 4 B to Kt 5
5 Kt to Q 5
6 P takes Kt 6 Kt P takes Kt
7 R to Q 3 7 Kt to K 2
8 Castles
followed by P to K B 4, gives the superiority to White.

The latter need not fear B takes Kt, for if the B is not at K 2, the Black Rook is in a weak position, which compensates for White's doubled Pawn.

(c) Here again Kt takes Kt, followed by B to Q 3 would be much better.

(d) If 8 B to Q 3 8 P to Q 4
9 P to K 5
If P takes P, the position becomes the same as in the text 9 Kt to Q 2

and wins, for he threatens to win a piece by P to Q B 4.

(f) If 16 Q to Q 3 16 B to B 4

(g) The only move to prevent White playing his R to K 7.

(h) If 21 B takes P 21 Q R to Kt sq wins the Pawn, with a superior position.

(i) Mr. Steinitz, who conducted this game with great skill let victory escape him by this move. He ought to have played

35 K to R 3 34 P to R 4
35 K to Kt 4 35 R to Kt 6

and wins easily, for if 35 K to Kt 4 (if 36 R (B 6) to B 7 36 R (Kt 7) takes P, mate follows in a few moves, and if 36 R to B 8 ch 36 K to Kt 2 threatening mate by R to R 7 ch followed by R takes P ch)

37 R takes Kt P ch 36 K to Kt 2 37 K to B sq and wins. SEE 158

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD in the land, and is a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

in every family where Economy and Health are studied. It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Pancakes, Griddle Cakes, &c., and a small quantity used in Pie Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save half the usual shortening, and make the food more digestible.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

SAVES TIME, IT SAVES TEMPER, IT SAVES MONEY.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion and wholesale by the manufacturer.

W. D. McLAREN, UNION MILLS,

19-52-36a 55 College Street

40 CARDS all Chromo, Glass and Motto, in Case, name in gold & jet, 10c. West & Co. Westville, Cr.

THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY

(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$200,000,

GENERAL

Engravers, Lithographers, Printers

AND PUBLISHERS,

3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has a capital equal to all the other Lithographic firms in the country, and is the largest and most complete Establishment of the kind in the Dominion of Canada, possessing all the latest improvements in machinery and appliances, comprising:--

- 12 POWER PRESSES
2 PATENT ENVELOPE MACHINES, which make, print and emboss envelopes by one operation.
1 PATENT LABEL GLOSSING MACHINE,
1 STEAM POWER ELECTRIC MACHINE,
4 PHOTOGRAPHING MACHINES,
2 PHOTO-ENGRAVING MACHINES.

Also CUTTING, PERFORATING, NUMBERING, EMBOSSING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING and all other Machinery required in a first class business.

All kinds of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, ELECTROTYPING AND TYPE PRINTING executed IN THE BEST STYLE

AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHING from pen and ink drawings a SPECIALTY.

The Company are also Proprietors and Publishers of the

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, and SCIENTIFIC CANADIAN.

A large staff of Artists, Engravers, and Skilled Workmen in every Department.

Orders by mail attended to with Punctuality; and prices the same as if given personally.

B. B. BURLAND,

MANAGER.

Cadbury's COCOA ESSENCE.

PURE, SOLUBLE, REFRESHING.

It is often asked, "Why does my doctor recommend Cadbury's Cocoa Essence?" The reason is that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT OF NITROGENOUS or FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS of the average of other Cocoas which are mixed with sugar and starch. Beware of imitations, which are often pushed by shopkeepers for the extra profit



CETEWAYO AND HIS SUITE.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.

COURSE OPENS SEPTEMBER 16TH.

Empowered to confer University degrees. Course of Studies Classical and Commercial. Special attention given to practical Sciences—English the language of the College—French and Drawing free of charge.

Buildings beautifully situated, lighted by gas, heated by hot water, and provided with cold and warm baths—Gymnasium and extensive play-grounds attached to College—Country-house with farm one mile from city.

PAPAL MEDAL

Annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. as a special mark of commendation and favor.

For full particulars concerning course of studies, method of teaching, examinations for degrees, &c., send for Prospectus.

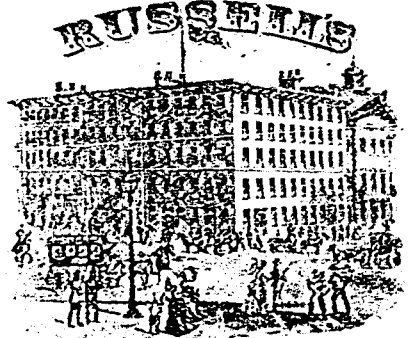
TERMS—Board, Tuition, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Doctor's Fee, payable half-yearly in advance:—

Classical Course..... \$ 160

Commercial..... 150

VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D., President.

Advertisement for FURNITURE, FINE AND MEDIUM. AN IMMENSE STOCK. HENRY J. SHAW & CO., 726 Craig St. (Near Victoria Sq.)



RUSSELL'S HOTEL

ST LOUIS STREET QUEBEC The Russell Hotel Company WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodations for 500 Guests.

40 CARDS all Chromo, Glass and Mottos, in Case name in gold & jet 10c. West & Co., Westville, Ct.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the

British American Bank Note Company

for the election of Directors and other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, St. John Street, Montreal, on

TUESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1882, at FOUR O'clock P.M.

By order, GEO. J. BOWLES, Secretary.

Montreal, 21st August, 1882.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT



EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful." See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—



without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

To be obtained of MESSRS. J. M. DOUGLASS & CO., MONTREAL; MESSRS. URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

Advertisement for THE "SKREI" Cod Liver Oil. Pure, Pale and almost tasteless. No other Oil to compare with it. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Advertisement for GRAY'S RED SPRUCE GUM SYRUP OF GRAY'S RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS & COLDS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Advertisement for British American BANK NOTE COMPANY, MONTREAL. Incorporated by Letters Patent. Capital \$100,000.

Advertisement for General Engravers & Printers. Bank Notes, Bonds, Postage, Bill & Law Stamps, Revenue Stamps, Bills of Exchange, DRAFTS, DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, Promissory Notes, &c., &c., Executed in the Best Style of Steel Plate Engraving. Portraits a Specialty. G. B. BURLAND, President & Manager.

Advertisement for CASTOR FLUID (Registered). A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c. per bottle. HENRY R. CRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Advertisement for THE ALBERT TOILET SOAPS ARE PURE AND THEIR PERFUME CHOICE AND LASTING.

Advertisement for The Scientific Canadian MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND PATENT OFFICE RECORD A MONTHLY JOURNAL. Devoted to the advancement and diffusion of Practical Science, and the Education of Mechanics.

Advertisement for THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO. OFFICES OF PUBLICATION, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal. G. B. BURLAND General Manager. TERMS: One copy, one year, including postage..... \$2.00 One copy, six months, including postage... 1.10 Subscriptions to be paid in ADVANCE.

Montreal Post-Office Time-Table. AUGUST 1882.

Table with columns for DELIVERY, A.M., P.M., MAILS, and CLOSING, listing various routes and times for Montreal Post-Office.

Additional notices and advertisements including: (A) Postal Car Bags open till 8.45 a.m., and 9.15 p.m. (B) Do 9.00 p.m. Mail for St. Thomas, W.I., Brazil, Argentine Republic and Montevideo will be despatched from Halifax, N.S., on the 20th of each month. Mails leave New York for the following Countries, as follows: For Porto Rico direct, August 2nd and 18th. For Bahama Islands, August 3rd. For Cuba and W.I., via Havana, August 3rd and 17th. For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana, August 5th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 26th and 31st. For Brazil and W.I., August 9th and 23rd. For South Pacific and Central American Ports, August 10th, 19th and 30th. For Bermuda, August 10th and 24th. For Jamaica, Turk's Island and Hayti, August 11th. For Venezuela and Caracas, August 12th and 30th. For Hayti and U. S. of Columbia, except Asp. and Pac. August 15th. For Santiago and Cienfuegos, Cuba, August 15th. For Windward Islands, August 15th. For Cape Hayti, Saint Domingo and Turk's Island, August 22nd. For Jamaica, Turk's Island and U. S. Col., except Asp. and Pac. August 25th. For Hayti, August 29th. Mails leave San Francisco: For Australia and Sandwich Islands, August 26th. For China and Japan, August 12th and 24th. \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me. CARDS, 10 Lily and imported Glass, 10 Transparent, 20 Mottos, Scroll and engraved, in colors in case, and 1 Love Letter, name on all 15c. West & Co., Westville, Ct. THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. HOWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHELE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.