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AN INCIDENT AT THE WRECK OF THE S. S. "ATLANTIC."

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

MY CRUCIFIX.

Lonely and stark within my little room,
It hangs upon the white unpapered wall,
No garish sunshine ever melts the gloom,
That spreads around it like a mourning pall,
Fit covering for this recurrent funeral;
No pictures shine in gaudy colours bright,
No haunting tapestries in festoons fall,
In naked majesty it thrones on high,
Claiming one only homage from the heart—a sigh.

And often in my sad or pensive mood,
I gaze upon the Man-God hanging there,
The Christ suspended on the bloody rood,
With his resigned and sweetly patient air;
Standing or kneeling in my silent prayer,
I fix those haggard features in my soul,
Till I in all their deep repentance share,
Studying their tragic history, role by role,
And pinning o'er their record of intensest dole.

O Crucifix! thou picture of sublimest woe,
O dread conception of a pang divine,
The clotted hair—ha down-cast eyes which glow
With a last look of love on me and mine—
The blistered lips sore drenched with gall and brine,
The hands and feet which spike of iron tear,
With e'er re-penning gashes—and that spine
Arched inward so as if that the ribs appear,
And that great throbbing heart cleft by the soldier's spear.

Thy sacred Heart, Soterion, brokenless
By the centurion's brand than by the wound
Which all my sins have made in that recess
Of pardoning love.—O Heart! from which resound
The godly cries of mercy—whence rebound
The heavenly streams whose sanguine waves
Refresh and fructify the barren ground
Of unrepentant hearts, and even save
Unwilling, obdurate souls from bleak, unshriven graves.

Alas! what history of transcendent pain
Is there concentrated on this barren wood,
What depths of mental anguish—what a train
Of sufferings in the flesh—one trail of blood
Follows his steps from out the solitude
Of Olivet, even to the craggy side
Of Golgotha—where on the fatal rood
They nailed His, there with His every pang intensified
By knowing that His death was all but vain—He died.

Behold the man of sorrows! for our sin
He hath all suffered, and our grievance borne,
O, that when e'er his anguish would begin
Our grateful love and penitence return;
Behold the Man neglected and forgotten:
Aye! not a man—a worm of earth—a clown—
A by-word—the outcast of the nations—shorn
Of all his comeliness and strength—bowed down
In utter shame and unsound from sole to crown.

Thou art the central point of all the world,
O Cross, and all men's hearts converge to thee;
High over earth's proud banners is unfurled
The saving standard of eternally:
At birth, in infancy it shielded me,
In grief, in illness it has soothed my pain,
And when death comes, O, by my sweet fate be,
To hold thee in my hand, when e'er of my brain
Is stamped the hope that I have loved thee not in vain.

JOHN LESPERANCE.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

THE LOSE OF THE CALENDAR.

NO. IV.—EASTER DAY.

It used to be a common custom among the rural populations of England to rise before the sun on Easter Day, and walk into the fields to see the sun dance, according to an old tradition with which they were familiar. In the book of Joshua we read that the sun stood still, but whether the sun danced upon the very day of our Saviour's resurrection, we have no testimony. If the tradition has any meaning it must be a metaphorical one; that when the morning is bright, and the sky clear and blue, there is a seeming smile over the face of nature, and heaven and earth show tokens of joy. For as the earth and her valleys, by standing thick with corn, are said to laugh and sing; so, on account of the resurrection, the sun may be said to dance for joy, according to the 96th Psalm, "Let the heavens rejoice and let the earth be glad; let the sea roar and the fullness thereof. Let the field be joyful and all that is therein: then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice."

Damascen, (in *Dominicum Pasche*) in his paschal hymn, commends the ancient custom of rising early on Easter morn. Let us watch very early in the morning; and, instead of ointment, let us bring an hymn to our Lord, and let us see our Christ the Sun of Righteousness, who is the life that rises to all men.

A learned author has left us his thoughts concerning the sun-dancing on Easter morn:—"We shall not, I hope," says he, "disparage the resurrection of our Redeemer, if we say the sun doth not dance on Easter Day. And though we would willingly assent unto any sympathetical exultation, yet cannot conceive therein any thing more than a tropical expression."

Brand, in his *Antiquities Vulgares*, says:—"I have heard of, when a boy, and cannot say whether I have positively seen tried, an ingenious method of making an artificial sun-dance on Easter Sunday; a vessel full of water was set in the open air, in which the reflected sun seemed to dance from the tremulous motion of the water."

It reminds us of a beautiful simile in the Loves of Medea and Jason, in the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius: It is there applied to the wavering resolves of a love-sick maiden,

"Reflected from the sun's far cooler ray,
As quivering beams from tossing water play."

The primitive Christians spent the night preceding Easter Day in prayers and praises till the time of cock-crow, the supposed hour of our Saviour's rising. For, as Durant tells us, it is universally assented to by the Latin church, that after our Saviour had conquered death, and broken the gates of hell, he arose from the dead, not at midnight, but in the morning at the time of cock-crow; which not the cocks, but the angels themselves proclaimed.

The Primitive church set apart the whole week after Easter, for to praise and glorify God, for our Saviour's resurrection; in which time all labour ceased, that servants, as well as others, might be present at the devotions of the season. All public shows and games were forbidden as being foreign to the holiness of the season. In after-ages when the Church fell into corruption, and the substance of religion decayed in the shadow of ceremonies the praises and devotions of the season were either much neglected or but superficially ob-

served; for Bellthns, a ritualist, tells us that it was customary for the bishops and archbishops themselves to play with the inferior clergy, even at hand-ball, and this also as Durant witnesseth even on Easter Day itself. This was called the liberty of December, according to Belithus, because that formerly it was customary among the heathens in that month to indulge their servants with a certain time of liberty; when they were on the level with their masters.

The custom of this hand-ball playing is doubtless the original of our present recreations and diversions on Easter holidays, and in particular in playing for *tanzey cakes*, which at this season was generally practised.

We find in the writings of J. Boëmus Anbanus a description of ancient rites in his country (Franconia,) that there were foot courses in the meadows in which the victors carried off a cake given to be run for, as we say, by some rich person in the neighbourhood.

In the north of England, more particularly at Newcastle, there was an ancient custom for the Mayor and Corporation and the Sheriff, accompanied by a large number of the burghesses, every year, at the feast of Easter and Whitsuntide, to go out into an open place to play at hand-ball—the Mayor and Sheriff unbending the bow of authority and partaking with their happy and contented townsmen the puerile pleasures of the festival season.

Selden, in his most delightful table-talk quaintly says:—"Our meats and our sports have much of them relation to church works. The coffin of our Christmas pies, in shape long is in imitation of the *cratch* (a rack or manger); our chosing Kings and Queens on Twelfth Night have reference to the three Kings; so likewise our eating of fritters, whipping of tops, roasting of herrings, juck of lents, &c., they are all imitations of church-works, emblems of martyrdom. Our tanzies at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs, though at the same time 'twas always the fashion for a man to have a gammon of bacon to show himself to be no Jew."

Tanzey cakes and tanzey puddings are still favourite dishes at Easter in many parts of England, more particularly in the western counties. In some parishes the clerk carries round to every house a few white cakes as an Easter offering. In return for these cakes, which are always distributed after divine service on Good Friday, the clerk receives a gratuity according to the circumstances or generosity of the household.

Eggs, stained with various colours in boiling, sometimes covered with gold leaf, and also with illuminated devices on them, are regularly sold in the streets in some parts of England and France.

Eggs were evidently considered emblematic of the resurrection, as may be gathered from an extract from the ritual of Pope Paul the Vth, made for the use of England, Ireland, and Scotland:—"S. benedict, *quæsumus, Domine, lux benedictionis gratia, hæc ovorum creaturæ, &c., ob resurrectionem Domini nostri Jesu Christi.*"

The Abbé d'Auroere, in his journey to Siberia, says Easter Day is set apart for visiting in Russia. "The men go to each other's houses in the morning, and introduce themselves into the houses by saying, 'Jesus Christ is risen.' The answer is 'Yes, he is risen.' The people then embrace, give each other eggs and drink a great deal of brandy."

Hakluyt, one of the fathers of voyages and travel, in whose works (1589) will be found an inexhaustible fund of amusement, says: "The Russians, every year, against Easter, die or colour red a great number of eggs, of which every man or woman giveth one to the priest of the parish upon Easter Day in the morning. They use these eggs, as they say, for a great love, and in token of the resurrection, whereof they rejoice."

Ray has an old English proverb on the subject:—

"I'll warrant you for an egg at Easter."

The ancient Egyptians, if the resurrection of the body had been a text of their faith, would perhaps have thought an egg no improper hieroglyphical representation of it. The exclusion of a living creature by incubation, after the vital principle has laid a long while dormant, is a process so truly marvellous that if it could be disbelieved, would be thought by some a thing as incredible as that the Author of Life should be able to reanimate the dead.

It is very probable that the Roman and Greek churches borrowed this custom from the Jews, who, in celebrating their Passover, set on the table two unleavened cakes, and two pieces of the lamb; to this they added some small fishes, because of the leviathan; a hard egg because of the bird's egg; some meal because of the behemoth; these three animals being, according to their Rabbinical doctors, appointed for the feast of the elect in the other life.

Our Illustrations.

THE WRECK OF THE "ATLANTIC."

The sad catastrophe which occurred last week off the coast of Nova Scotia furnishes us with a subject for two illustrations. We have neither the space nor the inclination to go over the story of the wreck of the steamer "Atlantic," which, with all its attendant horrors, has been fully reported in the daily press. The vessel left Liverpool on the 29th of March with upwards of 800 steerage passengers and about 50 cabin passengers; they experienced boisterous weather, but all went well till noon on Monday, the 31st ult., when the supply of coal being nearly exhausted the captain determined to put into Halifax. About three o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer struck on Meagher's Island, off Prospect, 22 miles west of Halifax, where she now lies a total wreck. The loss of life was something fearful. Nearly 550 souls perished on that awful morning, and the scenes as described in the public accounts are heart-rending. One of them forms the subject of our first page illustration. Mr. Frith, the chief officer and the hero of the scene, who had taken refuge in the mizzen-mast rigging, gives the following description:—"When daylight came I counted 32 persons in the mizzen-mast rigging with me, including one woman. When these saw that there were lines between the ship and the shore many of them attempted to go forward to the lines, and in doing so were washed overboard and drowned. Many reached the shore by aid of the lines, and the fishermen's boats rescued many more. At last all had either been washed off or rescued except me, the woman, and a boy. The sea had become so rough that the boats could not venture near us. Soon the boy was washed off, but he swam gallantly and reached one of the boats in safety. I got a firm hold of the woman and secured her in the

rigging. I could see the people on shore, and in the boats, and hailed them, but they were unable to help us. At two o'clock in the afternoon, after we had been in the rigging ten hours, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, Church of England clergyman, whose noble conduct I can never forget while I live, got a crew of four men to row him out to the wreck. He got into the main rigging and procured a line, then advanced as far as he could towards me and threw it to me. I caught it, made it fast around my body, and then jumped clear. A sea swept me off the wreck, but Mr Ancient held fast to the line, pulled me back, and got me safely in the boat. I was then so exhausted and benumbed that I was hardly able to do anything for myself, and but for the clergyman's gallant conduct I must have perished soon. The woman, after bearing up with remarkable strength under her great trials, had died two hours before Mr Ancient arrived. Her half-naked body was still fast in the rigging, her eyes protruding, the mouth foaming, a terribly ghastly spectacle, rendered more ghastly by the contrast with the numerous jewels which sparkled on her hands. We had to leave her body there, and it is probably there yet. The scene at the wreck was an awful one, such as I had never before witnessed, and hope never to witness again."

The White Star and Ocean Company, to which the ill-fated vessel belonged, is the most recently established company sailing vessels between Liverpool and New York. The steamers of the line have only been running a little over eighteen months, but have gained a high reputation for comfort, speed and regularity. The fittings for the passengers are luxurious to the highest degree. One of the peculiarities of the appointments is that the saloon is in the centre of the vessel, extending from side to side, so as to give the advantage of the full width of the ship. This company were the first to introduce gas on their vessels. Like all the steamers of the line the "Atlantic" was built at Belfast, and was launched in 1871. She was 420 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, and registered 3,723 tons; was constructed of iron, had four masts and six water-tight bulk-heads, and was fitted with eleven boilers and four cylinders on the compound principle. The interior decorations were on a most magnificent scale. The saloon was 80 feet long, and extended entirely across for a width of 40 feet. The lounges and fixed seats were upholstered in crimson velvet; the panels were damasked with white and pink, and the pilasters, brackets, and cornices were of teak, picked out with gold. The bed-hangings of the state-rooms and sleeping-berths, which were large and commodious, were of green rep, and the apartments were in all respects elegant and complete. The "Atlantic" arrived at Halifax on her first outward voyage from Liverpool, June, 1871; and left, on her first return voyage, the first of July following. This was her nineteenth trip. She was valued at \$500,000, and was insured in London companies for \$150,000. There were 760 steerage passengers in the ill-fated vessel. The passengers and crew, as she sailed from Liverpool, were classified as follows:—English, 198 men, 74 women, 28 male children, 121 female children; Scotch, 7 men, 14 women; Irish, 43 men, 18 women, 3 children; other nationalities, 150 adult males, 32 women, 19 male children, and 18 female children. A large number of emigrants embarked at Queenstown, making the total number of souls upon the steamer when she sailed from that point 976. Of these 546 have perished, not a single woman being saved.

A WINTER FIELD DAY, HALIFAX, N. S.

The above sketch represents a Winter Field Day near Halifax, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Doyle, Commanding H. M. Troops. Intelligence having been received that an enemy would attempt a landing in force at the "North-West Arm," His Excellency has taken up his position—the Garrison, consisting of two Infantry Battalions, three Batteries of Artillery, and a party of the Royal Engineers, being in ambush on both sides of the Arm, with the guns entrenched near the bridges at its head. On the appearance of the fleet of boats the troops emerge from this cover and pour in such a terrific cross-fire that, had the invaders only been in the flesh, the result must have been somewhat as depicted in our drawing.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS IN USE BY THE CARLSRUHE FIRE BRIGADE.

The German fire brigade system is treated of elsewhere editorially, so we content ourselves in this place with merely describing the apparatus shown in our illustration. The small ladders to the left are lightly constructed, from twelve to eighteen feet long, and furnished at one end with strong iron hooks. Of these hooks but a poor idea is given in the print from which we have copied. They form a curve large enough to allow of their grasping an ordinary sized window-sill. The manner of using these ladders is very simple. Standing on the ground-floor window and supported by a comrade, the fireman with the hooked end of the ladder breaks the first story window, affixes the ladder to the sill and mounts. A second ladder is handed him, his comrade mounts, the operation is repeated again, fresh ladders being sent up as required, until the top story is reached. With a single ladder a pair of firemen could reach the top of the house, and as each one carries a long rope they are enabled to haul up the escape, or let down any persons whose retreat has been cut off. Of course it is not everyone that could manage to run up and down a perpendicular and somewhat shaky ladder. But it should be borne in mind that the German firemen pass through a regular course of gymnastic drill, and are trained to such perfection that they perform most difficult manoeuvres with incredible rapidity. A ladder of a lighter construction is shown to the left of the illustration. The fire-escape which resembles the English fire-escape without the frame, is made of leather, or, better still, sail cloth, with strong rope netting in front. One end is fitted with a slight frame and wheels (not given in the print). When the escape has been securely fastened to the window the lower end is wheeled out as far as possible towards the opposite side of the street, to give as gradual a descent as possible. When this is impracticable—as it would be here in many cases on account of the telegraph wires—the frame and wheels are taken off, and a gentle descent is obtained by stretching the escape diagonally from the window to which it is fastened. As to the rest, the illustration speaks sufficiently for itself.

THE SHIPWRECK.

In this fine picture Turner's great genius is fully exerted; and his power of representing the sea and sky, in their most tempestuous as well as in their tranquil moods, with unequalled force and truth, may be fairly appreciated from this example. The dismantled and foundering hulk of a wrecked vessel is dimly seen at no great distance, amidst the lowering

darkness and the haze of rain and spray; while three or four luggers, manned by the fearless and expert boatmen of our coast, with sails and oars employed to the best advantage in this stern conflict against the fury of the elements, are making their way, slowly but stubbornly, to the side of the doomed ship, with a view to save the lives of her crew, and also to earn the due salvage reward for so much of her cargo as they may bring ashore. Two boats, with some of the sailors and passengers, have meantime left the wreck, and the pieces of timber floating past seem to tell of the destruction that has just overtaken another part, involving some loss of human life; for the object at which the men in the boat are so eagerly catching, in the wave that dashes against her gunwale, can be nothing of a less precious nature, or they would rather consult their own safety by letting it go.

Miscellaneous.

Kaiser Wilhelm is expected to attend the Czar's birthday party, at St. Petersburg, on the 29th of April. The King of Italy has conferred on his son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, the title of Count de Montcaleri, a place near Turin. The arrangements for importing Chinese miners from San Francisco have utterly broken down. They were intended for the coal department. "An amorphous botch, out of which nothing enduring can ever be made," is said to have been Mr. Carlyle's definition of the ill-fated Dublin University Bill. It is a sad sign of the moral state of the French bourgeoisie in 1872 that the number of one year's volunteers, which it was hoped would amount to 50,000, is only 3,900. Another meeting of Congress is to take place. The Emperor of Austria is expected to take part in the interview originally projected between the Emperors of Russia and Germany, in April next, in St. Petersburg. Mr. Spurgeon, who hates the prefix of "Rev." has, they say, informed his friends that letters addressed to the "Rev." C. H. Spurgeon will be returned to the Dead Letter Office with "not known" written on them. The marriage of the Archduchess Gisela of Austria with Prince Leopold of Bavaria, will take place four days earlier than the date originally fixed, in order not to interfere with the opening of the International Exhibition. The oldest man now known to be living in the world is Joseph Martini Coutinho, a resident of Cape Frios, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. He was born May 29, 1691, and is therefore nearly one hundred and seventy-nine years old. The fine woods of Scandinavia are likely to be turned into "broadsheets." A Dr. Silchester has been for some time in Sweden making experiments on the natural sawdust, and has succeeded in producing a pulp, of which excellent paper can be made. The son of Baron Rothschild, the head of the Austrian branch, has not only married a Christian, but has abjured his faith for hers. He will succeed his father, and is, indeed, his only son and heir. His wife is a daughter of the Austrian Archduke Regner. The "Great Eastern," lying in the Medway, almost abreast of the ancient town of Queenborough, has received on board the whole of the deep sea section of the new Atlantic cable. It is intended to lay it in the last days of May and the beginning of June, the great ship being appointed to leave her moorings on the 29th of May. STRONGER AND YET STRONGER STILL.—Dr. Fucht, of Alt-Barm, in Silesia, is reported to have invented a new explosive which volatilises completely, leaving no residue, as nitroglycerine does. One part of the new compound, which the inventor calls "fulminative," is stated to produce the effect of three parts dynamite. Japan will be especially well represented at the Vienna Exhibition. The leather, paper, and porcelain manufactures are said to be far superior to any yet seen in Europe, while the raw products, including minerals, drugs, and fibres are most carefully classified. The collection was exhibited at Yedo for several days before its despatch to Europe. The Paris Jardin des Plantes has just lost one of its veteran inhabitants. "Nono," a magnificent parrot, brought from the Marquesas in 1776 by Bougainville. Although "Nono" appeared to have passed the hundred years supposed to be the length of a parrot's life, the centenarian was as lively as ever, and his plumage just as gay, the only sign of age being the loss of his crest, his head being perfectly bald. A letter from Es-sen says there will be sent to the Vienna Exhibition from the cannon foundry of Herr Krupp two specimens of his "big guns" that surpass anything of the kind the establishment has hitherto produced. The first is a gigantic brass cannon, the tube of which will be 6-70 metres in length, and 1-16 metres in diameter, and which will weigh 769 quintals, or 35,000 kilogrammes. The second is manufactured of one block of brass 1 metre long and 1-50 metre in diameter, of the weight of 1,000 quintals, or 50,000 kilogrammes. The will of Napoleon the Third has been proved in England, as one of our foreign correspondents informs us. His personal property is sworn at under £120,000, and this he leaves to the Empress without reserve. To the Prince Imperial there is only one bequest, we are told—the Imperial Crown. If this be true, we have here a certain violation of the *idie Napoléonienne*, according to which any Bonaparte may govern who is called by the voice of the people. And the Emperor's will is in this respect an important manifesto to the Imperialists. It is a message to the friends of Prince Napoleon. Mr. William Wright, of Sheffield, has patented an invention which promises to revolutionise our system of warming and lighting; he proposes in short, to use air for fuel. Atmospheric air is passed through a battery charged in such a manner that it carbonises the air which issues at the other end, combustible gas burning with a flame brighter than that of coal gas, and when mixed with atmospheric air having a heating power capable of melting copper wire. Mr. Wright calculates that gas may be made on this plan at a cost of 6d. per 1,000 feet, but the consumption will be one-half faster than that of coal gas, so that the price will be practically 9d. per 1,000 feet against the present rate. Tobacco has been undergoing an investigation in France. The "weed" has often been subjected to analysis both by itself and in connection with its effects upon individuals. The result is that very few change their opinion: if an individual smokes or chews tobacco, he seldom thinks it is injurious to himself; if he does not use it all, he believes it to be universally harmful. One of the professors of the Polytechnic School in Paris recently made investigation into the habits and scholarship of the one hundred and sixty students. He found that one hundred and two were smokers, and fifty-eight never used tobacco. Further inquiry showed that in each grade the students who did not smoke outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. Influenced by several reports of a similar nature, the Minister of Public Instruction in France has issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development.

Dramatic Notes.

Kate Reynolds is starring in New England. Mr. Farjeon is dramatizing one of his stories. "Divorce" has been revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York. Mdme. Lucea has made \$10,000 since her arrival in the States. The Beggar's Opera is being played at the Adelphi Theatre, London. Wilkie Collins has dramatized his last novel, "The New Magdalen." The artists of the Comédie Française are expected in London next month. MM. Meilhac and Halévy are writing an American play which they call "Jonathan." Charlotte Thompson commenced an engagement at Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday. A new comedy by M. Sardou, entitled "Andron," is under rehearsal at the Gymnase. The Chicago Academy of Music is to be remodelled this summer at a cost of \$35,000. Wagner's "Tannhauser" has made a great success at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Dramatizations of "David Copperfield" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" have been running at the Adelphi, London. "David Garrick" is still running at Wallack's Theatre, and to all appearances will be continued till the end of the season. The Lydia Thomson troupe have been playing at Cleveland during the past week. Next week they appear at Pittsburgh. Charlotte Cushman played last week at the Grand Opera House, Baltimore. It is said that she will leave shortly for England. Mr. Tom Taylor has resigned his position as Secretary of the London Board of Public Health. He retires with a pension of \$3,250 a year. Adalide Nilsson was playing last week at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, where the week before Edwina Booth was appearing in "Richard III." Mdme. Lucea, on the occasion of her benefit at the New York Academy of Music on Monday week, was recalled six times after the end of the opera—"La Fuglia des Reggimento." The receipts amounted to \$6,000. It is expected that the new National Theatre at Bayreuth (Bavaria) will be completed in October next, when the rehearsals by Herr Wagner of his "Ring des Nibelungen" will be commenced, to be ready for performance in 1874. The Imperial Chinese Theatrical Company will leave San Francisco about the middle of May for an Eastern tour. The company includes a celestial prince and princess, and will give entertainments embracing drama, opera, battle and other scenes, and acrobatic and gymnastic feats. The stage wardrobe is said to be very rich and gorgeous. A recent number of the *Court Journal* says:—At Charing Cross Theatre, which that admirable comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke, opened last November, Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was presented on Wednesday evening for the one hundredth consecutive time—a feat absolutely without precedent or rival, and deserving a very honourable place in the records of the theatrical chronicle. Mr. Mapleson has engaged for his opera season, at Drury Lane, Mlle. Ostara Torrlant, a young Scandinavian soprano, and Signor Del Puente, an Italian baritone. Sir Michael Costa is conductor. One of the prominent attractions of the season will be the production of the posthumous opera by Michael Balfe, the libretto founded on Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman," the principal part to be sustained by Mme. Nilsson, for whom the "Mignon" of Ambroise Thomas will be revived. The prospects for the next opera season in New York are, according to the *Dramatic World*, rather more promising than usual. Mr. Marczek has re-engaged Lucea and probably most of the other members of his present troupe. It is also reported that he is negotiating with Irma di Mursia. Mr. Strakosch is organizing a very strong troupe for the campaign, and has already engaged Madame Nilsson-Rouzeaud, Mlle. Lorrlant, Miss Annie Louise Cary, M. Capoul, Signori Campanini and Berfratelli, Signor Maurel, the favourite baritone of La Scala, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Naretti, basso. Signor Ardui will be the conductor, and Mr. Strakosch has secured the exclusive right of representing Verdi's "Aida" in America. For the coming London season, Covent Garden will retain Mesdames Adelfina Patti, Pauline Lucea, Mombelli, Sinico, Albani, Smeroschi, Saar, and Scatelli; Signori Nicolini, Bettini, Erio, Marino, Graziani, Cotogni, Ciampi, Capponi, Tagliateo, Baggiolo, and M. Faure. The engagements of twelve new artists are recorded in the prospectus—namely, Mesdames d'Angeri, Sassi, Pezzotta, Fossa, Loda, and Trisolini; Signori Montanaro, Nannetti, Edardi, Masini, Pavani, and M. Maurel. Of these names not one, except the French baritone, M. Maurel, has any great name in Italy. Mdme. Patti will appear in three new characters—Caterina, in an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne;" Elvira, in Verdi's "Ernani;" and Luisa Miller, in the same composer's opera of that name. The *Dramatic World*, the best publication of its class in America, says that Wartel has under his tuition, in Paris, at present, two American lalies. One is a Baltimore girl, only twenty years old, who, the professor boasts, will be able after two more years of study, to sing in the original key, the part of the *Queen of Night*, in Mozart's "Magic Flute." The other is a lady who has been compelled by reverses to fit herself for the musical profession. She is expected to make her *début* in the English Concert world next season, under the name of Madame Clarina. A correspondent writing of her from Berlin says:—"Her voice is of remarkable extent and purity, and so deeply sympathetic that she cannot fail of securing the highest success. She is a true and noble woman, whose heart and soul go up in her song, and whose earnestness in her study gives promise that she will not be unappreciated. I feel proud of her achievements already; but she is, like all the rest, greatly prejudiced against an operatic career. For my part, I would wish her not to disregard the opera. To me she appeared the ideal of Wagner's beautiful *Elsa of Brabant*, in "Lohengrin," the most charming and lovable creation in the German Music-Drama." We are assured, on good authority, that the writer does not speak too warmly of the merits and charms of Madame Clarina. At the New Royal Lyceum, Toronto, Mr. John Jack and Annie Firmin concluded on Saturday their second engagement of the season. They have added greatly to the laurels they had previously won, and have ensured themselves a hearty welcome whenever they return to the city. "John Garth" was produced during the first half of the week, with Mr. Jack in the title role. In this character he has made such improvement as leaves little to be desired. The proud determination of the man, smarting under a sense of unjust wrong attributed to him, which

at last succumbs to the daughter's love, &c., were all rendered in a faithful and careful manner that showed a true conception and study of the character. Miss Firmin as "Hester Deerham," whose appearance is greatly in her favour, played her part in a very ladylike pleasing manner, and both parties were frequently interrupted with rounds of applause. During the last three days of the week "Surf" was placed on the boards, and obtained a certain measure of success, due in main part to the excellent acting of Mr. Jack and Miss Firmin. The latter's graceful rendering of "Mrs. General Noble," and the former's "Simon Schweinfelsch" had an immense effect upon the audience and compensated for the somewhat tame character of the piece. The stars were well supported by the other members of the company, Mr. Saphoro as "Smasher," and Mr. Banks as the "Nigger" deserving a word of praise. During the week the talented young artiste, Miss Lillie Eldridge, has been playing in "Elsie; or, The Cherry Tree Inn," &c. Next week Mr. Tom Riggs appears in "Cbin Fane." The whole of the seats are taken for the entire course of the opera, commencing on the 23th inst., and the management are to be congratulated on the success which have attended their efforts to cater for the public. The expense is heavy, as it is understood they have to pay the company \$500 per night.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

TOUCHSTONE PAPERS.

NO. III.—ROCCO.

Paul and Pauline were going to get married. When once that supreme decision was come to, the question of their love became a secondary one, and all their thoughts were bent on a single point—that of equipment. In settling it, their own likes or dislikes were not to be consulted; their own private standards of taste were to be discarded; their ease or convenience were matters unworthy a moment of attention. Their sole criterion was to be Fashion. Now there are two kinds of fashion, as there are two sorts of diamonds, the true and the false. The true fashion, at best, is only a show, but that show is kept up by genuine luxury, real brilliants, silks, satins, velvets and laces, which exactly answer to their names. The false fashion, on the other hand, is only an appearance kept up by appearances. It is a double sham. It wears paste jewellery, its silks and satins are mock articles, its velvets are cotton, and its laces are imitation. But true or false, Fashion rules the world, and however men may pretend to rise superior to it, they are as much its slaves as their pretty, silly helpmeets. Paul and Pauline, on getting married, had first to furnish their house. A little nest for their loves is what they really wanted, deep in some shady recess, far from the glare of the sun, and screened from the gaze of hawks. But no. They must choose a house on a fashionable street. Their means will not allow them to take a two-storied dwelling, and the cottage offered them is dwarfed by the surrounding palaces, but they secured it nevertheless because of the genteel neighbourhood. If they had only the wit to see it, that same cottage in a side street would make them aristocrats; on Beaver Hall, or St. Hubert, it reduces them to the rank of plebeians. One would think that the first care in furnishing a house would be the family chamber. That is a sanctuary. It ought to be curtained in. The noise of its floor should be smothered in velvet carpet. It should have deep receding easy chairs, a cosy rocker for the days when the wife blossoms into the mother. Every thing in it and about it should be of the best, and comfort alone should preside over its arrangement. Instead of that, the young couple exercise themselves almost exclusively about the drawing-room. They go to the upholsterer. They get the regulation number of chairs—six; the regulation sofa; the regulation centre table; the regulation what-not. They cannot afford rosewood or black walnut, but they take an imitation of the latter, scolding at a genuine sett of white wood, beautifully varnished, offered them at reasonable rates. Then the carpet—an expensive article, lying heavy on the conscience of housekeepers. Brussels and Kidderminster is beyond them, but they must make up for the sacrifice in the flash of the colours and the extravagance of the design. The same tastes are pursued in relation to the window curtains. That parlour, thus furnished, might still be made gay, if kept according to the rules of common sense. But no; it must be kept according to the tyrannical cast-iron rules of fashion. Modern drawing-rooms are not meant for the family. They are reserved for strangers. Children may not go near them, for there are ghosts or bluebeards lurking behind the curtain folds. The room is kept dark and chill as a tomb. It smells of fresh varnish, or of chemical dyes exhaled from the carpets. The flowers, placed in mockery on the centre table, wither of etiolation. The little trinkets arrayed on the *étagère* are corroded with verdigris, clammy from exudation. The whole of that room is not worth a hundred dollars, yet it is guarded as closely as the temple of Isis, filled with Caucasian gold and stones from the estuaries of the Indus. It is no use declaiming against the worship of tinsel. Where we cannot get true gold, we fall on our knees before its reflection. Not one of us need laugh at Paul and Pauline, for every one of us has done as they have, or will do so, when occasion offers. Of course, every one has his idiosyncracies in this, as in all else. I have known a man who never wears a ring on his finger, but insists on having brass buttons to his coat. A lady of my acquaintance, on the plea of simplicity in dress, steadily refuses to wear ear-rings, and yet she carries on her ample bosom, an immense chain of washed gold, attached to an apocryphal watch. Shall the poor girl, earning only five dollars a month, not dress? Of course, she shall. There are plenty of light stuffs in the shops within the reach of her money, and it costs no more to have a gown well cut, than it does to have it spoiled. Shall she not wear jewellery? Most certainly she shall. Molly, with all her freckles, has as much right to set herself off to be ogled at in the streets, as the banker's pale-faced daughter, or the buxom bride of the millionaire pork merchant. Science and art have joined hands in making brocades, lustrous, illusions, jewellery, and all manner of finery for her especial behoof. With her five dollars wages, she can go into a store as denuded as Audrey and come forth as gaudily tricked out as Dolly Varden. And men will look out for her the more, for it is tinsel that blinds their eyes.



IN THE LAP OF POWER AND LUXURY.

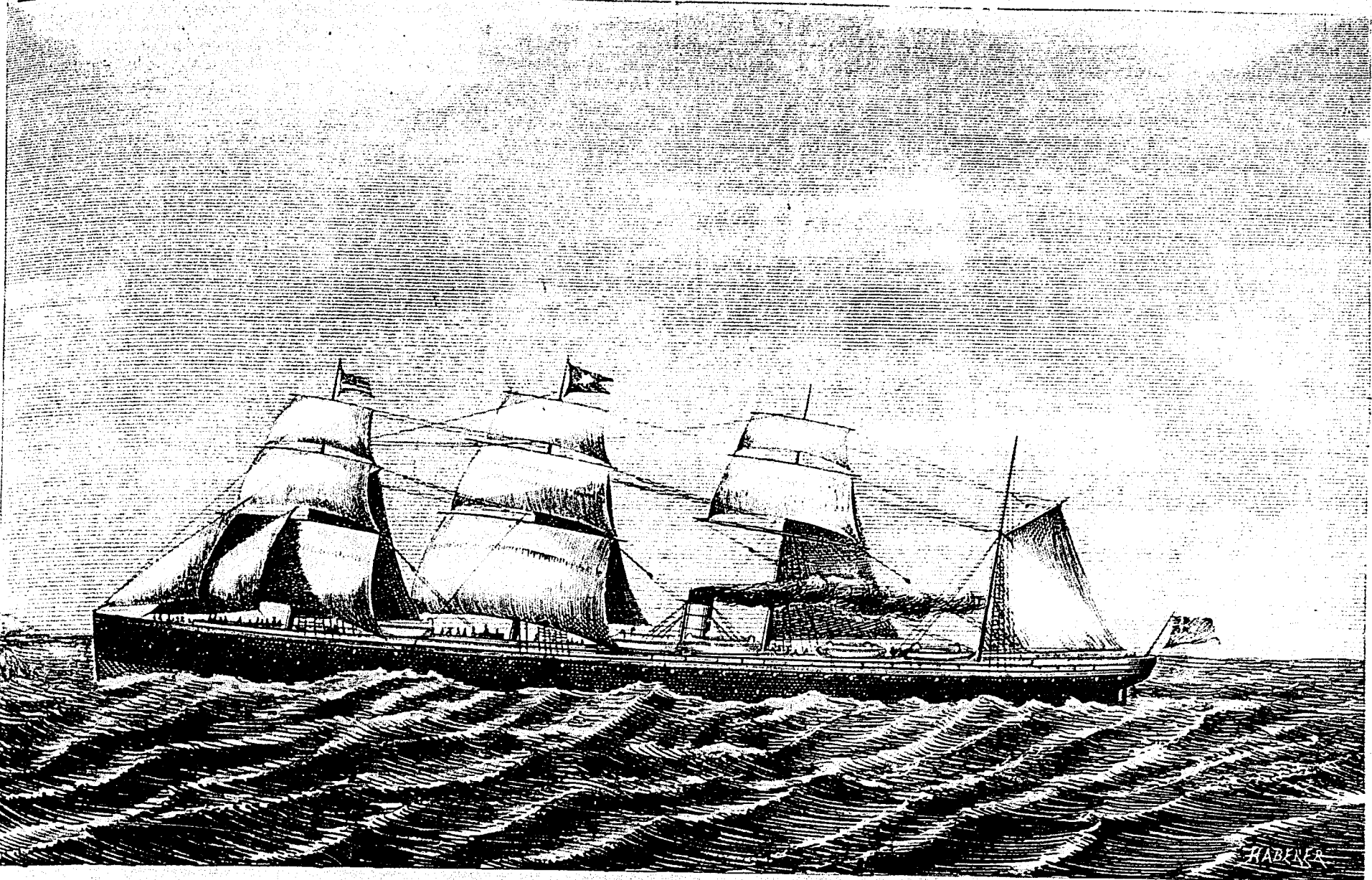
IN THE COLD SHADE OF UNOFFICIAL LIFE.



How dreams of the future may alter opinions

SOME EPISODES IN THE CAREER OF A PUBLIC MAN

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THE S. S. "ATLANTIC," RECENTLY WRECKED NEAR PROSPECT, N. S.



HALIFAX, N. S.—A WINTER FIELD DAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY O'G. H.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Both in England and in the United States it is the invariable rule that newspapers—and especially illustrated newspapers—shall be paid for strictly in advance. It is only a matter for wonder that so excellent an arrangement has not been adopted before this by Canadian newspaper proprietors. It has frequently been proposed, but nothing has really come of the proposal. Now, however, it is our intention to inaugurate the movement. In future the News will be sent only to those who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The barren honour of non-paying subscribers we do not care at all about. Our establishment is a very large one, as large as any in the country, our staff of writers, artists, and agents very numerous, the expense of publishing a paper like this is, as may be imagined, enormous, and it would be preposterous to suppose that we can furnish the product of money, time, brains and talent without any return. The system we propose to adopt will be as follows:—Subscriptions payable strictly in advance. Each subscriber will find on the label bearing his address two figures indicating the time when his subscription expires. We use only two figures because each subscription dates, in our books, from the first day of the month in which it is received. Thus, for instance, 7-73 will indicate that the subscription is paid to the first of July next; 12-73 to the first of December next; 1-74 to the first of January next, and so on. When the subscription expires, on the date indicated by the label, unless it is at once renewed the paper will be discontinued.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

The conflagrations at Chicago and Boston, and more recently the disastrous fires at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York and the St. James Hotel in Montreal, have had the effect of awakening inquiry as to the best means of preventing the spread of fire and of saving life and property from burning buildings. Immediately after the disasters at Chicago and Boston the inquiry was pretty much confined to the first of these two subjects. The press teemed with endless letters and suggestions—most of them impracticable, and not a few utterly useless. The discussion was at its height when the Fifth Avenue Hotel horror drew attention to the utterly insufficient means of escape in the case of fire supplied in the hotels and large buildings throughout the continent. Not many days ago the importance of this matter was brought home to our notice by the destruction by fire of the St. James Hotel and the sad loss of life occasioned by the absence of proper communication with the burning building. The subject is one of the highest importance, and, we were glad to see, received all the attention it deserved. Many suggestions for the avoidance of similar calamities appeared in the daily press, the most practical of all being that offered by the Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, who proposed that a rope-ladder should be kept in each room in our hotels. By this means the occupant of a room would, in case of fire, be enabled to effect his escape without any difficulty, and without unnecessary loss of time. One end of the ladder being fastened to an iron ring in the floor, he would have nothing to do but to uncoil the rope out of the window and make his way down as quickly as possible. We are glad to observe that this suggestion has already been acted upon, and that rope-ladders of the kind mentioned by the Chief of the Brigade are now in very general demand. A wire ladder of a similar kind has also been constructed and undergone a thorough test, the result giving full satisfaction. Several of these ladders have, we understand, been ordered for the Ottawa Hotel, where they will be placed in the upper stories. This example should be followed by hotel proprietors throughout the whole country.

So far we have merely glanced at the life-saving apparatus for in-door use. It remains to inquire into the best manner of equipping fire brigades so as to enable them in the case of fire, to reach the flames, and to save life and property with as little delay and as little danger as possible. In this matter, as in that of the prevention of fires, we can afford to take example from the Germans, whose firemen are among the most efficient, and perhaps the best equipped in the world. We may premise our remarks by stating that in the cities throughout Germany, fires of any magnitude are of exceedingly rare occurrence. The reasons for this are three. In the first place

every new building erected must be of the most substantial structure, and built of the best materials. Frame houses are not allowed. A house owner wishing to repair must do so with the consent of the Corporation and under the supervision of the building inspector—who is invariably a master builder of experience. Secondly, every house, nay every tenement, is visited at least once a year (in the smaller towns once every three months) by the Feuerschau, or Fire Inspectors—also master-builders—who examine the position of the stoves, stove-pipes, &c., &c., and are empowered, when they find insufficient guarantee against fire, such for instance as defective flues—a very fruitful source of disasters in Canada—to compel the tenant to take proper measures to remedy the defect immediately. Were such a system of inspection introduced in this country we should speedily find the number of fires considerably reduced.

The German system of training for firemen is also worthy of imitation. The great secret of the success of the German fire brigades lies in this. The firemen proper form a body of professionals, who have made their business a daily study, and have passed through an arduous course of training which perfects them for the dangerous duties they have to undergo. The great feature of their training is the course of gymnastics to which they are subjected, and which is rigorously kept up at every fire station. Every day the brigades turn out for drill and gymnastic exercise, and once a month in every city the men give a public exhibition. A model house is erected, and the firemen go through the various manoeuvres that they might be expected to undergo in the case of a conflagration—some of them of the most dangerous character. The results of such a training are only what might be expected. When the fire-alarm is sounded the brigade hastens to the spot. There is no confusion, no crowding, no undue hurry. Each man has his own duty assigned to him, and attends to that and that alone. The street is kept clear by the police, assisted by the volunteer firemen, enrolled among the younger men of the city, who also attend to the protection of the property rescued from the burning building. Thus unimpeded by any pressing crowd the men are able to attend to the work in hand without hindrance. One party, specially detailed, devote their energy to extinguishing the flames; a second to saving life and property, to which end they are supplied with ample apparatus; and a third compose the salvage corps.

Of the apparatus employed by the fire brigades in Germany a very fair idea may be obtained from the illustration given on another page, a full description of which appears in the usual place.

The benefits of the German system are too obvious to need any remark. There are only two points upon which we must especially insist. In the first place the German firemen are well paid. They are taught to look upon their calling as a profession to which it is an honour for them to belong, and one which remunerates them sufficiently to allow of their devoting their whole time to its study and practice. In the second place, as we have already stated, they are kept up to the mark by a regular course of drill which especially fits them for the duties before them, and which is continued during the whole time of their connection with the profession. Were these systems adopted in Canada, beneficent results would soon be made manifest.

There is yet another matter upon which we might touch while in this connection. We prefer, however, merely to cite two parallel cases, leaving it to our readers to draw their own deductions. Some twenty-five years ago the Royal Theatre at Stuttgart—a town at that time of perhaps 55,000 inhabitants—was burnt down, with great loss of life. The citizens at once took steps to avoid a recurrence of such a calamity. An indignation meeting was held, at which the Fire Department was condemned as inefficient and badly managed. No blame was attached to the firemen, the whole of the responsibility being laid at the door of the city authorities, who were charged with being wanting in public spirit and careless of any interests but their own. The re-organization of the Fire Department commenced at once. New engines and other apparatus were provided, a serviceable corps of firemen was enrolled, and an amateur body, intended mainly as a salvage and police corps, was formed by the private citizens. The system also was changed. A master-builder was appointed Chief of the Brigade, and a series of daily gymnastic drills was instituted at every station. By-laws were passed regulating the erection of houses built of inflammable materials, the storing of powder, and the position of match and varnish factories. The result of such energetic measures soon became apparent, and to this day the Stuttgarters owe to the citizens of that time their comparative immunity from fire.

The second case is a parallel to a certain point only. In the largest and wealthiest city in Canada a fire breaks out in an hotel, also attended with loss of life. An outcry is raised, and an indignation meeting called. The meeting has very little result beyond the passage of a few empty resolutions. The Fire Committee demand an appropriation of \$26,000 for the purchase of suitable equipments for the Fire Brigade, adding that without that sum they cannot place the brigade upon a proper standing. The Corporation reply to the request by granting an appropriation of \$15,000, and there is an end of the matter. A few days after a man who was manufacturing fireworks in the heart of the city is killed by an explosion. We feel that comment is unnecessary, and make none.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Overland* comes to us filled with information respecting the Pacific Coast and the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains. There are in this month's number four articles of this nature, viz.: on the Agricultural Capacity of California, the most valuable of them all; the seventh of a series of interesting papers on the California Indians; Cape Horn in 1704, being a translation of a letter by the Jesuit father Nyel; and a pleasant sketch entitled "A Geologist's Winter Walk," the flavour of which, however, is much injured by our ignorance of the locality described. The second paper on Napoleon III. will be read with interest. The writer has evidently carefully studied his subject, and succeeds in giving us a valuable contribution—brief as it is—to the history of the last two decades. He is an unsparring critic, but evidently so thoroughly free from national prejudices that his criticisms are entitled to the utmost respect. Every sentence he utters breathes his strong belief in his hero, whom he defends with the utmost vigour. With the exception of *Ultrava*, of which the seventh instalment appears in this number, the fiction is very much below the ordinary standard. A semi-scientific paper on the Pectens or Scallop Shells possesses the double attraction of being brief and containing readable and interesting information.

The *Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanics Magazine* is a new candidate for popular favour. As its name implies it is devoted entirely to mechanical and engineering developments. It is divided into two parts, the official and the unofficial, the former containing a record of the inventions patented at Ottawa, accompanied by diagrams, and the latter consisting of original and selected articles, many of which are profusely illustrated. The form of the *Record* is that of an ordinary monthly magazine. The number before us contains thirty-two pages of reading matter and forty pages of official information. The subscription for the twelve monthly parts is fixed at the low figure of one dollar and a half.

A welcome visitor indeed is the *Atlantic Monthly*. Its pages are invariably filled with sound, healthy mental pabulum of the highest order. In the number before us Mr. Parton continues his admirable sketches in a paper on the exploits of Edmund Genet in the United States, which lacks none of the attractions with which he knows so well how to invest his subjects. Robert Dale Owen, whose papers form a remarkable feature of the current number of this magazine, gives us another chapter of autobiography in which he relates his early impressions of Thomas Clarkson and the then Grand Duke, afterwards Czar, Nicholas of Russia, the latter of whom paid a short visit to the writer's father in 1816. Interesting papers on the Symmes Theory of the Earth and Frederick Chopin will attract respectively the scientifically and musically inclined. A fourth chapter of "A Chance Acquaintance" rather unpleasantly develops the hero's character, whose progress becomes perfectly unbearable. We wait resignedly the end, however, as we suppose everything will turn out well; we only trust that he will not in time be endued with all the virtues under the sun. Even a prig is preferable to the gold-like characters fiction-writers are now so fond of turning out. "Marjorie Daw," a charming little story in the epistolary style, is the only other remarkable feature in the fiction department. By the way, apropos of "Ruby," when are people going to stop writing "stories of the war." The war has been rather overdone lately, and it would be only charitable to give it a rest, and allow patient readers a brief respite. There are several poems in the number, none of which takes our fancy so much as the Scandinavian story of "St. Olaf's Fountain," next to which we place Celia Thaxter's "Beethoven."

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

THE LOUNGER AT OTTAWA.

NO. III.

THE ORATORS.

"It's a great school, a great school," said Boulter the other night as we smoked our pipes, speaking of the House of Commons; "it's a great school." "That's so," said Mouldes, who is labouring under a bronchial affection and gets thinner every day. "It is a great school, and Sir John is a great school-master." It is remarkable. I have tried to get at the philosophy of the thing, but how it is that Sir John has endeared himself so intensely to so many of the men who sit behind him, I cannot make out. It is a species of hero-worship. Leaning over the gallery I have noticed the Premier rise from his seat, look round him for an instant, step over to some one of his followers, and after a short conversation, have the said individual the happiest man in the world. Evidently nothing of moment passed between them, but the very fact of Sir John patronizing him, sent a glow of pride and satisfaction through his heart, which came to the surface and manifested itself all over. This influence cannot originate from any superiority the knight possesses as an orator. In my estimation he lacks the very first elements of true oratory, earnestness and originality. When engaged in a debate, the impression left on one's mind is, that he is not so much labouring to meet the arguments of his opponent, as to blind his followers behind by his specious platitudes. He seems thoroughly to understand the nature of the material he has to deal with. He is quick to appreciate effect, and oftentimes have I seen the leaders on the opposite benches, look vexed and annoyed, when he has knocked to pieces the whole effect of a long and laboured argument, by some happy stroke of wit or sarcasm. True, it might not have the slightest bearing on the case; perhaps some mere personality,—but then it told. His followers would roar; Boulter would guffaw, and you could see that old Mouldes was saying to himself in his gleeful glow "Sir John agin' the world, gentlemen—agin' the world." But sometimes Sir John does seem to get earnest; the righteous indignation appears to boil right over with him; but still it is not that earnestness lighted up by conviction—which but not unfrequently displaces a Cabinet; but rather the earnestness which one sees manifested by the drover occasionally when he roars and

Notes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed "Notes and Queries."

22. "JEHOSEPHAT."—Whence the custom prevalent in the last century among the English clergy of calling their dioceses Jehosephats?

23. "VIDIT ET ERUBUIT PEDICA LYMPHA DEUM."—Can any of your readers inform me who is the author of the above saying? The allusion is to the miracle at Cana, and is Englished by Heber. "The moist water saw its God and blushed."

VERDI.—It is a curious coincidence that the name of the celebrated composer makes up the letters of the King of Italy's monogram.

VITTORIO EMMANUELE RE D'ITALIA. Y.
TOBACCO.—Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogitat. HORACE.

Probably there are many intelligent smokers of tobacco who rest content with the knowledge that the weed was first imported into England during the reign of good old Queen Bess, and that the British Solomon, James I., who was a great opponent of the Devil, and even wrote a book against witchcraft, made a formidable attack upon this invention of Satan in a learned or rather pedantic performance, which he called a "Counterblast to Tobacco." This bitter blast of King James—"his sulphureous invective against this transmarine weed"—concludes with the following peroration which may be interesting to some of our readers:

"Have you not reason then to be ashamed, and to forbear this filthy novelty, so basely countenanced by the foolish and grossly mistaken in the right use thereof! In your desire to smoke, you have taken God, harnessed yourselves both in persons and goods, and taking also thereby the marks and notes of vanity upon you, by the custom thereof making yourselves to be wondered at by the foreign nations, and by all strangers that come among you; a custom both odious to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof, no less resembles the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

This small specimen of learned Steenie's oratory, which was better adapted to the understanding of old women than such men as Raleigh, did not prevail upon the King's subjects to break in pieces their tobacco pipes and forego smoking; for Lilly, the Astrologer, (the Sidrophel in Hadibras) in the history of his life and times gives the following extraordinary account of a Buckingham parson who abandoned himself to the use of tobacco:

"In this year also, William Brelton, parson, or Vicar of Thornton in Bucks, was living a profound divine, but absolutely the most polite person for Nativities in that age strictly adhering to Ptolemy, which he well understood; he had a hand in composing Sir Christopher Heydock's defence of Judicial Astrology; being at the time his opinion he was so given over to tobacco, and I think that were he had a tobacco pipe and I suppose too much drink he would eat the oil-rope and smoke them!"

A pleasant kind of tale is given us in the Athenian Oracle, by way of accounting for the frequent use and continuance of taking tobacco:

"When the Christians first discovered America, the devil was afraid of losing his hold upon the people there by the appearance of Christianity. He is reported to have told some Indians of his acquaintance, that he had found a way to be revenged on the Christians for hearing up his quarters; for he would teach them to take tobacco, to which, when they had once tasted it, they should become perpetual slaves."

Doubtless many in King James' day thought the "bitter blast" mere smoke, and the arguments of the Monarch the mere fumes of the idle brain of an empty head. The following parodies on the bitter blast may also be interesting. The first is one written in the style of that pulling bard, Ambrose Phillips, the second in imitation of Dr. Young,—both were written by Hawkins Browne:

Little tube of mighty power,
Chamber of an life hour,
Object of my warm desire,
Lip of wax and eye of fire:
And lay snowy taper waist,
With my nuzer gently brace'd;
And thy pret-y swelling breast
With my little stopper prest.

Critics assure, tobacco is my theme:
Tremble like hornets at the blasting train.
And you court-inesse, flatter not too near
Its light, nor buzz within the soot-choking sphere.
Polite, with flame like those, my verse inspire,
So shall the muse from smoke elicit fire.
I would prefer the smoking sting of snuff:
Yet all their claim to wisdom is a puff.
Lord Poplin smokes not for his teeth afraid:
Sir Tawdry smokes not for he wears a broadside.
Ladies, with pipes are brought, affect to swoon.
They love no smoke but the smoke of town;
But scoundrels have the pulling tribe—no matter.
Strangers if they love the breath that cannot flatter!
It's best to show their ignorance: can he
Who scorns the leaf of knowledge, love the tree?
Yet crowds remain, who still its worth proclaim:
While some for pleasure smoke, and some for fame:
Fame, of our actions universal spring.
For which we drink, eat, sleep, smoke, everything.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.—A lengthy discussion took place on Mr. Schultz's motion for the correspondence on the subject of the dissatisfaction among the Indians in Manitoba. Several Manitoba members spoke, and the debate continued until long after recess, Sir John stating that he thought it advisable that the Indian affairs should be directed by a board consisting of the Governor, the Provincial Land Commissioner and an Indian Commissioner—a suggestion which met with the approval of Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Wallace moved a resolution for a united Empire scheme, which after eliciting some debate was withdrawn. Several members spoke, Sir John complimented the mover, and declared emphatically that independence meant annexation, while Mr. Bymal taunted the mover with acting "the catspaw of a designing Minister." The House then went into Committee to consider the resolution providing for the infliction of penalties on railway officials or agents who may act in contravention of the proposed Act for the better regulation of the traffic on railways. The resolution was reported and the bill read a first time.

On Tuesday Mr. Tilley made his financial statement. The honourable gentleman took both a retrospective as well as a prospective view of the financial condition of the country, and he went minutely into the workings of the various departments—showing the work done in each, the expenses attending them, and the benefits derived from them. He alluded with pride to the excess of receipts over expenditure, and was gratified to be able to inform the House and the country that there was a handsome surplus to add to the sinking fund. He had to inform the House of the agreeable conclusion arrived at by the Government, viz., that there would be no additional taxation proposed this session, and that the Government would not touch the tariff in any shape or form. This statement was received with loud cheering. He then proceeded to show at considerable length the sources from which the anticipated revenue was to come. A lengthy debate followed, after which the House went into Committee and passed one resolution.

Wednesday was a field-day, Mr. Huntington bringing forward the resolution of which he had given notice, calling for a committee to investigate a charge which he had made against the Government, of having accepted a large sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan and a number of American capitalists, in order to assist the Government in carrying the recent elections, upon the promise of the contract to build the Pacific Railway being given to the said capitalists. A vote was immediately taken and the resolution defeated by 76 to 107, the result being received with loud cheering on the Ministerial side. Mr. Tobin drew attention to the fate of the steamer "Atlantic." He thought that had a light-ship been on the spot the disaster would not have occurred. Mr. Mitchell regretted that a light-ship had not been placed there before the present wreck occurred, but the Government were not to blame in the matter. Mr. Savary's motion for correspondence touching the inequality of Judges' salaries in the different provinces was, after some discussion by legal members from the Maritime Provinces, granted. Mr. Mills' Dual Representation Bill was read a second time.

Thursday.—Sir A. Macdonald gave notice that on the Tuesday following he would move for a committee to inquire into the charge made by Mr. Huntington, whose motion for a similar committee was defeated the day before. Mr. Bodwell made a motion, which carried after some discussion, for correspondence relating to reciprocal trade with the United States. After recess a discussion took place on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Tremblay's Ballot Bill, and continued until past eleven, when the attendance being thin the House adjourned.

On Friday comparatively little business of any importance was transacted. Several new bills were introduced, among them Mr. Pope's Registration Bill. The minister explained that the Minister of Agriculture would be Registrar-General. It was proposed to divide the Dominion into several districts for the purpose of registration, for each of which districts there would be a superintendent registrar, who would have under him registrars of districts; the latter would be paid by fees, according to the number of births, deaths or marriages registered, so that whether many or few officers no difference would be made in the expense. The superintendent registrars would be paid by a regular salary for part of their work, but their duty would go beyond the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and would be required to collect statistics in agriculture, and for this second part of the work they would receive a regular salary. It was proposed there should be in Ontario nine superintendents, Quebec eight, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia four each, British Columbia and Manitoba two each. A short discussion occurred on Hon. Mr. Mitchell's bill for keeping order on passenger steamers. Mr. Oliver thought that considering the number of petitions which has been received in favour of total prohibition, some restriction should be placed on the sale of liquors on board steamers. Mr. Mitchell considered that this question must be dealt with under another head. Several items were read before the House adjourned.

Tennyson has accepted the offer of an honorary fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Gerald Massy, the poet, has been lecturing on Spiritualism in England. He sails for the United States, Sept. 1.

Dr. George Schweinfurth, the celebrated traveller, will shortly bring out his new work, the result of three years' travel and adventure in Central Africa.

Senor Emilio Castelar has issued in Spanish a "Life of Lord Byron," which, it is said, will be one of the most original monuments of Spanish literature.

An authorized German translation of Wilkie Collins's "New Magellan" is published in Das Neue Blatt, one of the leading literary journals of Germany.

Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher and author, who has just died, had his epitaph written by Douglas Jerrold. It was facetious and complimentary—"Good Knight."

Information has been received that Mr. George Smith, who has gone out on an exploring expedition in the East for the Daily Telegraph, has reached his destination in safety.

Bishop Colenso has another book in the press, entitled "Lectures on the Pentateuch and the Moabite Stone; with Appendices—containing I. The Elahitic Narrative; II. The Original Story of the Exodus; III. The Pre-Christian Cross."

Professor Max Muller will shortly publish a new work, entitled "An Introduction to the Science of Religion," four lectures delivered at the Royal Institution in February and March, 1870; with a Lecture on the Philosophy of Mythology and an Essay on False Analogies in Religion."

Evelyn's Diary and Book of Prayers, containing some MS. emendations by his friend Mrs. Godolphin, to whom it was presented, as recorded on the fly-leaf. "Remember with what importance you desired this book of your friend, remember me for it in your prayers," was sold in London the other day for £36 10s.

The Correspondence de Paris says:—"A work of a sensational character is announced as about to appear shortly under the title of 'Œuvres posthumes de Napoleon III.' The Count de la Chapelle who has already written several papers on the disastrous period of 1870 and 1871, is to superintend the passage of this new work through the press."

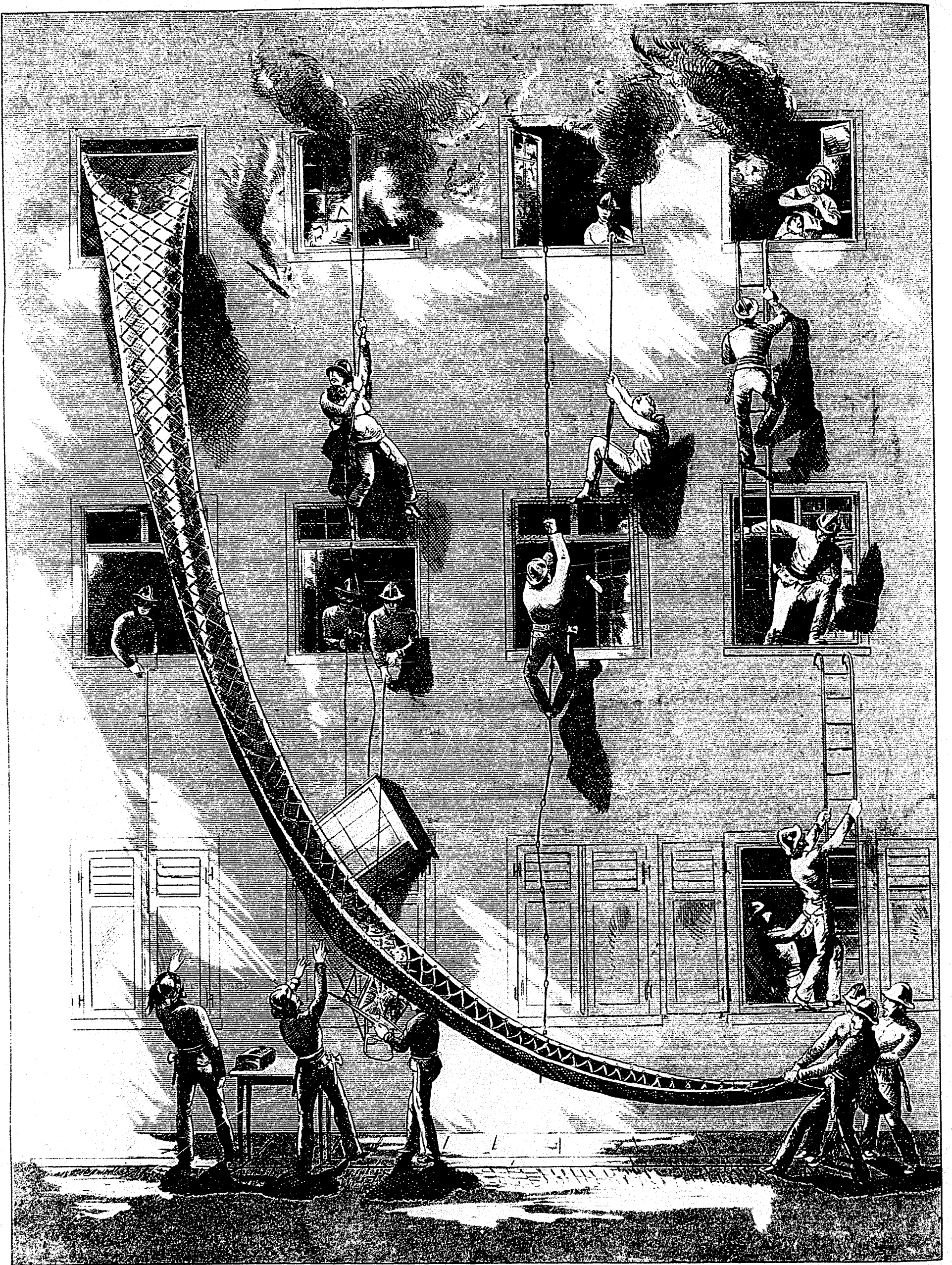
"That extreme longevity does not abridge intellectual activity," remarks the London Medical Record, "is well evidenced by the following table of the dates of birth and respective ages of the highest talent in the French Academy:—MM. Guizot, born in 1787, is now aged 85 years; Thiers, 1797, 75; Rémusat, 1797, 75; Saint-Marc Girardin, 1801, 71; Victor Hugo, 1802, 70; Dapontoup, 1802, 70; Legouvé, 1807, 65."

howls and brandishes his stick in order to frighten his sheep from taking down the wrong street—abstractly the sheep and the street are nothing to the drover. In some circumstances the sheep might as well take that street as another, but then it's the circumstances you see, and I venture to say that if ever Sir John is displaced from the seat he occupies, it will not be brought about by any great sacrificial effort on behalf of abstract right; but by some blunder committed in connection with some question, crusted over with too many circumstances. Sir John's oratory, when it assumes the form of a set speech, so far as action and enunciation are concerned neither is ungraceful, nor does it lack effect. His utterance is rapid, and frequently when an idea occurs to him, it rushes on him with such force that he stutters, and it is not an unusual thing for him to leave one sentence unfinished in his eagerness to get at the next. At other times he speaks with more deliberation; and I have observed that when he has any argument he wishes to impress more particularly, he stretches out the palm of his left hand, and taps it with the two forefingers of his right—his fingers and voice acting simultaneously. Again, when entering upon a new train of argument, he will fold his arms, give his head a peculiar jerk—very much like a magpie—to the one side, then to the other—in fact I have seen him indulge in six jerks simultaneously—and after having started himself fairly off, he will unfold his arms and go on as before. As an orator Sir John displays much knowledge of human nature, especially its weak points; has little or no originality, but is remarkably quick in catching at another's idea, and has a wonderful faculty of making the most of that; he is utterly unscrupulous in the matter of logic, and regards both premises and conclusion as mere subsidiaries to effect; and in his capacity of schoolmaster, it must be acknowledged, he has under him a peculiarly docile and bidable class of scholars.

Passing to the other side of the House, the man who holds the first place as an orator is the member for South Bruce, and in almost every respect he is the very antipodes of Sir John. When any debate of importance is on, let the House be ever so noisy and languid, when the honourable member rises, and in his clear, ringing voice says "Mr. Speaker," the noise is hushed immediately and members prick up their ears, knowing that something worth hearing is coming now. The first thing that strikes the listener to the member for Bruce is the methodical way in which he treats his subject. He starts off cool and deliberately. He lays down what he has got to do, and he sets about it in the most workmanlike manner. He takes up one argument of his opponent, deals with it and lays it down on the one side ruptured. He takes another and another, warming up to his work as the heap of damaged material increases; and when he has gone over them all, and begins to throw back to each his damaged goods, then it is that the man appears. He likes to wound, and as he sees those opposite wince at his blows, it seems to urge him to make them wince the more. And woe is to the man with whom he is dealing when he—the orator—begins to smile and jeer. I have seen men turn pale and press their knees with their hands as if restraining themselves from running away from that merciless shower of incisive invective. I shall never forget Boulter rushing frantically into the hotel one night after having gone through a slight castigation at the hands of the member for Bruce. He would not stand it—it was an outrage—unparliamentary—he would see him: Mouldes suggested "seeing Sir John," but Boulter used some very profane language and went to bed. In some respects the satirical powers of the member for Bruce are at once the ornament and the drawback of his oratory. To the on-looker, lounging with his chin on the rail of the gallery, what can be conceived as more delightful than to hear and see the spokesman of the Opposition skinning the Cabinet. He goes at it with such a will, and it seems so very sore to them that human nature cannot resist the fullest enjoyment at looking on. But it has frequently occurred to me that the member for Bruce gives way to his penchant in this respect too recklessly. I remember one night in particular when he marred the effort of a whole night by giving reins to his propensity for sarcasm. He had demolished all his opponents, scattered their arguments like chaff, and was so thoroughly master of the field that his opponents submitted almost deprecatingly. But the opportunity was too tempting. He could well have afforded to walk off with his laurels victorious. But no, he took up one of the conquered ones; and in a ten-minute burst he scathed him most unmercifully; and I could well discern from my perch in the gallery that while his victim gained sympathy, he lost it in proportion. The great feature of Blake's oratory is his earnestness. Let the matter be ever so trivial, he deals with it as seriously as if it were a measure of the greatest importance; and one often wonders how, amid his arduous professional duties, he has gathered such a fund of information. He seems up in everything, even to the minutest details. While other members keep plodding through their volumes enunciating precedents, Blake can rattle his off, seemingly as familiar with the whole thing as if it were the multiplication table. No wonder that at times he looks pale and nervous and exhausted, for while many members of parliament imagine they can gather political lore from the stem of a tobacco pipe, in the smoking-room, Blake grubs for his amongst the volumes of the library.

The member for Bruce has little ostentation in his style, and his oratory derives little of its effect from action of any kind. He stands generally with his left hand in his pocket, and except when referring to a book, he rarely removes it. But when he bends forward, his eye glancing and his face suffused with passion, and his finger pointed at some unfortunate victim, there is more force in this simple action than in any amount of gesticulation. I have often thought what a grand scene it would be to see a field-day between Gladstone and Blake. Cool, earnest, honest, able but terribly merciless, they would make the best-matched pair of political gladiators I have seen. Gladstone, with his long experience and skill in fence, might win the fight, but he would have to acknowledge that he had vanquished a doughty foe.

I have read over my manuscript thus far to Boulter and Mouldes. Boulter, of course, pronounced it "rubbish, sheer rubbish," but Mouldes shook his head and said it was "a pity, a very great pity." "What is a pity?" said I. "It's a pity, a very great pity that Blake isn't a Tory," said Mouldes, mournfully. "With Mackenzie in the Agricultural Department, and Blake in the Inland Revenue, Sir John would be strong, strong as a giant." Was ever a schoolmaster so beloved by his pupils before?



LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS IN USE BY THE CARLSRUHE FIRE BRIGADE.



THE CLASSICAL GALLERY OF CANADIAN HEROES.—No. 1 — THE MANY-COUNSELLED ULYSSES.

"Ulysses, first in public cares, she found,
For prudent counsels like the gods renowned."

Poey. *Iliad* II. 205-6.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

SONNET.

I cried, "this load is far beyond my strength
To bear," and fell upon the ground and wept.
How long I lay I know not, but, at length,
Wearied with pain and sorrow-worn, I slept:
And in my sleep I dreamed that past me swept
A host of joyous faces; every one
Beamed as with pleasure at a victory won.
But none aught trace of pain or sorrow kept.
Wondering, I gazed: when, lo! another scene!
I saw a crowd of weepers from whose hearts
The blood flowed freely, pierced by sorrow's darts
And stinging thoughts of that which might have been.
Then knew I these and those the same; and rose,
Self-shamed and pitiful of others' woes.

JOHN READE.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

GOSSIPS ON POPULAR SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

NO. XI.—METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE DRY AND WET BULB THERMOMETER OR HYGROMETER.

This instrument, which is also called Mason's hygrometer, consists of two precisely similar thermometers, mounted at a distance of a few inches from each other, the bulb of one being covered with muslin, which is kept moist by means of a cotton wick leading from a small vessel of distilled or filtered rain water. The evaporation which takes place from the moistened bulb produces a depression of temperature, so that this thermometer reads lower than the other by an amount which increases with the dryness of the air. The instrument must be mounted in such a way that the air can circulate very freely round the wet bulb; and the vessel containing the water should be placed a few inches to the side. The level of this vessel must be high enough to furnish a supply of water which keeps the muslin thoroughly moist, but not high enough to cause a drop to form at the bottom of the bulb. Unless these precautions are observed, the depression of temperature will not be sufficiently great, especially in calm weather.

The great facility of observation afforded by this instrument has brought it into general use, to the practical exclusion of other forms of hygrometer. As the theoretical relation between the indications of its two thermometers and the humidity as well as the dew point of the air is rather complex, and can scarcely be said to be known with certainty, it is usual to effect the reduction by means of tables which have been empirically constructed by comparison with the indications of a dew-point instrument. The tables universally used in Canada and the United States were constructed by Arnold Guyot, Professor of Geology and Physical Geography, College of New Jersey.

In connection with the barometer and thermometer, this instrument affords infallible notice of impending weather. In addition to its value to the meteorologist, there are many cases in ordinary life for which this instrument may be used to advantage, and the simple inspection of the two thermometers will often afford a better criterion of the weather and the probability of rain than the barometer itself.

The importance of this instrument in a sick chamber can hardly be over-rated, and it is a great matter of surprise that the medical faculty do not insist in its use, more particularly in hospitals and infirmaries. Mr. Glaisher, of the Greenwich Observatory, says:—

"It would be well for the medical profession to enforce, as far as lay in its power, the use of this simple and effectual instrument, which at all times is valuable with reference to the record of external temperature, as well as hygrometric conditions of the air, and which in case of sickness gives indications so important to the comfort and convalescence of the patient. If the air in the department be too dry, that is to say, if the difference between the readings of the wet and dry thermometers is very considerable, it will be necessary to expose water in some shallow vessel of some extent of surface, so that the evaporation arising from it, mixing with the air, shall create a greater degree of humidity. This process may be considerably accelerated by heating the water, when the evaporation will proceed more rapidly. The reading of the instrument will point out when the proper degree of humidity is attained. If by heated water, the evaporating surface should be either covered over or removed; if by cold water, it may be suffered to remain.

If, on the contrary, the air should be too moist, or should be required to be remarkably dry, all water must either be removed or covered over; and the required degree of dryness will be obtained either by raising the temperature, or by placing in the room sulphuric acid or any other medium which has the property of rapidly absorbing all watery vapour. By these simple means an artificial locality may be produced, and invalids whose circumstances or avocations prevent them from seeking a climate suited to their peculiar constitution, may to a great extent, by the assistance of this instrument, obviate the necessity of so doing.

"In regulating the hygrometric state of the air in conservatories, &c., it may be made to render the most essential service, the temperature of the air being regulated by the dry bulb, and the degree of humidity by the difference between the two.

"It is well known that in greenhouses the plants often become shrivelled or otherwise injured before there is any suspicion of an alteration in the state of the air; with the view of remedying the evil, a quantity of water, without any guide as to the amount required, is thrown upon the walls; and at other times, with the view of preservation, it is administered in the same indefinite manner, on the supposition of the air being too dry, as determined by the senses. These, with regard to heat and humidity, are very fallacious guides; and everybody must have felt in summer the heat at times to be almost insupportable, without any apparent reason as shown by the reading of the thermometer; this arises from the air being nearly calm and moist."

ANEMOMETERS

The instruments for measuring either the force or velocity of the wind are called anemometers. The anemometer which has yielded the most satisfactory results is that invented by Dr. Robinson of Armagh. It is exclusively used on this continent by the observers connected with the International Meteorological Service. It consists of four hemispherical cups attached to the ends of equal horizontal arms, forming a horizontal cross, which turns freely about a vertical axis.

By means of an endless screw carried by the axis, a train of wheel-work is set in motion; and the indication is given by a hand which moves round a dial; or, in some instruments, by several hands moving round different dials like those of a gas meter. The anemometer can also be made to leave a continuous record on paper, for which purpose various contrivances have been successfully employed. According to experiments conducted by Professor C. Piazzi Smyth at Edinburgh, and by the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, it has been pronounced the only velocity-anemometer whose indications are exactly proportional to those of the element to be measured. Its price is thirty-five dollars.

The direction of the wind, as indicated by a vane, can also be made to leave a continuous record by various contrivances, one of the most common being a pinion carried by the shaft of the vane and driving a rack which carries a pencil. But perhaps the neatest arrangement for this purpose is a large screw with only one thread composed of a metal which will write on paper. A sheet of paper is moved by clock-work in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the screw, and is pressed against the thread, touching it of course only in one point, which travels parallel to the axis as the screw turns, and comes back to its original place after one revolution. When one end of the thread leaves the paper, the other end at the same instant comes on. The screw turns with the vane, so that a complete revolution of the screw corresponds to a complete revolution of the wind.

THE RAIN GAUGE.

This instrument was described in "Gossips" No. ix. It should be securely fixed in the ground so that the top projects about six inches, and the aperture of the funnel must be kept clear from leaves, &c. It is desirable that the gauge be equally exposed to all points of the compass.

So much for the necessary instruments required for ordinary observations in the pursuit of weather wisdom. A little practice will enable the observer to judge for himself concerning coming weather. To doubt that science of weather is possible, would be to doubt that atmospheric disturbances are governed by fixed laws.

CANADA, AS SEEN BY ENGLISH EYES.

QUEBEC TO MONTREAL.

I left Quebec with a feeling of regret, for I scarcely expected to find anything more interesting than the quaint old city, its people, and its surroundings. Everybody, and everybody's uncles, aunts, and nieces, has heard of the Grand Trunk Railway. Everybody who takes up a daily journal in England has "Grand Trunk" inevitably staring him in the face on some page of the paper. I had seen so much of this that I had an immense respect for the Grand Trunk—the same sort of awe which a child might have for the Great Mogul, the Khan of Tartary, or some other grand puissance he has heard very much about, but has never understood. At half-past seven in the evening I consigned myself to the keeping of this Grand Trunk. A large, ugly-looking, dirty, covered-in raft of a steam ferry boat conveyed me and my impedimenta across the river, and I there first made the acquaintance of another renowned invention of the New World—the Pullman Silver Palace Drawing-room and Sleeping Railway Car. This affair was fitted up, according to the advertisement phrase, "regardless of expense;" it was really magnificent. I took my seat and awaited with a great deal of curiosity the time to go to bed, for I saw nothing of beds, or any arrangement which gave the slightest indications of sleeping accommodation. I also saw no indication of moving, and began to think that this Grand Trunk was possessed of some magic, by means of which it could transport us to Montreal without the necessity of getting up steam, and that Pullman was a minor magician in his own line. But about an hour after the starting time from Quebec proper, on the other side of the river, we began to move out of the station at a rate which by no means impressed me over-favourably with the magic powers of locomotion possessed by this self-same Grand Trunk; and a short time after, Pullman's magic art became to me plain and simple machinery. An ebony-skinned son of America came to four seats placed in pairs *vis-à-vis*, gave a pull upon the cushions on either side of him, and the bottom ones came together in the space between the seats, while the back ones took the places of these, making a very fair sort of arrangement on which to place a bed. From underneath came pillows; a handle above was pulled, and what had appeared to be the ceiling of the car came down to within about three feet of the transformed seats. Out of the hiding place thus brought to light came two mattresses, one of which found its place upon the seats below, and the other remained for those who should sleep in the attic. Sheets, pillowcases, blankets, and all the appliances for two well-appointed beds, came from the same place; a polished walnut partition also was disclosed, which afterwards served to divide these beds from their neighbours; and heavy red curtains fell down in front of the two beds, separating them from the rest of the carriage. Everything was luxurious, and so far it was as complete as one could wish; but I waited in vain for some further magic which should disclose a dressing-room or some necessary means of utilising the goods already provided. Failing this, and all the seats being rapidly appropriated, I was compelled to crawl inside the curtains and lie down in my clothes, and I remained there, about as uncomfortable as possible, till morning. The very provision so bountifully made for comfort, which a lady under such circumstances could not possibly enjoy, made my position still more intolerable. There was too little room between the upper and lower story for sitting upright in bed, and the motion of the carriage was disagreeable—much more so than if I could have resumed the ordinary sitting posture. I had had a rather severe time of it in crossing the ocean, and in a little while I experienced a sickness of the same description as the most violent ailment which had made my sea voyage so unpleasant. It threatened so constantly, that it made me more miserable than even the more imperative commands of Father Neptune. At the earliest possible moment in the morning I was out of my place of confinement and looking from the windows, in hopes of discovering some signs of arriving at Montreal; but the train moved slowly on, and did not arrive until more than three hours after time. Before we came to our destination the train passed through a long narrow iron passage; through occasional holes of about the size of a tea saucer came blinding flashes of light, to be followed by darkness, and then by other like flashes. A mile or more of this progression, and we had

passed through the world-famed Victoria Bridge, said to be the great engineering achievement of the age. In a little time more we were in Montreal, having taken fourteen hours and a half for a journey of 185 miles.

I arrived in Montreal just in time to see something of a grand ceremony which demonstrates the strong hold that Romanism has upon the French and Irish inhabitants of the Dominion—I refer to the "golden wedding" of Monseigneur Bourget, the Bishop of Montreal. The most reverend gentleman had been married to the Lord for fifty years. Months had been spent in preparations for the great festival; and every priest felt it incumbent on him to be as active as possible in furthering the work.

The event was heralded by the presentation of forty-seven addresses, exhausting the possibilities of eulogy. The delivery of these was commenced some days beforehand, and was proceeded with from time to time, as human flesh had strength to bear them. Each instalment of the tiresome but not altogether unpleasant tribute was accompanied by something more substantial than words, the contemplation of which must have materially assisted Monseigneur Bourget's powers of physical endurance. Shortly before nine o'clock the joyous clangour of the bells of the churches announced that his lordship had left his palace. In a resplendent carriage, presented with one of the addresses, he proceeded in triumph to the cathedral church of Notre Dame, an immense pile in the heart of the city, which had been decorated without and within for the occasion by the loving, long-continued, and artistic work of many devotees. Illuminated texts of Scripture, skilfully used in honour of "Monseigneur," reminded one forcibly of the great festival of the Saviour.

The High Mass was as magnificent as Roman Catholics know how to make it, and the sermon of the Vicar-General was as pronounced as a syllabus of the sovereign Pontiff. Great *défilé* was given to it by the presence of several bishops, and several hundreds of the minor clergy. This was followed by a grand banquet, which added immensely to its social importance. As no military but that of bishops and clergy was tolerated there, I can only speak of it at second-hand. A small detachment of genuine Papal Zouaves guarded the doors, and my host, who catered for the occasion, assures me that about 750 guests sat down at the tables; and the general report confirms his statement, and adds that the affair was the grandest of the kind that has ever taken place in the Dominion.

Banners, festoons of cloth, and inscriptions adorned the streets, which were crowded with people, and illuminations, which I thought rather tawdry, brought the whole thing to a close.—*Cor. Queen.*

Art and Literature.

George Sand's new story is called "Le Chateau de Pietordu." A literary curiosity, "The Poems of Mary Queen of Scots," is in preparation.

Professor Tyndall's American lectures will shortly be published in London.

The *Athenæum* says that a new poem may shortly be expected from Mr. Browning.

The book written by Marshal MacMahon, "De Paris à Sedan," has made its appearance.

A statue of Savonarola is about to be erected in the church of the convent of San Marco, at Florence.

A novel by the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, entitled "La Dame à la Rubine," will shortly be published.

A translation, by Mrs. Arthur Arnold, of Senor Emilio Castelar's work, "Recollections of Italy," will appear shortly.

Mr. N. Chevallier has received from Her Majesty a commission for a picture of the interior of St. Paul's on Thanksgiving Day.

Dr. W. H. Russell's "Diary of the War," which appeared in parts in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, will shortly be published in one large volume.

The work which M. Victor Hugo is now completing, at Guernsey, it is said, will be entitled "Quatre-vingt-treize," and will deal with the second period of the French Revolution.

It is reported that in digging the foundations for an hotel at Athens, the workmen have discovered the remains of the Palace of Adrian. Two statues have also been brought to light.

Earl Russell's long-promised book on Christianity was to have appeared last month. Its full title is, "The Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the end of the Council of Trent."

The French Government are going to send sixty-three pictures out of the Luxembourg to the Vienna Exhibition. Amongst them are Henri Regnault's "Moorish Execution," his equestrian portrait of Marshal Prim and Bertrand's "Virginia Drowned."

The publication of a great literary and scientific work has been commenced by M. van Beunmel, professor at the University of Brussels. It bears the title "Patria Belgica," and is to comprise all that is known about Belgium. When completed it will form three large volumes, and be divided into three parts: 1. Belgium physically; 2. Belgium politically and socially; 3. Belgium morally and intellectually. Seventy contributors are engaged on the work.

A most interesting personal relic of the illustrious John Evelyn has just come to light. It consists of a MS. volume of prayers, entitled "Officium Sancte and Invidue Trinitatis; or, Privat Devotions composed and collected by John Evelyn for his annual and quotidian use, with calendar table, &c." The date is 1659. The volume is bound in old crimson morocco, with John Evelyn's crest and monogram on the back and on the right corners of the sides. It was presented by Evelyn to Mrs. Godolphin, "his most excellent and estimable friend," and contains many curious MS. notes by her.

A fine collection of old books is to be sold in London in the course of the present season. It has been valued at something like £10,000, and includes rare illuminated manuscripts, large paper county histories, and other gems that will excite covetous desires in the heart of many a collector. Amongst them is a matchless copy, printed on vellum, of the Mazarin Bible, the first edition of the Scriptures, and supposed to be the first book issued from the press of Gutenberg printed with movable type. With several other Bibles of great rarity is Coverdale's English translation, printed in 1535, a copy of which, with the title and first leaf in facsimile, was sold by auction twenty years ago for £365. Then comes a splendid manuscript of Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," the very copy which the poet handed to his Royal patron King Henry V. There are innumerable works from the presses of Caxton, Pynson, and Wynkyu de Worde.

Courier des Dames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

WAIFS.

Who is the pale-faced lad that asks a copper for sweeping the crossing as I pass by in the rain? A coin placed in the little hand stretched out to receive it serves to light up with happiness a fine face, reminding me of a loved boy occupying a more favoured position in society.

These poor, little, dirty, ragged children I often wonder when I see them in the streets of our city, where they all come from and where they find homes. They are so pretty some of them. I often see such dear little curly heads, and sweet faces, with merry laughing eyes, that any mother should be proud of and guard as a choice treasure.

wall smoking cigar ends, to the great admiration and envy of a group of other youngsters. Juvenile depravity amongst us has grown apace, when a boy of but thirteen years was very recently brought up at Kingston as a common drunkard.

Yet these little ones enter this world as pure and innocent as those who are cradled and nursed with jealous care that no rough wind may blow upon them. But as they grow older, and are constantly brought in contact with what is debasing and evil, the very atmosphere they breathe tainted by the vices with which they are surrounded, can we wonder that they grow up vile and degraded?

the streets at night to young women cannot be over-estimated.

Outside influence can indeed be brought to bear upon this class to guide them in the right course, mainly when they are quite young; and it is at this time, therefore, we should seek to succour them. There are, we know, charitable institutions of various kinds which do great good; these do not, however, reach all, since they are principally intended to provide homes for orphans.

BLANCHE B.

Dr. Colby's Pills impart Tone and Vigour to the Digestive Organs.

A majority of the mortality cases in this country may be traced to disease of the lungs. Indeed, these maladies are alarmingly on the increase. We do not know a remedy better suited to this disease than the Combination of Hypophosphites discovered by Mr. Fellows.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The S.S. "Atlantic," of the White Star Line, was wrecked off Prospect, N. S., on the 1st inst. Particulars are given elsewhere. The gauge of the Welland R.R. was changed on Wednesday week from 5 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8 in.

UNITED STATES.—Murders by the Cherokees are announced from Arkansas City. The employees of the New York Gas Companies have made arrangements for a strike, should the companies not concede to their demand for eight hours and the following rates: Stokers, \$3.50; helpers, \$3.00 per day.

UNITED KINGDOM.—George Bidwell, one of the men alleged to have been implicated in the frauds on the Bank of England, has been arrested in Edinburgh. Together with Noyes he was brought before the Lord Mayor of London and released on bonds for future appearance.

FRANCE.—During a debate in the Assembly last week a dispute took place between Leroyer, a radical member, and the Duc de Grammont. The latter was called to order by M. Grévy, the President, but refused to retract his language.

Committee on Capitulations that the Government has received its report on Marshal Bazaine's case, and has decided to proceed with his trial by court-martial.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has given his sanction to the Electoral Reform Bill.

ITALY.—Several bank-note forgers have been arrested in Rome.

SWITZERLAND.—It is reported that Mgr. Mer-millod has been raised to the dignity of a Cardinal.

DENMARK.—The Folkething, the Lower House of the Rig-dag, has passed a vote declaring want of confidence in the Ministry.

SPAIN.—The Carlists are receiving supplies of arms and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea. A body of 400 Carlists, raised in Navarre last week, were equipped almost as soon as the organization was effected. It is reported that all the Custom Houses on the frontier except one have been occupied by the Carlists, who are fortifying them.

WEST INDIES.—An American detective has arrived at Havana and identified Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, as a man well known to the American police.

AUSTRALIA.—A despatch from Sydney announces that the Parliament of New South Wales has voted \$200,000 to aid emigration to that colony.

CHINA.—A despatch from Shanghai announces the arrival in that city of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

Curiosities.

Superannuated with drink is the last euphemism.

The season for keeping diaries begins with the first of the year, and lasts up to about the first week in February.

"We find that he came to his death from calling Bill Jackson a liar," was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Missouri.

A condemned murderer in a Michigan prison chews Detroit tobacco—a fact which dealers in that brand have not neglected to advertise.

A Parisian lady, having lost an opera-glass, was lamenting over the matter with a friend, and said she had only lately lost her husband also.

Landseer has a rival in Mr. Jones of Chicago, who, as a dog painter, has few equals. He can make a coach-dog out of a common white cur in ten minutes, if he is not disturbed.

The Boston Advertiser intimates that it might not be inappropriate to change the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to a "school to wean farmers' sons from farm work."

I once, says Dr. John Brown, asked a little girl "Who made you?" and she said, holding up her apron as a measure, "God made me that length, an' I grewed the rest myself."

A manufacturer advertises a patent shoe that will prevent horses from "bailing." Spinner says this is not a new idea, as Mr. S. has used a shoe often to stop the young Spinners' bawling.

An English daily paper has sent a correspondent amongst the London poor to see the effect of the scarcity of coal. This was the effect on one elderly lady:—"Cuss them as put 'em up to the price they are. I hope they won't find coals used so spartin' in the place where they'll go one of these days."

The Chicago Post has this interesting announcement: "Queen Victoria will appear in public next season more than she has during any year since the death of Prince Albert." The Queen remarked to us the last time we saw her, that whenever she determined to go into society more than usual she would let us know through the Chicago Post.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

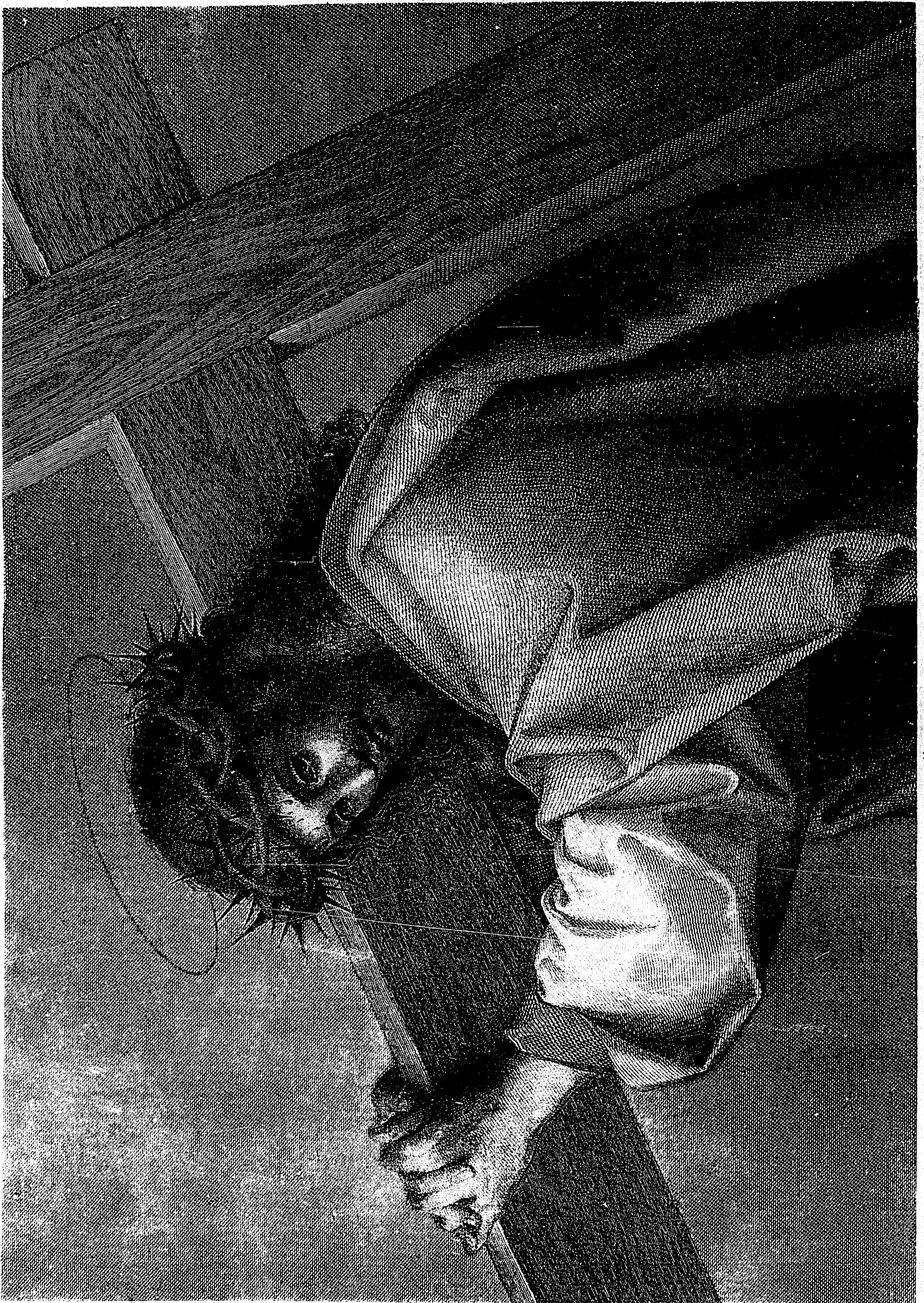
One day in spring, Sir Walter Scott strolled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a walk around Abbotsford. In their wanderings they passed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs. "Tis no wonder the poets, from the earliest ages, have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are, indeed, delightful animals," returned her ladyship, "especially with mint sauce."

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Spratulas.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REMOVING SPOTS.

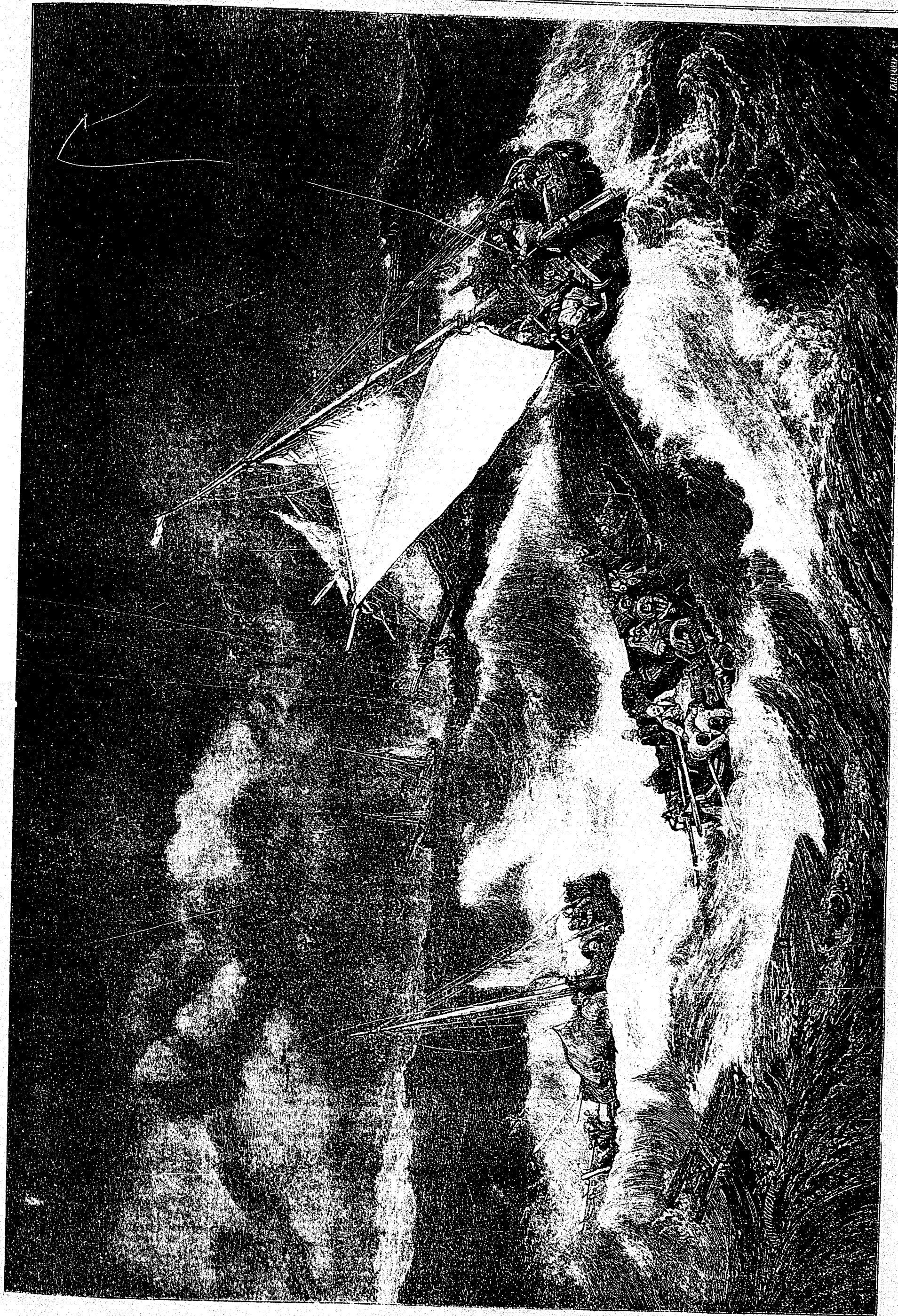
The following table, from Rigter's Manual of Domestic Economy, giving the different modes of treating the principal kinds of stains on clothing, will be found to be worth preserving:

Table with 5 columns: NATURE OF THE SPOTS OR STAINS, ON WHITE GOODS, ON COLOURED COTTON GOODS, ON COLOURED WOOLLEN GOODS, ON SILK GOODS. Rows include: Mechanically attached particles, Mucilage, tannous, sugar, jelly, Fats, Oil colors, varnish, resin, Stearine, Vegetable colours, red wine, fruits, red ink, Alizarine inks, Blood and albuminous spots, Rust, and spots of ink made of nut-galls, Lime, lye, and alkalis in general, Acids, vinegar, sour wine, must, acid fruits, etc., Tannin substances, fruit or green, nutshells, leather, Tar, wagon grease, as also fat, resin, carbonaceous particles, and wood vinegar, Superficial loss of substance by scorching.



"VIA DOLOROSA."

RAFFAELLE PINXIT.



THE SHIPWRECK.—By J. M. W. TURNER, R. A.

J. M. W. TURNER

MONTREAL ICE OFFICE. RICHMOND SPENCER, CHEMIST, Corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets, MONTREAL.

The undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has in store one of the largest stocks of Ice in the city, and has made new arrangements with old practical drivers to have the Ice left punctually.

Delivered daily (double quantity on Saturday for Sunday's use) from FIRST of MAY to FIRST of OCTOBER.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. Includes rows for 10 lbs. per day for the season, 20 lbs., 30 lbs., 40 lbs., 50 lbs., 10 lbs. per month, and 20 lbs. per month.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC HAVING felt the want of a first class Hotel in the Village of Arrapic, the undersigned begs to inform the public that he has now completed a large and commodious brick building in the most central part of the Village, and furnished it with all the comforts necessary for a first-class house.

Terms: \$1.50 Per Day.

J. E. MAYNARD, Proprietor.

PAIN-KILLER. The Great Internal and External Remedy.

Taken internally it relieves instantly the most acute pain. Used externally it is the best liniment in the world.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole proprietors.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS EVER PERFECTED IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS HAS LATELY BEEN INTRODUCED BY GEO. WOODS & CO., in their improved Parlor Organs.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ROYAL LYCEUM, TORONTO, ONTARIO. SAPHIRE & WAUGH, Lessees. STERLING ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the first day of April next or as soon after as the repairs can be proceeded with, and will remain out until the necessary repairs have been completed.

(Signed) JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Supt. Engineer.

Canal Office, Montreal, March 17th, 1873.

TO MANUFACTURERS, PATENTEES, INVENTORS, and OTHERS.

THE Canadian Patent Office Record

AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, Of which the first number, (March, 1873,) has just been issued.

Offers the very best medium for advertising your business. Every practical man, whether Mechanic, Engineer, Builder, Architect, Chemist or Merchant, every Producer, Vendor, and consumer of Manufactured Goods, Chemical Compounds, or Labour-Saving Devices, must take THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE if he wishes to keep pace with the progress of the age.

ADVERTISE THEREFORE IN THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. And if you have not already done so, send in your subscription.

Only \$1.50 Per Annum. The first or March number of "The Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanics' Magazine" contains 32 pages of interesting illustrations and letter-press on mechanical and scientific subjects; the short descriptions or claims of 25 inventions patented in Ottawa from October 17th to December 13th, 1872, with complete index; 240 diagrams, illustrating the same; the whole forming a handsome quarto pamphlet of 72 pages.

Advertisements for the April number should be sent in at once. Address Geo. E. Desbarats, Publisher, Montreal.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.

ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVERS, and One expert CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST can find permanent employment at the office of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Applicants must exhibit specimens and references. Address: GEORGE E. DESBARATS, PUBLISHER, MONTREAL.

T. M. S. SILVER MEDAL AWARDED PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. JUROR, 1862. CAUTION.

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, W. C.

WORKS: - HORNSLEY ROAD, N., AND SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HORNKERTON, N.E., LONDON.

T. MORSON & SON. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE. MORSON'S MEDICINAL PEPSINE.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PEPSINE ACIDE AMYLACÉE, OU POUDRE NUTRITIVE.)

Contains the active digestive principle of the gastric juice of the stomach, purified and rendered permanent and palatable. Dose: 15 to 20 grains. In 1 oz. bottles.

MORSON'S PEPSINI PORCI, Dose - 5 to 10 grains.

Every Bottle or Box containing the Preparation named, and bearing the Trade Mark of T. MORSON & SON, but not otherwise, is sold with such guarantee.

PEPSINE GLOBULES, each containing 5 grains of pure Pepsine. PEPSINE GLOBULES in bottles, each containing 1, 2, and 4 doz. Globules. PEPSINE LOZENGES in Boxes. WINE, in pints, half-pints, and quarter-pints.

These preparations bearing the Trade Mark, but not otherwise, will be guaranteed to possess the full efficacy of the digestive principle.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in Powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

PANCREATINE POWDER, in 1 oz. packets. PANCREATIC EMULSION, in bulk for dispensing, also in 4, 8, and 16-oz. Stopped Bottles.

Artificial Essences for Flavouring. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. In 4, 8, and 16-oz. bottles.

CREOSOTE (Caution) - from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British manufacturers. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

CHLORODYNE Has now obtained such universal celebrity as a remedial agent, it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its essential composition being known to most European practitioners.

It may be administered in almost any fluid or on sugar. Sold in 1, 2, 3, and 8 oz. bottles, and in bulk for dispensing.

Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce are not of uniform strength, and vary in their effect, which has induced MORSON & SON to compound this preparation to remedy these defects.

The dose for an adult is: from 10 to 20 drops (and 1 minims is equal to 2 drops); the dose may, however, be increased in special cases to 25 or even 30 minims, but it is best to commence with the lesser dose.

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS are sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

"BEST IN USE." THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15td

FOR SALE. A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence.

The House is 48 feet front by 20 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 146, ST. JAMES STREET.

Geo. Woods & Co's Organs AND THEIR COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The PIANO - A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The VOX HUMANA - A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The EOLINE - A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column.

Canada Engine and Machinery COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors in the Canada Engine and Machinery Company will be held in the offices of the undersigned, 120 St. James Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 24th April, at Eleven a.m., for the consideration and adoption, if so decided, of a scheme for the enlargement of the Capital of the Company, and also to consider, and if so decided, adopt a plan for the removal of all or a portion of the works of the Company from Kingston to Montreal.

R. J. REEKIE, President. Montreal, March 27, 1873.

Geo. Woods & Co's ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, Eoline, Vox Humana, and Piano,

(the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning,) give to them a wonderful capacity for

Beautiful Musical Effects.

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained. The New York and Boston Piano Company of Montreal have secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music.



MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the 10th of June next, emigrants having through tickets, will be sent from Toronto to Port Garry, Manitoba, at the following rates: - TORONTO TO PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING BY WAY OF COLLINGWOOD OR SARINIA.

Adults, \$5; children under twelve years of age, half price; 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra baggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING TO FORT GARRY. Emigrants, \$70; children under twelve years, half price; 200 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra baggage, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Emigrants should take their own rations. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost prices at Shebandowan, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR EMIGRANTS TO FORT GARRY VIA PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING. Can be had at Toronto, at the Stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways.

Emigrants are requested to take notice that packages of luggage are limited to 200 lbs. weight for convenience of transport on the Portages.

MERCHANDISE. After 30th of June next, will be transported from Prince Arthur's Landing to the eastern terminus of the Fort Garry road, North-West Angle, at the rate of \$2 per 100 lbs., or \$40 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Each piece or package to be of convenient size, not exceeding 300 lbs. in weight, and to be firmly bound or fastened.

Horses, Oxen, Waggon, and heavy articles, such as castings and machinery, can be sent through to the same point, on giving due notice and making special arrangements for the conveyance of the same. No wines or spirituous liquors will be taken over the route from Prince Arthur's Landing.

By direction, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 26, 1873.

WILSON'S ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.



THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

An ingenious piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in THIRTY POSITIONS.

AND CONVERTED INTO AN Invalid, Parlour, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's, and Dental's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Steep.

Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

Address, THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., Sole Manufacturers, 245 St. James St., Montreal. P. O. Drawer 292. 7-14 2z

RENDEZ-VOUS. NAPOLEON RHEAUME,

75. ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. 75. Montreal.

Is ready to frame the Presentation Plate of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for 1873 - The Rendez-Vous. Subscribers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. 7-13 d

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses mentioned in the following List.

NEW YORK. THE GILSEY HOUSE, on the European plan corner Broadway and 29th Streets. BRESLIN, GARDNER & Co., Proprietors. 5-26 2z

CALT, ONT. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HENDERSON DIXON, Proprietor.

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE, JAMES GOWIN. PORT ELGIN. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Wm. ALLEN, Proprietor.

QUEBEC. THE CLARENDON, WILLIS RUSSELL & SON. ST. JOHN, N. B. VICTORIA HOTEL, B. T. CROGON.

TEESWATER, ONT. KENT HOUSE, J. E. KENEDY, Proprietor.

TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE, G. P. SHEARS, Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, CAPT. THOS. DICK.

WALKERTON, ONT. HARTLEY'S HOTEL, Mrs. E. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

"HEALTH THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE."



WINGATE'S Standard English Remedies.

These valuable Remedies which have stood the test of trial, and become a household necessity, are the best that experience and careful research can produce for the cure of the various diseases for which they are especially designed.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISE THE LIST: Wingate's Cathartic Pills - For all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Wingate's Nervo-Tonic Pills - Used with remarkable success in all Nervous Affections.

Wingate's Chalybeate Pills - Designed especially for Female use in complaints peculiar to their sex.

Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets - A powerful aid to digestion, and cure for Dyspepsia.

Wingate's Pulmonic Troches - An excellent Remedy for all Irritation of the Throat and Lungs.

Wingate's Worm Lozenges - A safe, pleasant and effectual Remedy for Worms.

The above Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, descriptive Circulars furnished on application, and single packages sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Dr. N. A. SMITH & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. No. 245 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. 7-14 2z

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph Street.

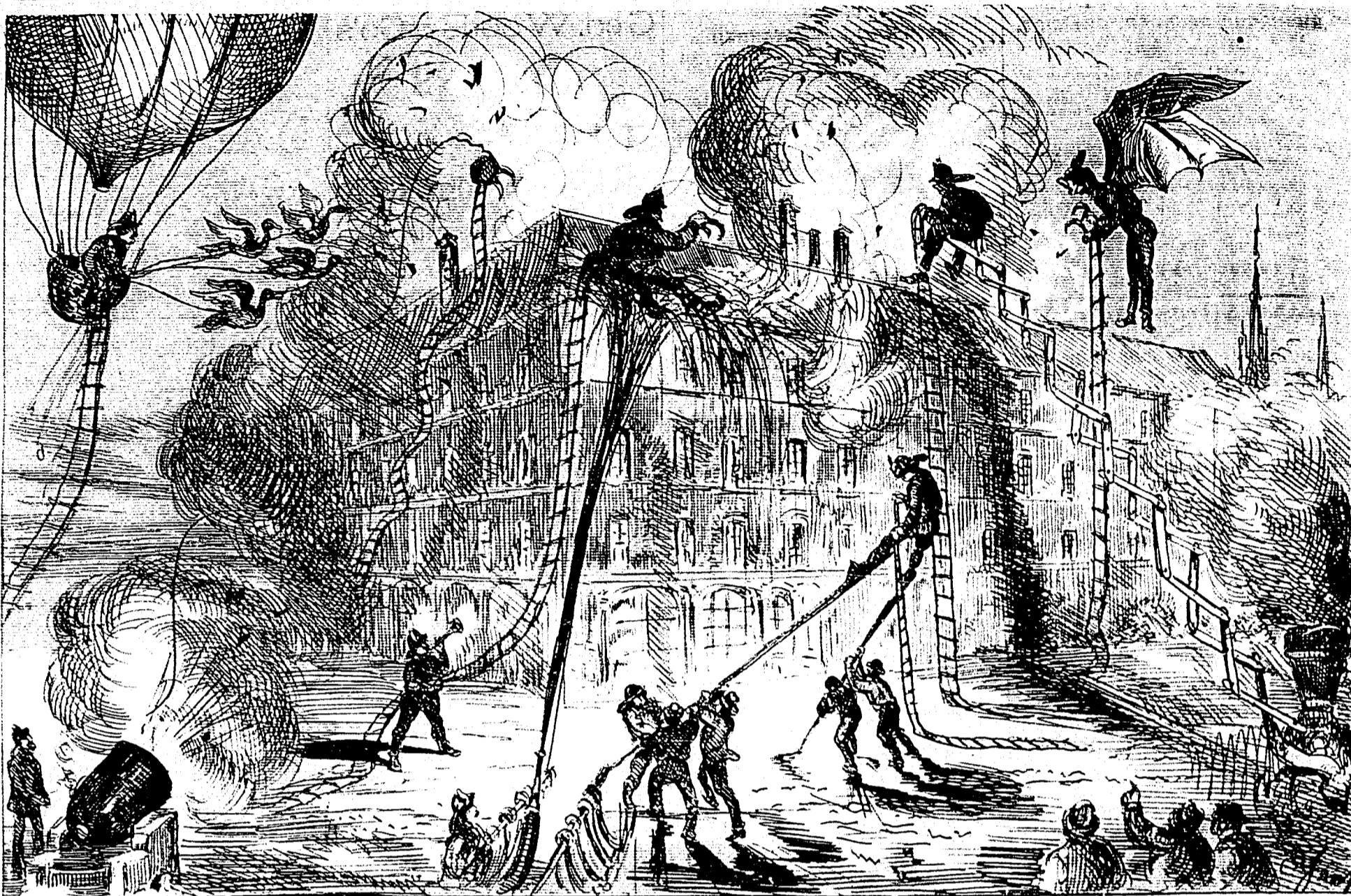
MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872. DEAR SIR - I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARROUND AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I believe I am as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE. MR. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

TO PRINTER. THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Old Type, or paid in Electrotype or Stereotype work. Apply at this office. 7-2

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. OTTAWA, 19th March, 1873. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

STAMMERING

Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address 6-18 z SIMPSON & CO., Box 5076, N. Y.



SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE MONTREAL FIRE COMMITTEE, THE PRACTICABILITY OF WHICH IS SELF-EVIDENT.—By E. J. M.

JEWELS HAVE BEEN WORN AS AN adornment in all ages, but civilized nations alone bring their production to the highest perfection. FINE GOLD, artistically wrought, is beautiful, but it is a luxury only to be enjoyed by the few.

GOLDINE

combines the beauty of 16-karat gold, with the important qualities of DURABILITY and comparative CHEAPNESS. This fact accounts for the extensive reputation it enjoys not only in this country but in Europe.

GUARD CHAINS, VEST CHAINS, SUITS OF JEWELLERY, BRACELETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, and all other articles are produced in this metal. To prevent the sale of worthless imitations, chains are stamped, and all carded articles are marked "Goldine" on the card in red letters. This should be observed in all cases. To be had of all dealers in the Dominion.

ROBERT WILKES, Sole Proprietor and Patentee, Montreal and Toronto.

7 222

R R R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the worst Pains In from 1 to 20 Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Headache, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

AND RADWAY & CO., 38 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Acute.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal: 17th December, 1868.

'Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.'

'Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was OHLORODYNE.'—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words 'DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 32 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, E.C. 1.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1872-3. Winter Arrangement. 1872-3.

On and after SATURDAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 2:35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 5:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9:30 p.m.

Trains will connect:

At Painesco with trains to and from Shediac and intermediate stations.

At Truro with trains to and from Pictou and intermediate stations.

At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Danville Junction, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent, Railway Offices, Montreal, N.B., Dec. 1872.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so.'—*Medical Post*.

'It may justly be called the PERFECTIO of PREPARCO COCOA.'—*British Medical Journal*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The *Globe* says:—'TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the parent elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.'

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMOEOPATHIC advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Brugues, Belgium.

GRAY'S

Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum.

BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC.

(Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally. For sale at all Druggists. 25 Cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 7-12 MONTREAL.

BEARINE

FOR THE

HAIR,

Prepared from Pure Bear's Grease; it makes the Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy, and is delightful to use. Price 50 Cents.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

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