Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque	\checkmark	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire	e)	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long of marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
/	Additional comments / Continuor	us pagination.	

Vol. XXI.—No. 10.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS



PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENTS AT OTTAWA.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is print. d and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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

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

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes we may inform our readers that if they desire indexes of the two preceding volumes they will receive them on making application at this office.

TEMPERATURE,

As observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal THE WEEK ENDING

February 29th, 1880.				Corresponding week, 1879.			
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean
Mon.	35 =	210	58 ≎	Mon	260	10°	15 3
Tues	300	- 10	24 = 5	Tues.	13 = -	-110	10
Wed.		40	19 = 5	Wed.	130 -	- 5≎	90
Thur		:34 ⊃	39 ± 5	l'hur	350	130	24 0
Fri		g) ခ		Fri	11= -	- 3°	4 =
Sat		28 5		Sat	50.	-140	4 0 5
Sun		33 ≎	37 = 5	Sun	26° -	_ 30	11 ° 5

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Parliamentary Incidents at Ottawa—
A Delegation of Hurons who presented an Address
to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec at Spencer
Wood—Crossing the St. Lawrence in Winter-View
from the top of the Toboggan Slide at Rideau Hall,
showing the old Skating Rink now used as a Curling
Rink and all the Buildings on Government Hill—
Woodbridge Station on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce
Railway—Metis Station on the Intercolonial Railway—A Curling Scene in Scotland—The Rialto
Fruit Market, Venice—The Great Clock, Rouen—The
Young Mother—At the Well.

LETTER PRESS Editorial Perngraphs—The Progress

LETTER PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs—The Progress of Parliament—More Wonders—The Army of Salva-tion—Clara Chillington (continued)—The School System of Optario—Varieties—Breloques pour Dames Humor-us-Literary-Musical and Dramatio-The Gleaner-History of the Week-The Seat of Government-Poetry-Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 6, 1880.

The electric light is not making such progress as was at first imagined. There is a mysterious silence about the further discoveries of Edison, and in Paris the JABLOCHKOFF electric burners have been replaced by gis. The fact is that while the electric light will do for special occasions, its use for domestic purposes or for reading is not as yet what it should be.

WE sincerely trust that the Printing Committee of Parliament will take energetic action in regard to what has been appropriately termed the Printing Scandal. A searching ventilation of this singular business would be in accordance with public opinion, and if the result should be the cancellation of the contract, we should all feel that we are breathing a purer atmosphere.

THE Sabbath-breaking question is going to be decided in Toronto, as it must some day or other in every one of our large cities. For the past two Sundays there have been sacred concerts at the Royal Opera House, and the lessee and manager have in consequence been summoned to appear before the Police Magistrate to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It is one sign of the times that, on both evenings, the house was crowded.

THAT there is grievous distress among the workingmen of Ottawa is undeniable, but it is puerile to hold Government as a whole responsible for the misfortune, whatever individual politicians may have promised in election times. Mayor Mac-KINTOSH is doing his duty like a man in endeavouring to place the most of the unemployed in the hands of contractors on the different public works. He has already definite promises of work for about 150 heads of families.

Divide et impera is the maxim on which Britain seems determined to act in the case of Afghanistan. The country is

to be a dependency under British protection; Eastern Afghanistan the same, with Cabul as capital. These two dependencies are to be garrisoned by native troops under English officers, more Indico. Herat will go to Persia, or rather Persia to Herat, and Merv will probably be formed into a state under Anglo Persian guarantee.

AFTER all the noise that has been made it would appear that the opposition to M. DE LESSEPS' ship canal will vanish into thin air. That gentleman has been extremely well received at New York, where, in the breezy and emphatic way of great men, he laughed at the idea of any political complications arising out of a merely private enterprise. He further intends going to Washington, as a private citizen of France, and assuring the President of the correct relations both between the American Republic and the progress of the Inter-oceanic Canal.

MR. Torn has just published a new work on Parliamentary Government in the Colonies. Much space is devoted therein to the thorny LETELLIER case, and the distinguished author holds that while c Lieutenant-Governor is directly responsible to the Governor-General-in-Council, a restraint had been put by the British North America Act on the prerogative right of dismissing a Lieutenant-Governor. It follows, of course, from the premises that Mr. Todd regards the removal of M. LETELLIER as at variance with constitutional law and precedent, as well as contrary to the spirit and intent of the British North America Act.

It will be remembered that in his remarkable Midlothian campaign, Mr. GLAD-STONE spoke rather equivocally on the crucial question of Irish Home Rule. He has since seen fit to define his position more clearly. Hence we have him at Marylebone, on last Saturday, disclaiming any friendship for Home Rule. and declaring that the unity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament must be maintained independently of every other consideration. He, however, deprecated all angry judgments against the Irish, not forgetting-to use his own words-"the abominable conduct the country had been guilty of toward Ireland for many generations."

MORE WONDERS.

This is the age of marvels and there seems to be no end of them. Referring only to the past two or three years, we have had the Phonograph, Telephone and Audiphone, with their various improvements and multitudinous capabilities, and now we are confronted by the Diaphote and the Telopticon. The former is the invention of Dr. Licks of Pennsylvania, and the latter that of Messrs. Connoun and McTighe of Pittsburg. Both inventors claim to transmit the picture of the speaker over the wires along with the voice. The Diaphote consists of a receiving mirror, the transmitting wires (of which there are several), a common galvanic battery and recroducing speculum. It is ith, but also see each other across the once, and by the aid of photo-lithography the great English dailies might appear in New York several hours before their publication in London. The Telopticon requires only one wire, which is an advantage. It claims to transmit the physical wave-force of light electrically, and that instantaneously, thus reproducing from one point to another any written or printed document, even the entire side of a newspaper. The reproduction of images is said to be the result of chemical changes well-known to all photographers. The image of the object is sent in diminutive

the imagination to picture the day when, as the Post-office will be superseded by the Telegraph, the ordinary Telegraph itself will be displaced by the Telephone and its numerous scientific corollaries.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

We are used to hearing the life of man called a warfare upon earth and comparing the church to an army in battle array. Indeed, the military idea dominates all our relations with the spiritual and the unseen but it was reserved for an enthusiastic Englishman of our day to take up the idea in a practical spirit and carry it out literally. This is the Army of Salvation and its express purpose is to march against the Devil. As a contemporary informs us, its organization was begun fourteen years ago by a man named Booth. Two or three years ago it worked its way into public notice and is now recognized as one of the many Evangelical forces of England. It seems to have its share of toils and tribulations. Its commanding officer and his captains and lientenants have been arrested and punished for blocking up the highways, and causing public commotion inconsistent with the peace and dignity of the British nation. Persecution, however, as we are following of Booth and his followers, as is indeed always the case. There are one hundred and twenty-five army corps in] "Gospel Cavaliers" and "Hallelujah leadership. Lasses." Booth is the commander-in-chief and issues all the orders. His standing orders and regulations are said to be printed in a book of one hundred pages, and it is RELIEF FOR IRELAND-MR. MACDANNELL'S APO the general guide at all the ports and stations. He also issues occasionally an official gazette called The War Cry which gives the army news and incidents, and the progress of the march. We may not smile at all this for Booth is honest and sincere. He respects all Christian sects and preaches the Bible pure and simple. He holds fast to the ancient books and will not hear of modern theology. His chief strength is in the factories and collieries, and his influence is great among the working classes generally. He troubles no one, interferes with nobody, and does his best to do good.

THE PROGRESS OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has entered upon the third week of the session and must be congratulated on the progress it has made. No time to speak of has been lost in useless debate so far, and the Ministers have shown a commendable readiness in bringing down their measures. All, or nearly all, the Departmental Blue Books have been laid upon the table. Three or four important measures have already advanced a stage or two, while an unusual number of questions put to members of the Government have been answered one way or the other. A disposition was manifested from the first to rush through the bill for the Repeal of the Insolvency Act, on the plea that the sooner the obnoxious meaclaimed that with this instrument and the sure was done away with the better. It Telephone friends might not only speak has been found out, however, that the commercial world is not quite unanimous expanse of ocean. Railway men might in favour of repeal and in consequence it see hundreds of miles of railway track at has been judged wise to proceed with a little more caution. It is evident that Government cannot control the will of the House, which is classed in a large majority for repeal, but they may so guide the proceedings as to allow all parties to be heard. The bill tending to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, or with a brother's widow, is dealing with a delicate subject, but one that had sooner or later to be squarely met. There was a nice point made by both Messre. BLAKE and Abbott as to how far the Dominion Parliament is authorized to adjudicate in the premises, the forms and appurtenances size and magnified at the receiving point of the marriage rite being clearly within going to be dismembered. Southern to the size required. Both the Diaphote Provincial jurisdiction. To prevent misgoing to be dismembered. Southern to the size required. Both the Diaphote Provincial jurisdiction. To prevent miscother than those relating to the simple manage-Afghanistan, with Candahar as capital, is and the Telopticon are as yet only in their takes Parliament will, therefore, probably ment of the lines by their respective boards ex

infancy, but it requires no great stretch of | confine itself to declaring the validity of such marriages. For fuller particulars on this and other points of Parliamentary proceedings we beg to refer the reader to our very able and reliable correspondence from the seat of Government.

There is relatively little difference in the composition of the House between this year and last, but the accessions are such as to increase the prestige of that body for talent. Mr. BLAKE is a great man, whose return to the scene of his labours and triumphs was hailed by the plaudits of both sides, led by the Right Honourable Premier himself; and since he took his seat he has mixed actively in all discussions, his speech on the Supreme Court being in his old manner of massiveness and grandeur. Hon. Mr. Abbott is also a notable acquisition, being second to none in legal learning, while his literary culture and parliamentary experience place him in the front rank of our public men. We are glad that the Hon. Mr. MACKEN-ZIE has not been disturbed in the leadership of the Opposition. Of course, we have no business to meddle with the internal tactics of any party; but we may be allowed to say that Mr. MACKENZIE has deserved the gratitude of his followers by bearing the burdens of office and the brunt of defeat in their name, and it seems further told, has only increased the only gracious that he should be allowed to retain his position. The Conservatives gave a lesson which ought to be remembered, when, in the darkest hour of their the Army of Salvation, distributed into as fall, and when he himself requested it, many stations, and one hundred and they unanimously refused to allow Sir eighty officers. The army is divided into John A. Macbonald to retire from the

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

LOGY -INSOLVENCY CRIMINAL LAW - RAIL WAY COMMUS ONERS - KAMINISTIQUIA BARBOUR-IMMIGRATION-ELECTION LAW -PEINTING CONTRACT SYSTEM -- SUPREME court, &c., &c.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28. -On Wednesday, Sir John Macdonald proposed an address, which was unanimously voted, for a grant of \$100,000 to be placed at the disposition of the Government for contribution from Canada to the Irish Relief Foud. Although the vote was passed unanimon ly, there were some remarks made. Mr. Mackenzie expressed a hope that this Canadian grant should not be used as an instrument to disfranchise poor Irish voters, as he understood that those poor people in Ireland who received Imperial aid were deprived of their votes. Sir John Macdonald explained that under the provisions of the Impetial Poor Law, persons who received aid as pumpers could not vote, but that, of course, a contribution from Canada could have no relation to this any more than any other gift from abroad.

Immediately after the Irish vote, Mr. Macdonnell's case came up, and a somewhat curiously worded written apology was made by him at the Bar of the House. The apology was ample, in so far as it related to the House of Commons itself; but in so far as related to Mr. Huntington, the words used, as I apprehended them, were not only not an apology, but an aggravation of the original offence, and this also appeared to have been the understanding of some of the members, who contended that it ought not to be received; but the great majority of the members thought it ought, and so this view was carried without division. Almost nothing else could have been expected from the House as at present constituted, and the fact proved, what I intimated in a previous letter, that it was a matter of very doubtful prudence to bring this question up at all. It is always so easy to make an avoidance on any desired point, when

you have a large party majority.

There appeared to be no opposition in the House to the principle of Mr. Colby's Insolvency Repeal Bill; at any rate it passed through its early stages and went into Committee with-out being opposed. The only question which arose had relation to the estates which would be excluded by the bill. At a subsequent stting of the House the Bill was passed through Committee, and its precise effect is to repeal the present Insolvent Law and all the laws which that Act repeals, save and except only in the cases of such estates as have already passed into the hands of an assignee. All such cases are to be completed under the present law.

Two important measures were introduced on Tuesday-one by Mr. Blake, for more summary dealing with certain hardened criminals, in order better to prevent crime; and the other, by Mr. McCarthy, for the appointment of a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada, who shall have power to deal with all railway questions officers. Both these measures, it was explained, were based on English legislation. As respects the latter, there is the question whether our railway difficulties are such as to call for the establishment of such a court. Of course it would entail considerable expense, and for my own part I must say I doubt if there is need for it. But it may be taken for granted it will not pass without due consideration, and there can be no harm in ventilating the subject.

no harm in ventilating the subject.

Mr. Plumb moved for statements respecting the Kaministiquia harbour, having for object to obtain the soundings obtained this winter, and the list of vessels, with their draft, which had passed the bar. This was a motion which, as your readers will perceive, brought one of the battle horses of the late election campaign upon the stage; and Mr. Mackenzie, at whom it was mainly aimed, met it by stating that Mr. Plumb busied himself with retailing exploded false-hoods, and by the allegation that the location was made on the recommendation of Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer. Mr. S. J. Dawson, the member, of all in the House, specially well informed in all matters pertaining to that district, met this allegation of Mr. Mackenzie with a flat denial, saying that Mr. Fleming, in a published letter, had disclaimed the responsibility of selecting this terminus, and that no engineer but Mr. Kingsford had ever reported in its favour, and he only after it had been selected by the late Government. Mr. Plumb read some extracts from the evidence of Mr. Fleming before the Senate Committee, which stated that the site had been selected by the Government, and he had merely pointed out the best portion of the plot acquired to be used for a railway ter-Mr. Dawson further stated that the selection of the Kaministiquia for the terminus was utterly bad, in respect of its being too shallow and the first part of Thunder Bay to freeze over. I merely give you these points of the discussion in advance of the facts which will be established by the papers. The large expenditure for the town site and all the scandal which arose out of it, whether well or ill founded, were serious enough but were nothing as compared arose out of it, whether well or ill founded, were serious enough, but were nothing as compared to the vast national importance of having the absolutely best place for the Lake Superior terminus of the Pacific Railway.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Fleming moved for a copy of the Order-in-Council prohibiting the landing of immigrants at Halifax having them then the deliver deliver.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Fleming moved for a copy of the Order-in-Council prohibiting the landing of immigrants at Halifax having less than twenty dollars. It was scarcely necessary to move for this, seeing the terms of the Order are published in the Canada Gazette; but the object clearly was to obtain an opportunity for debate, and to attack the Government. The attempt, however, proved utterly abortive, and the explanation of the Minister of Agriculture was not only not met, but there was no attempt to meet it, and the debate drifted off into an aimless discussion on the effects of the National Policy. Mr. Pope said there had been complaints, especially in Western Ontario and by the Toronto Globe, to the effect that large numbers of paupers, who had to be maintained, were being introduced into the country. It was true that in the case of considerable numbers of these people, who landed in the country at the port of Halifax, the Government had, during this winter, been called upon to pay a large amount of money for their transportation. It was especially not desirable that large numbers of persons in totally destitute circumstances should be landed at Halifax in the winter time. It was therefore that the Government had made use of such means as the law allewed it to stop the introduction of such persons; but the provision applied only to the single port of Halifax, and was not at all intended to check any desirable immigration, but, on the contrary, to promote it.

Mr. Bolduc moved the second reading of a bill in amendment to the Election Law to increase the sum deposited by each candidate from \$50 to \$300, the amount to be returned to the successful candidate, if he obtained the half of the votes polled by the electors. He explained that the object of this was to prevent mere men of straw setting up for candidates for election dodges, and to ensure the good faith of all candidates contesting elections. Sir John Macdonald favoured the principle of this bill, but would make the deposit \$200. Mr. Langevin also favoured it, as working well in the Province of Quebec. The motion was lost by two votes on a division, the sense of the Ontario members being apparently decidedly opposed to the

Sir John Macdonald has moved that the Committee on Printing should be instructed to appoint a special joint Committee of both Houses to enquire into some means to prevent abuses in the letting of printing contracts, with the view to prevent such scandals as those with which the country has lately rang. The Committee are to be instructed also to inquire into the circumstances of these abuses, and it is to be hoped they may succeed in devising some measure to check them, otherwise the contract system will be run to the ground, and some other system will have to be adopted. This action was such as was expected from the hands of the Government, which cannot be held responsible for the abuses that have taken place under the management of the Printing Committee.

Mr. Keeler moved the reading of a Bill to repeal the Supreme Court, which gave rise to a somewhat important debate respecting it. Sir John Macdonald stated that the proposition before the House was too retrograde to be accepted by it, but he admitted it was unfortunate that the Court had failed to command that public confidence which ought to be reposed in it.

That was a hard hit from the leader of the Government. Mr. Blake supported the Court. He contended that the appeals, which were not very numerous, were not expensive; and that such a Court was necessary for the working of our Federal system. To this Mr. McCarthy replied that only three cases involving constitutional questions had come before it during the five years of its existence, and even these had been carried to the Privy Council for final settlement. The six months' hoist to Mr. Keeler's bill was carried by a vote of 148 to 29, the minority being mostly composed of French members. There was, however, an understanding that the Government would take up the question during the recess.

question during the recess.

On Friday Mr. Girouard again introduced his bill to regulate stock brokers. He seems bent on persisting that these gentlemen shall be kept in order. The British Columbia judiciary resolutions of the Government were passed through Committee. The object is to provide for more courts and judges in that Province. The Opposition attacked Sir Leonard Tilley for not being ready to bring down his Budget. He answered that due diligence was used in preparing it, and that it would be ready in good time. Of course it is far better that the Government should thoroughly mature what they have to propose. Mr. Girouard's wife's sister's marriage bill again came up, but the sense of the House seemed to be against it, and the debate was simply adjourned on motion of Mr. Houde.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, February 23.—The Imperial House of Commons has passed the Irish relief bill.—The commander of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg has been arrested.—A walking match is talked of between Blower Brown and Rowell for £1,000 aside.
—It is rumoured that l.ord Beaconsfield contemplates an early dissolution of Parliament.—A Berlin despatch says negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have collapsed.—It is rumoured that the Grand Duke Nicholas is implicated in the Winter Palace explosion.—H. M. S. Invincible has been despatched to Salonica, in consequence of the capture of Col. Singe and his wife by Greek Drigands.

TUFSDAY, February 24.—It is thought that the present opportunity for making terms with Mahmoud Jan is a favourable one, if the British will accept Yakoob Khan's son as the heir to the Ameership.——Turkey has resumed negotiations with Greece on the new basis proposed by Great Britain.—The Imperial Parliament has appointed a select committee to investigate the loading of grain ships in bulk.—Liberia has annexed the adjoining country, known as the Kingdom of Medina, or mutual and peaceable terms.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.—The Emperor of Germany has urged on the President of the Reichstag the absolute necessity of passing the Army Bill.—The French Government has declined to extradite Hartmann unless his complicity in the Moscow affair is satisfactorily proved.—The Indian butget shows a surplus of £119,000 for the transactions of the year 1879-80, and the estimates for 1881 a surplus of £417,000, after providing, from erdinary revenue, for all charges on account of famine and the Afghan and frontier gailways.

THUSBAY. February 26.—An earthquake has visited Yeddo.—The Persian army is said to be moving on Herat.—A Mussulman rising has occurred in Roumelia.— M. Du Camp has been elected a member of the French Academy.—Davitt, Daly, Killeen and Brennan, the Irish agitators, will plead to their indictment to-morrow.—The Home Rulers do not intend to propose any direct negative motion to Sir Stafford Northcote's obstruction resolutions.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.—Count Radowitz has been appointed German ambassador to Paris, in place of Prince Hohenlohe.—Russia is said to be in negetiation for an alliance with France, in view of future war with Germany.—All the South African colonies intend sending delegates to Cape Town, to discuss the federation scheme.—The steamer Para from Boston for West Hartlepool, foundered off Cape Sable on Thursday night. The crew were saved.

on Thursday night. The crew were saved.

SATURDAY, February 28th. - A despatch from Paris says that St. Gothard tunnel has been success fully pierced. — Victor Hugo has made an appeal to the French Government not to permit the extradition of Hartmann. — A Rome despatch says negotiations are in progress for the re-entry into the fold of many of the Old Catholic clergy. — Turkey has appealed to the Powers to settle the Greek frontier question, Greece having broken off the negotiations. — The twenty fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession takes place on Wednesday. There is said to be an ominous activity among the Nibilists. — General Roberts has not been successful in his negotiations with Mahomed Jan, but many of the latter's followers are falling away from him. — Senor Robledo, Spanish Minister of the Interior, violently attacked in the Cortes those who sympathized with the schemes of Cuban autonomy and independence.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

A MODERN CONFLICT.

Students of history, as well as people who have not made history a study, have leanings; their opinions are usually influenced by their individual temperament. Who is there among us but dual temperament. Who is there among us but does not feel warmed up to an indefinite degree of enthusiasm when reading about, or being reminded of, the feudal days of old? Who can peruse those descriptive lines which narrate so powerfully the famous combat between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu without a feeling of sympathy towards one side or the other ! Sir Walter Scott and others have portrayed those romantic times so vividly that it is no wonder if the people of to-day experience a longing for a taste of feudalism, and manifest an eagerness for a conflict of some kind or other. In fact there seems to be good grounds for the observation that it is doubtful if the whole reading world is unanimously in favor of a purely constitutional form of govern-ment. Some such feeling must have animated the people of this city. For some months back Hamilton has been the scene of a terrific con-

flict, none the less absorbing on account of its bloodlessness. It was a war of wind. As has been the case with most wars, the cause was an exceedingly simple one, and, at first, no one dreamed that such an innocent looking question could give rise to so severe a struggle. The oricould give rise to so severe a struggle. The original question was, "Shall we have a steam fire engine?" Some of the worthy aldermen, backed up by some of the people, said "yes," and the remainder of the civic fathers and the voters said "no;" and then began the discussion. Where it would have ended, or whether it would have ended at all is hard to say. For exempted we have ended at all, is hard to say, for everybody seemed wound up for the occasion. A great fire occurred, however, at which the water supply was not a success and then the "yeas" gained a victory. Then arose the more complicated question as to what machine should be obtained. In due course two handsomely gotten up steamers presented themselves as candidates, and each was backed up by a strong array of followers and supporters. Meetings were held, committees and counter-committees appointed, investigations and tests took place, by-laws were introduced, thrown out, brought up again, submitted, voted upon, etc.; all the while "the utmost excitement prevailed." The secret of the fight was of a national character, for one machine was American and the other Canadian, The supporters of the National Policy were determined that the Canadian should not be left out, and their opponents struggled hard for a victory for the foreign production. As day after day, week after week, wore on, the contest waged hot and heavy, and at one time, during a test, there was actual danger of a riot among the assembled multitude. Strange to say, all of a sudden the excitement abated, everybody lost interest in the contest, except the owners of the rival machines, and a by-law was voted upon and the result was that the city is not to purchase any steamer at all.

But it was a famous conflict, and although some cynics speak of it as a "tempest in a teapot," still it afforded a great deal of amusement for the "boys" and made things lively for a time. Now that it is past, the people have time to reflect and many are puzzled to know how others could have made such fools of themselves.

W. F. McM. Hamilton, Feb. 27th, 1880.

LAW OF PLANETARY VELOCITIES.

THE ORBITAL VELOCITY PEE HOUR OF ANY PLANET AND ITS DISTANCE FROM THE SUN BEING GIVEN — TO FIND THE ORBITAL VELOCITY OF ANY PLANET WHOSE DISTANCE FROM THE SUN IN GIVEN.

Divide the greatest distance by the least and thus find the ratio of the distances, extract the square root of this ratio, divide the velocity of the nearest planet by this last quotient, and the resulting quotient will be the velocity required, namely that of the furthest planet.

The theory of Sir Isaac Newton assumes that in the beginning the planets were projected by a certain force unknown to him, and that were them and the sun, they would move forwards in a straight line and with a uniform velocity forever; but in consequence of the force of solar attraction, they are drawn out of rectilinear paths and describe orbits nearly circular round the sun.

The system of Descartes supposes the planets

to be carried round the sun by the action of a circulating medium; but Descartes never attempted to account for the cause or antecedent of such motion.

The Newtonians condemned the Cartesians, and the Cartesians as loudly condemned the Newtonians. "How dare you," says Newton, "assume the motion of a fluid medium which has no existence?" The Cartesians then remind Newton that he assumes that the planets were projected in a straight line, while they evidently describe elliptical orbits.

Sir Issac Newton then plainly tells the Car-

Sir Isaac Newton then plainly tells the Cartesians that even admitting that the planets are carried round the sun by the action of a circulating medium it would not account for their various velocities.

warious velocities.

"Had Descartes," says the American astronomer, Newcomb, "been able to show that the velocity of the planets must diminish as they recede from the sun, according to Kepler's third law, his theory would so far have been satisfactory."

It must be confessed that the objections made by either party against the other, are of scientific value.

In a pamphlet which I published in 1877, I showed that it is now universally admitted (notwithstanding the authority of Newton) that space is filled with a fluid called ether. It is admitted that the sun is a heated body. It has been proved by experiment that some portions of the sun radiate less heat than other portions. It follows then that if there are inequalities of heat on the sun's surface, a motion of solar atmosphere would take place to restore the equilibrium. The motion then of the solar atmosphere in the direction of the sun's motion would communicate a circular motion to the fluid filling the interplanetary spaces, and this circular motion of the fluid would, as supposed by the Cartesians, carry the various planets in their respective orbits round the sun. It appears to me, that this explanation, which the Cartesians did not give, is satisfactory, and rests

on strong probable grounds and in strict harmony with terrestrial phenomena.

Before attacking the problem which heads this article it is necessary to supply a fatal omission of that great philosopher Descartes an omission which rendered it impossible to meet the objection which I have quoted from Newcomb, and which had previously been urged with great success by Newton himself. The objection urged by Newton was this: If a liquid is caused to revolve by the application of a force in the centre, small bodies floating around that centre, and at various distances from each other, are not found to observe the same law as the planets do in their motions round the sun. It must here be observed that the great defect in the Carte-sian system, in this respect, was that Descartes failed to point out that in consequence of solar railed to point out that it consequence of solar heat decreasing according to the square of the distance from the sun, so does the ethereal fluid increase in density from the sun. The force then of Newton's objection necessarily falls to the ground for this reason. The experiments which were made were effected by a liquid substance of uniform density from the centre to the circumference, whereas the experiment should have been made (if practicable) with a liquid substance whose density decreased from the circumference of the whirl or whirlpool to the centre. The question then arises, assuming that there is a whirlpool circulating round the sun, and that this whirlpool extends to the limits of the solar system, and that the density of the fluid is affected by the action of solar heat, at what rate would the velocity of the whirlpool decrease from the sun !

Having thought over this matter, and having made repeated experiments I find so near as I can calculate it, the following result. Assume that at a distance of 20,000,000 miles from the sun, the velocity of the medium is 150,000 miles per hour, what would be the velocity of the circulating fluid at a distance of 80,000,000 miles from the sun? Divide 20,000,000 into 80,000,000, the quotient is 4, from which extract the square root which is 2, which sum divided into 150,000 will give 75,000 miles of velocity per hour. This is the exact law which the planets observe in their motions round the sun, as will appear evident by the following:

The planet mercury at a distance of 35,392,608 miles from the sun travels at the rate of 105,330 miles per hour, at what velocity per hour should the planet Mars move whose distance from the sun is 139,312,226 miles if both are carried round by the action of a circulating medium ! Divide 35,392,608 into 139,312,226 will give 3.9361954602, from which extract the square root, will give 1.938985, and which divided into 105,330 will give 53,090 which is the velocity of Mars per hour. In case there is an inter-mercurial planet at a distance of 15,730,048 miles from the sun, its orbital velocity per hour will be 157,995 miles, or if it is at a distance of 8,848,152 miles from the sun, it will travel at the rate of 310,660 miles per hour. Should any planet hereafter be discovered whose orbital velocity is one mile per hour, its distance from the sun can be ascertained by the following operation 35392608 x 105330 x 105330.

Having for a number of years devoted considerable attention to this subject, I offer the solution of this problem to the consideration of scientists, particularly astronomers. There is another application of this rule and of a more startling character; but as I have not yet subjected it to a sufficient number of trials, I will defer making it public until I will have done so.

DUGALD MACDONALD.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1880.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

THE women who do fancy work don't fancy work.

THE cash gifts to Mrs. Ouray, in Washington, mounted to \$500, mostly in nickels and dimes.

LEATHER petticoats are worn for walking by English women. They look like satin and wear forever.

A GENTLEMAN refusing an offer of marriage during leap year is expected to present the young lady who proposes with a new dress.

MACAULAY was, sour enough to say: "Men are loved by women in proportion to their success in life." He was a bachelor and devoted himself to making history.

It is a mean woman who will paste a last

year's plate of fashions for bonnets into a this year's fashion book, and lend it to female friends just before Easter Sunday.

The Chicago School Roard having decided

THE Chicago School Board having decided that teachers must leave the school when they are married, the New Haven Register thinks "it makes it very unpleasant for young men who are looking for support."

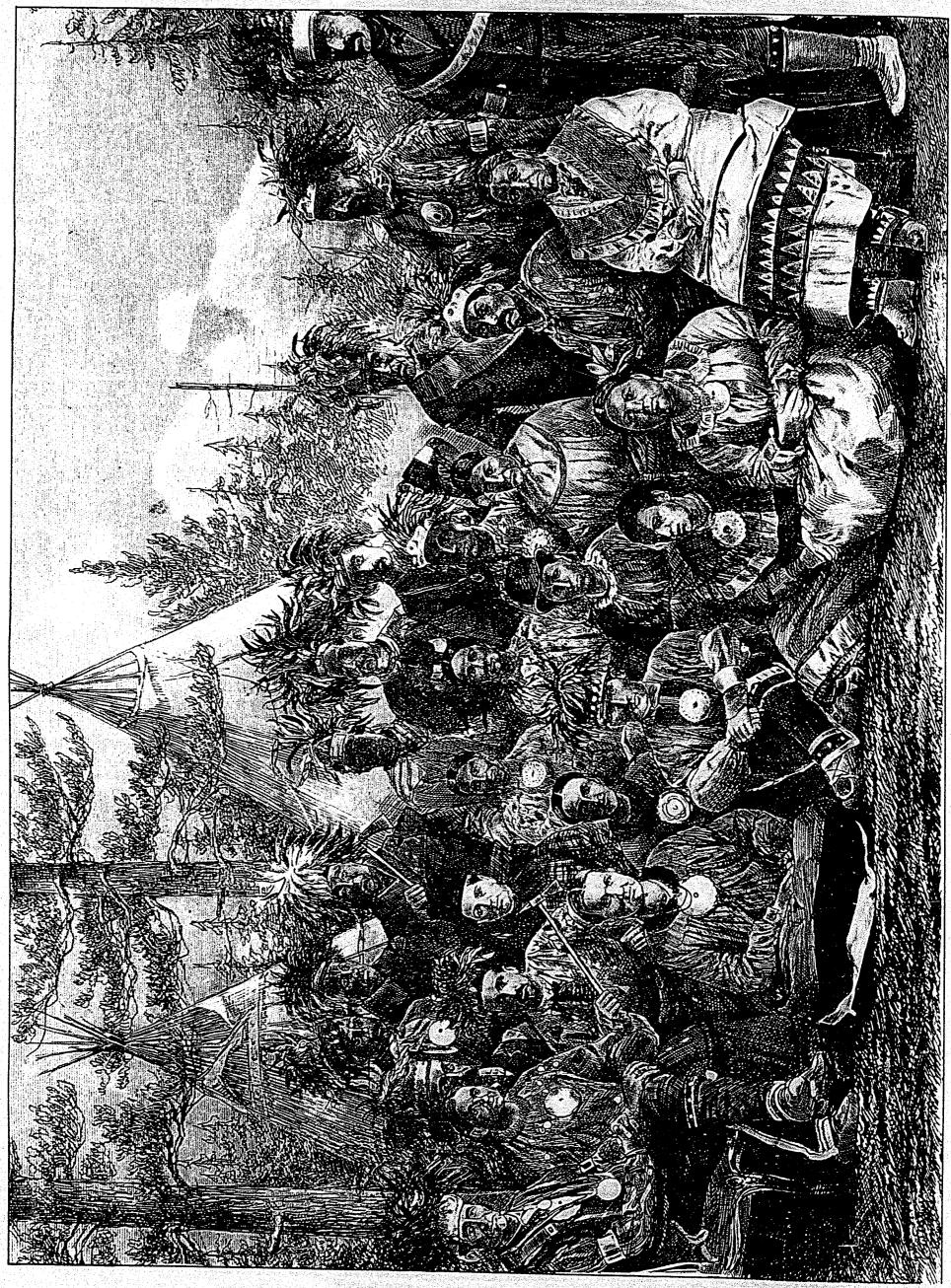
A YOUNG man who was pleasantly engaged in dealing out taffy to his girl over the telephone wire recently, whe much disgusted at hearing a voice from the central office remark: "Please hurry up if you have anything to say; there is a business man waiting for the wire."

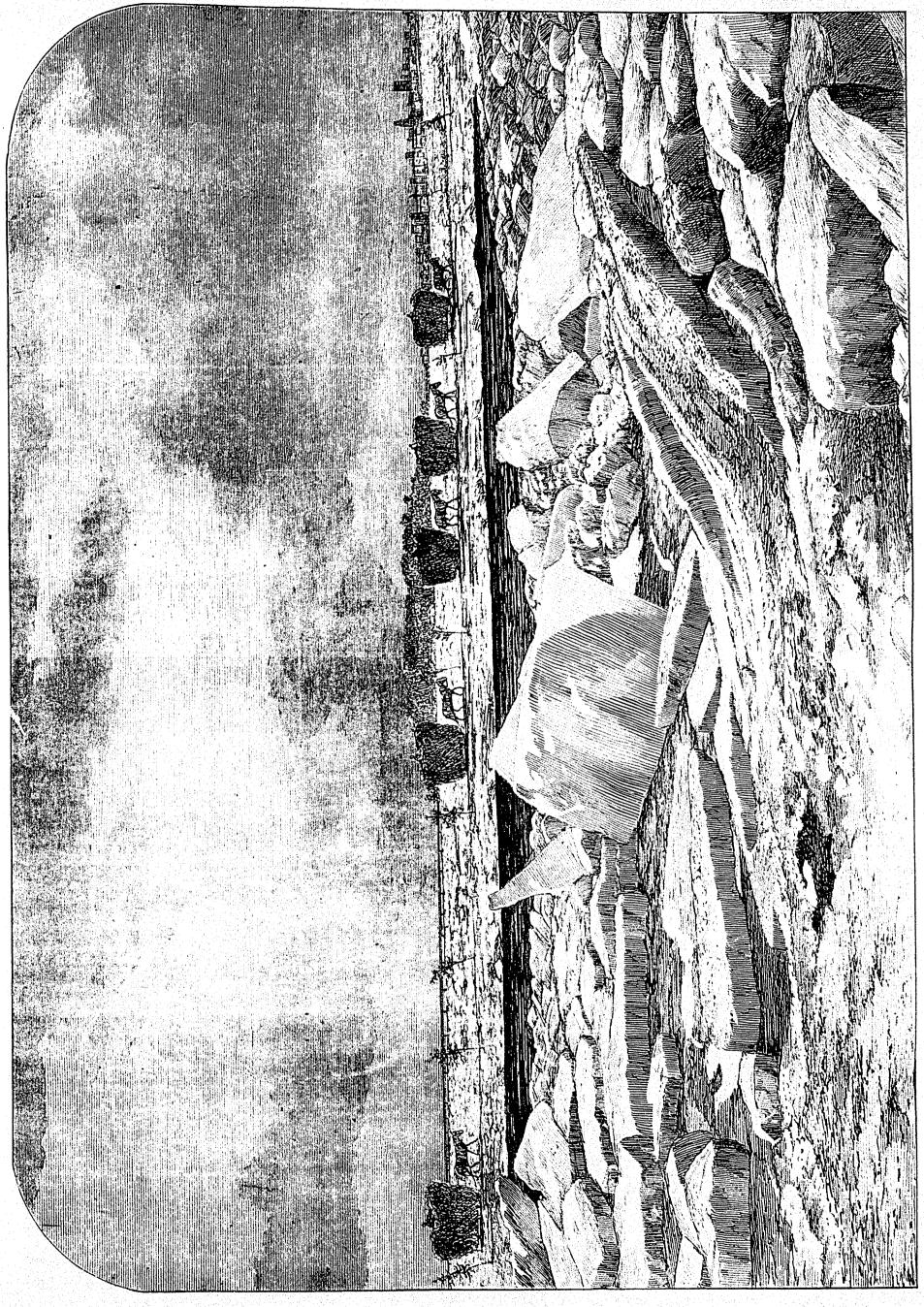
"" We bring up our girls," remarked a modern writer, "like young men, and give them the freedom and privileges of bachelors, and then we expect that they will bear the monotony of matrimony and the restrictions of materity with a good grace, and be heatering wives and mothers after having been maiden rovers and ramblers."

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters!" He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.







CROSSING THE ST. LAWRENCE IN WINTER -From A Photograph by Handerson.

A LEGEND OF ARIZONA.

In the region of chartless land that lies Far all in a dream of Hesperian skies; By the rivers, that drifting golden lees, Bear hearty and song to the Mexic sens— I have sat in the miner's bivouse When night with its stars like a psalm unrolled, And heard, as he leaned on his grimy pack, A miner discourse of the Mount of Gold.

And the howl of the wolf was faint and far, And the how to tree won was faint and far, As the arcon, like a ship, from star to star Sailed on—and the plain, with a sea-like aweep, Lay silent and wide in its mystic sleep; And the river below in an undertone Sang sweetly, and chiming its cymbals sang Ot a sorrowing land and the wolf alone. Where armies have marched and the old wars rang.

And the glorified peaks stood high and white, Like Kings that were called to the Court of Night; And voices of mystery seemed to swell On the wind in the pines as it rose and fell For this 'mid the audible throbs of earth The tale of the miner was filly told—With never a snear or a sound of mirth For those who had battled and toiled for gold.

But the Mountain of Gold was said to stand But the Mountain of Gold was said to stand Away in the depths of a solemn land Which two rivers explore as they bend afar On the glimmering track of the evening star And ever, like dust of the unhallowed dead, The sands of the desert do rise in clouds. And gather and sweep with a ghostly tread Around it, and rustle like dreary shronds.

And a skeleton guard of mountains bleak, Where the brown vulture dozes and whe's his beak, Detend it and hoord in their grizzly arms. The diarie of spirendour and virgin charms. That no one has seen but those pitests of the Sun, Who first from the sword of the Spanish Kright, And whose shadows still, when the day is done, Kneel there on the steps of their altar bright!

Two sought-but the rider and horse were lost, Their bones white still and their ashes tossed With the sands as they drift in eternal unrest, Where their spirits yet rise in the hopeless quest; But a glomour of mystery strangely shines. Where the dead have been strewn, and the living stray, And the gorges are rich with exhaustless mines—Untouched as our hearts and our hopes decay.

And the robber Apache hovers far.
On the thundering chase or the truit of war,
And the shark of the desect, gaunt and gray.
Slips by like a shade to distant prey;
And cet and for aye, on the yellow breat
Of the de d and desolate waste, the prize
of that Mountain of Gold is said to rest.
Like a star that has dropped from the dreaming skies.

Perhaps, it is only a miner's theme— The grist of some wandering Aztec's dream; As charitis in the megical sunset shine— Like shands of silver in seas of wine— But may be not think when the placer fails, And proverty larks on the olden trails. That trapsure harboric and joy until That trensure barbaric and joy nutold. Are shiving beyond in a Mountain of Gold?

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BY THE REV. JAMES ROY, M.A.

The Government schools embraced under this title are divided into Public and Separate Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, Model Schools, Normal Schools, and the Provincial University of Torouto.

Public Schools, formerly known as Common Schools, may be formed in rural sections containing not fewer than fifty resident children, provided the section is not more than one mile square. These schools are under the management of six trustees, chosen from the muni-cipality. In towns and cities in which wards ext, two jublic school trustees are elected to office for the limits of each ward, and these trustees must provide accommodation for all resident children of from five to twenty-one years of age. In 1877, there were 5,219 such schools, with school property of the value of \$6,264,169. In these schools there were being educated 490,850 pupils. The number between the ages of five and sixteen was 469,241 out of a possible 494,804.

Of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, there were in 1877, 185 schools, with 334 teachers— 105 males and 229 females, and 24,852 pupils. The report for that year shows an increase of 18 in the number of schools over those of 1876, an increase of teachers to the extent of 3m an increase of receipts from rates and subscriptions of \$13,783, but a decrease of attendance of pupils amounting to 342.

High Schools may or may not be united for certain purposes with the Public Schools. These 19. There were 57 of these High Schools, or somewhat more than one-half of their whole number united with the Public Schools. This union of Public and High Schools is adopted from various considerations, such as saving of cost in buildings, teachers and apparatus, the convenience of teaching, and the facilities afforded for drafting pupils from one school into the other; but it is, to speak very mildly, of

questionable advantage on the whole.
Collegiate Institutes are limited in number to a possible ten for the whole Province, and are designed to furnish the highest education preparatory to the University, requiring a daily average of 60 male pupils taking classics, and at least four teachers, while not more than two are absolutely necessary for a High School. Some of these High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are constituted centres for the taking of meteorological observations, and a special grant is made to them for that purpose. Under recent changes in the School Law, the High Schools have been made more efficient in the preparation of pupils for the profession of teaching. The bearing of their general influence on the em-

ployments chosen by the pupils is seen from the fact that, during 1877, 145 pupils matriculated at the various universities of the country, 555 entered mercantile life, 328 adopted agriculture, 564 joined the learned professions, and 876

went to other occupations.

Amongst recent changes in the school law is one providing for the formation of County Model Schools for the training of candidates for third-class teachers' certificates. This is a regulation hitherto adopted by no other country. There were nominated, as appears from the report for 1877, 51 schools as County Model Schools, of which one refused the nomination. These schools have two terms in the year, and are put under the control of Principals holding firstclass certificates, though, in some cases, Principals holding only second-class certificates are recommended as having done good service for their schools. These must have two assistants, holding second-class certificates, ample accommodation, and time for training candidates apart from the classes of the Public Schools in connection with which they are held. The subjects taught in them are Elocution, Hygiene, School Law, Mental Arithmetic and Reading. The lectures occupy an hour in the morning and one in the afternoon. Grants are made by the great majority of County Councils of sums varying from \$50 to \$150 in aid of these schools, while High School Masters, County Inspectors and wedical men assist in the lectures. The effect upon teachers and Public Schools has been, on the whole, very encouraging.

There are Normal Schools both in Toronto and Ottawa, where students are prepared for second and first-class certificates as teachers. In Toronto, 177 teachers, and in Ottawa 164, were, at the latest accounts, being trained.

The amount of money spent during 1877 on the Public Schools was \$3,073,489, the amount for teachers' salaries alone being \$2,038,099.

The 104 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes cost the country, for sclaries of masters and teachers, \$211,607, and for all purposes, \$343,710.

The Separate Roman Catholic Schools cost, for teachers, \$70,200, and for all purposes, \$120,265. Salaries to male teachers of Public Schools in country places range from \$100 to \$800; in cities, from \$450 to \$1,000; in towns, from \$300 to \$1,100. The average salary in counties for male teachers is \$379, for females, \$250; in cities, for males, \$735, for females, \$307; in towns, for males, \$553, for females, \$269

Of the teachers employed, the largest number are Presbyterians, they numbering 2,022, after them coming in order Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, &c. Of \$12 Roman Catholic teachers, 478 are employed in the Public Schools.

To aid the work of educating the masses by these schools, free public libraries, to the number of 1,499, are established, with 281,135 volumes, of the value of \$169,001.

There is also, in Toronto, an Educational Museum of implements, specimens of Natural History, statues, busts, and copies of the great masters in the various schools of painting, besides specimens of school appliances and architecture.

At the head of this school system stands the University of Toronto, whose buildings are amongst the finest in Canada, whose curriculum is so high that it admits to its honours none bu: its own students, and graduates of universities in Great Britain, and to which is due, in great part, any credit which may belong to the general introduction into America of that elective system of studies, the aloption of which is known in the United States as "the Revolution."

Attendance at some school in Ontario is compulsory for all children between seven and twelve years of age, though the school need not be a government school. In documental allusions to this compulsory law, it is usually referred to as a privilege, rather than as an obligation. This attendance must be for at least four months in the year.

It is the duty of boards of trustees to appoint an officer to report delinquent children, to fine, through a magistrate, the parents or guardians of such children, or to remove the children, in cases of necessity, to industrial schools, which public school boards have the right to establish numbered, in 1877, 104 schools, with 9,229 when necessary. Education being compulsory, pupils, an increase over 1876 of 688, and 280 it is, in the Public Schools, free from fees. In masters and teachers, being an increase of 14 the majority of High Schools, and Collegiate over the number in 1876, at a cost of \$343,710. Institutes, also, it is free, but not necessarily so. Where fees are charged, as is the case in 29 out of the 104 High Schools, they are in many cases enforced only upon non-residents, and range from 20 cents a term to residents, as in Hamilton, to \$5.00 a term, as in Galt, Toronto and Ottawa.

The amounts necessary for carrying on the High and Public Schools are raised chiefly by a legislative grant, by county municipal assess-ment, by trustees' school assessment, and by a portion of what was formerly the "Clergy Reserves." The payment of the legislative grant, except in the case of High Schools and Collegiste Institutes, is based upon the daily average attendance of pupils. This average is calculated by dividing the aggregate attendance by the number of teaching days in the half year. In the case of High Schools and Collegiate Insti-tutes, the apportionment is based, partly on the average attendance, partly on a fixed allowance designed to save smaller schools from instability in support, partly on results of inspection, and partly on results of what is known as the "In-termediate Examination." The legislative grant can be applied to no other purpose than the pay-

ment of teachers' salaries. The minimum of the fixed grant is \$400.

Almost arbitrary power was given to School Trustees to force municipalities to levy such rates as were needed to supplement the legislative grant; but High School Boards must now obtain consent of the Town Councils before levying a rate or making a demand for building purposes. If the Council refuse, the Board may demand a popular vote to decide the question. This law is practically the same as that which prevails in reference to Public Schools.

Courses of Study.

For the arrangements of study, the Public Schools are divided into six forms, though the fifth and sixth do not exist in all these schools.

This arises partly from the fact that on the successful completion of the studies of the fourth form, pupils are prepared to pass the entrance examination into the High School, and do not generally remain in the Public School in sufficient numbers to warrant the establishment of the last two possible forms. The first form or class, takes Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Vocal Music and Object Lessons. In the remaining forms, these subjects have added to them Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Geometry and Hygiene. Where the fifth and sixth forms exist, they take, also Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Agriculture, Mensuration, Bookkeeping, Drill, and, in the case of girls, Domestic Economy and Calisthenies.

High Schools are divided into the Lower School and the Upper School. The subjects taught in both are English Language, Mathematics, Modern and Anci ut Languages, Physical Science, History and Geography, Bookkerping, Drawing, Writing and Music. In the Lower School, Greek is optional, and choice may be made of one of four groups, containing respectively Latin, French, German, and Natural Philoso play with Chemistry and Bookkeeping. In the Upper School, these subjects are pursued so far as enables a youth to pass the first year's examination with honors in the University.

OUALIFICATIONS OF PUBLIS AND TEACHERS

To gain admission into the Lower School of any High School or Collegiste Institute, pupils must pass oral and written examinations in Reading (from the 4th Reader, pages 1 to 246), Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition. English History, Geography, with Drawing. The amount of Arithmetic demanded is greater in the case of those who take the English course than in the case of those who take the Classical. To pass from the Lower to the the Intermediate Examination in July. This examination is equivalent to the non-professional examination for third class teachers' ceruficates for those who gain 20 per cent, of the marks on each subject, and to per cent, on each group of subjects. For those who gain 50 per cent, of the whole number of marka, the examination is equivalent to that of second-class teachers of the grade B. ; while those who gain 30 per cent, on each subject, 50 per cent, on the group, and 60 per cent, on the whole are degreed to have passed the non-professional examination for second-

For admission to the University, the requirenients are too intricate and extensive to be noted here. It may be said, however, that three ways are open to students. They may enter by pass ing the regular Judder Matriculation examination, which covers, in Classics, for the year 1880, the 2nd book of the Analysis and the 4th of the Hiad, three orations of Ciceto, in Catalinaen, five Ecloques of Virgil, with 300 lines of the 1st book of Ovid's Fasti, Latin Prose Composition and Latin Grammer; in Mathematics, Arithmetie, Algebra through Quadratics, and three books of Euclid; in English, Grammar, Composition, and Analysis of the Elegy and the Traveller; History and Geography. This is, of course, exclusive of the studies demanded for Honors.

Students may also enter by passing an ex-amination in the subjects included in the first year's undergraduate studies, or in the second

Honor subjects cover very wide ground, the final examination for Classical Honors, for instance, demanding translations from at least 91 separate treatises. Many of these, however, have been read during previous years. By a peculiarity in the syst in of options, a student may graduate with Honors in certain branches without having studied Greek, even for Matri-

Passing from the requirements necessary for the admission of pupils and students to the various schools and the University, we may notice the qualifications of masters and teachers. For permission to teach under a third-class certificate, the non-professional examination equivalent to the Intermediate one of High Schools must be supplemented by at least one term's training, of eight weeks, in a County Model School, and another examination on the work therein done. The test subjects of the Intermediate are Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid; English Grammar, Composition and Dictation; History, Geography and English Literature. Candidates for permission to teach under secondclass certificates must, besides taking a correspoudingly advanced course of study, spend a session at one of the Provincial Normal Schools. To successful candidates for second-class certificates, the Minister of Education pays, at the class tonc close of each session, the travelling expenses incurred by the candidate in going to and from the are paid.

Normal School, with a sum equal to two dollars for each week of attendance at the school. For a first-class certificate a year's attendance at a Normal School, or two year's successful teaching under a second class certificate must supplement the passing of an examination in subjects corresponding to the advanced position sought.

Any Public School, not being a Model School,

may be taught also by any person qualified as

Head Master of a High School. The third-class
certificates are valid only in the County where they are obtained, and for three years. First and second-class certificates are valid throughout the Province during good behaviour. First and second-class teachers from any place in the British dominions, outside of Ontario, may apply for examination as second-class teachers, and graduates may apply for examination as firstclass teachers without having a second-class cer-

To be qualified as Head Master of a High School, one must be a regular graduate in Arts of some British University, that is, some University within the British empire, and have satisfied the Conneil of Public Instruction of his ability to teach and manage schools. Assistants must be either regular graduates in Arts of British Universities, first or second-class teachers, or teachers temporarily qualified by certificate from an Inspector on examination. Such certificate is valid for one year.

The books to be used in all schools must be those authorized by the Council of Public Instruction. A limited variety of text books on littlerent subjects is permitted, and inferior books are from time to time supplanted by those that are found to be superior.

Inspectors.

The qualifications of Inspectors are a first-class certificate, grade A, or a degree with honors from some Ontario College, five years' experience in teaching in a Public or a High School, and proof of temperance and good morals.

No Inspector can be a master, or teacher, or trustee, of government or separate schools. Inspectors for counties are appointed by County Councils, and those for towns and cities by the boards of school trustees. County Inspectors have jurisdiction over not fewer than 50, nor more than 120 public schools. The 50 is lowered to 40 in counties where French or German prevails. The Inspector's tenure of office is pleasure" of the board appointing him. His remuneration is partly from the Educational Department and partly from the appointing Counal, if he is a County Inspector, and wholly from the appointing board if he is Inspector for a town or city. His duties are varied and onerous. On the list of Inspectors for 1877, there appear 79

For the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, there are three Inspectors, whose duties include the inspection of the separate schools.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

It was felt by Dr. Ryerson, the real founder if this system of education, that if our various phases of life and duty, our widespread applications of moral principle, rested upon a theistic basis, religious teaching could not either consistently, in a Christian country, or with safety, be excluded from the schools. Dr. Ryer-on, by a well meant, but extensively ridiented effort, endeavoured to introduce into the schools a work, prepared by himself, on Christian Morals, and now historically known as "My little book," from one of the author's expressions, regarding it. Partly from the character of the book, and partly from sectarian selfishness, the effort to introduce an unsectarian system of moral instruction by means of a book has been a failure, no book now being used. Provision was made for religious instruction by the clergy of the various denominations out of school hours; but, as can easily he understood, from the already wearied state of the pupils, the existence of Sunday Schools, and the numerous other and more pressing engagements of pastors, this, too, has proved practically a failure. Even the practice of having morning and evening prayer is optional, though recommended, and attendance at prayers is not enforced even where the custom of having prayers exists, if parents or guardians object in writing to such attendance of their children. The Decalogue may, also, be taught; but the tendencies of religious thought in the schools may, perhaps, be, to some extent, ascertained by the last that of 5,140 schools reported, prayers were conducted in 4,281 of them, being an increase over 1876 of 108 schools, while the number in which the Decalogue was taught was but 2,971, a decrease from 1876 of 54 schools. Practically, then, the definitely Christian element in the schools is reduced to the influence which trustees and masters may have in introducing the silent but not ineffectual influence of public prayers, and the example of teachers whose couldnot rests upon Christian convictions.

SUPERANNUATION.

Male teachers of Public and Separate Schools are compelled to pay to a fund for superannuated teachers four dollars each year. Female teachers, High School teachers, and Inspectors may do so or not, at their option. At 60 years of ugo, or on proved disability longer to teach, six dollars for each year of teaching and contributing to the fund, or such proportion of aix dollars as the state of the fund may admit, is paid each year of the teacher's remaining life, if disability to teach continue. In the case of first-class or secondclass teachers, Head masters of High Schools or Collegiate Institutes, or Inspectors, seven dollars

If a teacher ratire from the profession, he shall receive half the amount he paid to the fund ; and on the decease of any teacher, prior to superannuation, his or her legal representative receives all the teacher has paid in, with seven per cent. interest added in the case of contributors since

Municipal Councils and Boards of Education may, if they see fit, supplement Departmental grants to superannuated teachers or inspectors.

Various devices are adopted by the Educational Department, to check evasions of the law on superannuation, which, in many quarters, is very uppopular.

The amounts payable to the fund are deducted half-yearly from the solaries by the Inspector, whose duty it is to pay the teachers.

To ciable teachers to evade the payment of what is demanded for the Superannuation Fund, trustees some times pay the teachers, so that the Inspector may have no opportunity to withhold the two dollars each half year, in January and July; but in that case, the trustees are liable first to remonstrance by the Inspector, and, on a repetition of the evasion, to the loss of the government grant for their section.

ACCOMMODATION.

In rural sections, the size of the grounds must be of not less than half an acre for 50 scholars and under, and an acre for over 50. Each child must have in the school room 120 cubic feet of air. In towns and cities, at least 100 cubic feet of air are required.

GOVERNMENT.

This complicated system is under the control of a Council and Minister of Public Instruction The Council consists of eight members appointed by the Governor, each holding office for two years, one member from each University in the Province, one elected by the High School masters and teachers, one by Public School inspectors, one by Public and Separate School teachers. No inspector, or teacher, is eligible.

Conclusion.

This system is the growth of many years, and is the result of comparison with European and American systems, of consultation with the friends of education through the Province, and of the experience of the teachers. It is so constantly subject to scrutiny and revision that the term "tinkering" has been justly applied to the frequent modifications made in its detailed "regulations."

To judge of the merits of any system, we must look at its provisions, the circumstances it is designed to meet, and the results of its practical operation. We must look at its appliances, methods, men, remuneration and government In this Ontario system, the regulations are adapted to every condition of society. Education is brought within the reach of all. The best methods of importing instruction are studied and adopted; and in the impartation of it, teachers are not so slavishly bound to prescribed methods as to crush out individuality. The lest men and women are secured. Their remuncration and tenure of office are made attractive. The wants of a young country are met by adapting the courses of study to prevailing necessities and prejudices. Latin is no longer compulsory in High Schools, and Greek is not always neces-sary in the University.

Defects there are in the system, certainly;

perhaps too many subjects are taught, though where to place the limit is a difficult question to decide; the repeated inspections and examinations keep everything at high pressure, and tend to develop excitability of the nervous system; the financial and other advantages of High Schools in any centre have made it difficult to weed out poor schools, from the tenacity with which they fight for their existence; reason

seems, especially in Arithmetic, to be appealed to too severely and at too early a period in life; and, perhaps, other defects might be enumerated. Yet, on the whole, the system, by its practical results, justifies the high encomium placed upon it by the Earl of Dufferin, as the finest system of education on this continent. Statistics show that the teacher's position in becoming increasingly attractive to men. In 1877, there were in the Public School: 3,020 male teachers to 3,448 female teachers, an increase of female teachers of 43, and of male teachers of 240, over those of surplus of 428

in the Public Schools, we deduct 228 males in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, a number which is very nearly accurate, we have a majority of only 200 female teachers in the whole Province.

High Schools in towns, separated for educational purposes from the counties in which they lie, often draw numerous pupils from these counties, but from beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the Trustees. A desire to educate them prevents the imposition of differential fees, and yet no income, to meet the increased expenditure involved, is derived from the counties. This is especially the case since candidates for second. class certificates must seek their non-professional training in these schools, instead Normal Schools. Excellent High Schools, in such circumstances, suffer severely; but no remedy for the evil has yet been discovered. One County Council, that of Elgin, has seen the evil, and has risen above the selfishness of the majority of counties in such circumstances, and makes a fair grant, to aid the St. Thomas High

School in educating pupils from country parts. The number of scientific studies demanded of

Schools has been diminished to one, Chemistry, with marked improvement in the work done; but, as the University does not demand any physical science for Junior Matriculation, the attraction of that class of subjects has not been, of itself, sufficient to induce great attention to

The tendency to place undue importance upon the discussion of technicalities of grammar and philology is slowly yielding to an increase of literary taste and broader culture.

The absence of association, in most cases, with people actually speaking the foreign languages taught in the schools renders the pronunciation often defective; but a growing tendency exists, at least in the case of those who propose to teach French, to pursue their studies in centres where native French teachers are found, and, in some cases, to spend some time in the best French schools of the Province of Quebec. For the work of teaching, English speaking persons who have acquired a good pronunciation of French are much better than those who cannot know the peculiar difficulties which the English must have in learning the other language; but until such teachers are more abundant than at present is the case, the pronunciation given in the schools will necessarily be imperfect. One of the most suggestive features of the system is the failure, under the present conditions of Protestant religious knowledge, of all efforts to convey direct religious instruction in the public schools. A need is felt, but no practicable method of meeting it has so far resulted from any analysis of Protestant beliefs.

On the whole, the numbers of matriculants in the Colleges, and their intellectual standing, besides the character of those who connect themselves with learned bodies, prove that a leaven is at work which will make Ontario more and more powerful in controlling the destinies of our common country.

STARTING A PAPER.

A STORY OF TWO OF OUR CLEVEREST HUMORISTS.

It was nearly twenty years ago when Dan De Quille and Mark Twain attempted to start a paper in Mendocino county. They took the type and material of their recently-defunct newspaper establishment in San Francisco, and loading the stuff on a big waggon, struck out into the country to retrieve their fortune. They packed their type just as it stood in the forms, tied up the articles with stout cords by a process well known to printers, and packing them closely in boxes, vowed to establish a newspaper somewhere which would be the leading exponent of politics and history of the Pacific coast. Had not an unfortunate circumstance taken place it is evident that the newspaper which they contemplated founding would have been alive to-day. Their journey over the mountains was utterly uneventful until they reached Simpson's station, a spot well known to old travellers on that route. Here they met a party of emigrants making for Lower California, and the latter had with them a small howitzer which they brought with them across the plains.

Twain took a great fancy to this gun, and offered \$50 for it, with two kegs of powder. The emigrants were glad enough to part with it, as they concluded the time for its use had passed. Dan thought the purchase of the artillery and military supplies was a reckless piece of extravagance, and said as much, but Mark re-

"When we start our paper we must fire a salute. A newspaper office with artillery has a big bulge on the business. No well-regulated office in California should be without a howitzer. If a man comes in for a retraction we can blow him into the next county. The howitzer him into the next county.

This silenced argument, and the next day the two journalists took the road with their printing outfit and artillery.

The next night they camped in a mountain ravine fifteen miles from Simpson's, and after building the usual camp-fire, fell asleep. About eleven o'clock the horses wakened them by prancing about, and the two journalists were led to the conclusion that a party of Indians was making arrangements for a night attack. In the clear moonlight human forms could be distinguished about half a mile away, at the foot of the ravine. The idea of encountering Indians entered the heads of the two seekers, and they had no arms. Suddenly Twain brightened up, remarking:

"The howitzer !"

"We've got nothing but powder," said Dan. "Well, powder'll scare em; and we'll load

her up. The piece was immediately loaded with a good big charge, and the two men felt quite certain that the Indians, hearing the roar of the gun, would beat an unconditional retreat. The piece was hardly loaded and placed in position when about forty of the red-skins came charging up the ravine.

Twain seized a brand from the camp fire and was about to lay it on the touch-hole, when Dan yelled, "Hold on!" as he rammed something into the mouth of the piece, and remarked:

"Turn 'er loose." The roar of the howitzer celioed through the lonely forest, and the savages, with frantic cries of pain, recled down the ravine in wild con-

fusion.
"What did you put in I" asked Mark.
"A column of solid nonparell and a couple of

what is called the "Lower School" in High sticks of your spring poetry,

"The poetry did the business, Dan. Get one of your geological articles ready for the next charge, and I guess it'll let the red devils out for the present campaign."

The savages again advanced. Mark'attended to the powder and Dan assorted the shot, so to

speak. "'Jeems Pipes' song, 'My Mountain Home.'

"Good for three Indians—sock'er in."
"An acrostic by John B. Ridge, in long

"It'll paralyze them."
"'Frank Pixley on the Constitution'—half column of leaded brevier."

"If it hits 'em, the day is won."

Your leader on 'Law and Order.'" "Save it as a last resort."

Dan pulled the type out of the boxes, and stuffed column after column in the howitzer's mouth as the savages came charging on. Another round from the gun, and the red-skins rolled over each other like boulders swept away by a mountain cloud-burst. Mark, in an ecstacy of delight, pulled an American flag out of his effects, nailed it to the tail board of the waggon, and was about to make a speech, when the dusky figures of the foes were once more seen moving to the attack.

The piece was again loaded, and this time with a double charge. Mark's leader on "Law and Order," the puff of an auction-house, by Fred McCrellish, "as a sickener," Dan said; Frank Gross' verses on "The Rebel Yell;" an agricultural article by Sam Seabaugh, showing the chemical properties of corn juice as an educational lever; a maiden poetical effort by Olive Harper, and some verses by Col. Cremony and Frank Soule completed the load.

"That poetry reaching 'em first will throw em into confusion, and my editorial coming on the heels of the rest will result in a last demoralization. It will be like the last cavalry charge of the French troopers at the battle of Auster-

For the third and last time the faithful how itzer belched its typographical compliments to the advancing foe. The havoc was terrible. There was a wild yell from a score of savage throats, and then the low groans of the dying floated up the ravine on the gentle wind. The two men walked over the field of slaughter and counted fifty-six aboriginals lying in heaps. The bodies were horribly mutilated with nonpareil, burgeois, "caps," misery dashes and unassorted

pi.
"My leader cooked that man's goose," said Mark, pointing to a savage hanging over the limb of a cedar."

"My geological article did the business for him," rejoined Dan wolding him," rejoined Dan, nodding carelessly at an Indian, whose head was lying twenty yards

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

"You bet! Hurrah for Faust and Gutten-

berg!"
"Is there any type left!"
"Not a pound."

Ten days later the two journalistic tramps reached Virginia City, weary, discouraged and footsore, and secured places on the Enterprise.

A few days ago Dan received the following

from his former partner:

HARTFORD, Conn., January 1, 1880.

DEAR DAN-I send you the congratulations of the New Year. Do you remember the time we exterminated the tribe of unlettered (!) savages in Mendocino county? If you can spare the time I wish you would make a pilgrimage to that historic spot, gather the ghostly relies to-gether, and plant a tablet (not too expensive, and at your own expense) to the memory of the departed. Have a shooting stick lying across a long bow, with our monogram and coat-of-arms entwined, and some appropriate epitaph carved on the stone. An extract from Carl Schurz's views on the "Peace Policy" might do. Enclosed is \$1.50 for your incidental expenses. You can dead head travelling expenses.

MARK TWAIN. Yours, P.S.-Send me a thigh-bone of the fallen chief by next express.

Dan will attend to the matter in the spring. The old howitzer used on the occasion is still in his possession.

THE GLEANER.

Prince Legroup's health is so delicate that he will in the spring take a long voyage to the east, and spend a considerable time on the Mediterranean shores.

H. M. S. Bellerophon, Captain Darcy Irvine, and flagship of Admiral Inglefield, arrived at Spithead, on the 31st ult., after an absence on the North American station of seven years.

THE five new gunboats, now in course of construction for the Admiralty at the Barrow Shipbuilding Company's works, are to be named Wasp, Espoir, Grappler, Wrangler, and Ban-

CHARLES ELLIS, the votoran cricketer, died at the Battle of Waterloo Inu, Rock Mews, Brighton, on the 25th ult., from an attack of bronchitis. Ellis was once captain of the Sussex County Eleven.

Tur total strength of the British Reserve Forces last year was :- Militia, 139,331; Yeomanry, 14,830; Volunteers, 174,241; enrolled Pensioners and Army Roserve force, 36,000-in all, about 364,000 men.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a Roman | Hop Bitters would tatholic Cathedral on the Thames embankment | the same question.

at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds. dinal Manning is chairman of the committee, the Duke of Norfolk vice-chairman, and the Marquises of Bute and Ripon secretaries.

A BOTANIST says that there are 42,000 different kinds of weeds in the United States, 1,200 being found in New York State. He speaks of the fire weed, the seed of which remains in the ground for years without sprouting, but shows itself when land is burned over.

VARIETIES.

ENGLAND'S DANGER .- The Poll Mall reiterates an opinion which it holds with no less anxiety than conviction, that one of the most important of all facts underlying the future of England is this: Through the extraordinary development of the grain-growing industries abroad, the operation of an irreversible system of free trade, and the multiplication and aggrandisement of foreign navies, the people of this country are exposed to great peril of starvation, or panic of starvation, in the event of any hostile alliance against us, which does not seem impossible as things go.

LEAVING OFF GIRLHOOD .- When girls midway in their teens, throw off their natural girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, skoot up their hair, and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised to know what their elders really think of the improvements. One such young miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herself not recognised upon greeting the visitor as she stepped from off the

car. "Don't you know me, auntie?" "Why, this isn't Maria, is it?"

"Certainly! don't you think I look better than I did last summer, when you were here?

"No," replied the honest soul, looking the girl over, "to tell the truth, I do not. Go home and let down your hair and be young while you can, for it will not be many years before you'll be glad to have people take you for a girl."

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN IN BLACK .- Among the crowd that surged forward towards the gates as the St. Louis express rumbled into the grand central depot recently was a little old woman dressed in black, with a little white face just visible beneath a rusty old bonnet and above a great comforter wound high around the neck. Jostled this way and that by the hurrying throng, she was about to pass through the gate, when the gateman stopped her by a motion of

the hand and a demand for her ticket.
"I am not going away," she replied. "I

didn't buy a ticket.

"Then you can't go through here; against orders you know.'

"But sir, my son is coming, and—"
"Can't help it," was the hurried reply.

"Stay here and he will come to you quick enough."
"Ah, sir, if he only would," was the reply,

and the tremble in the little woman's voice arrested the impatient murmur of those behind; "oh, sir, if he only would, but he died in Cieveland last week and now they are bringing my boy back home in a coffin. He was the only one I had-oh, thank you, sir."

The gate was thrown wide open, an unknown friendly hand assisted her on, and in a moment the sad face of the little woman in black was lost in the crowd.

STORIES OF STONEWALL JACKSON. -- Maj. Kyd Douglas, of the late confederate army, is responsible for the following stories of the great Jackson and his men:

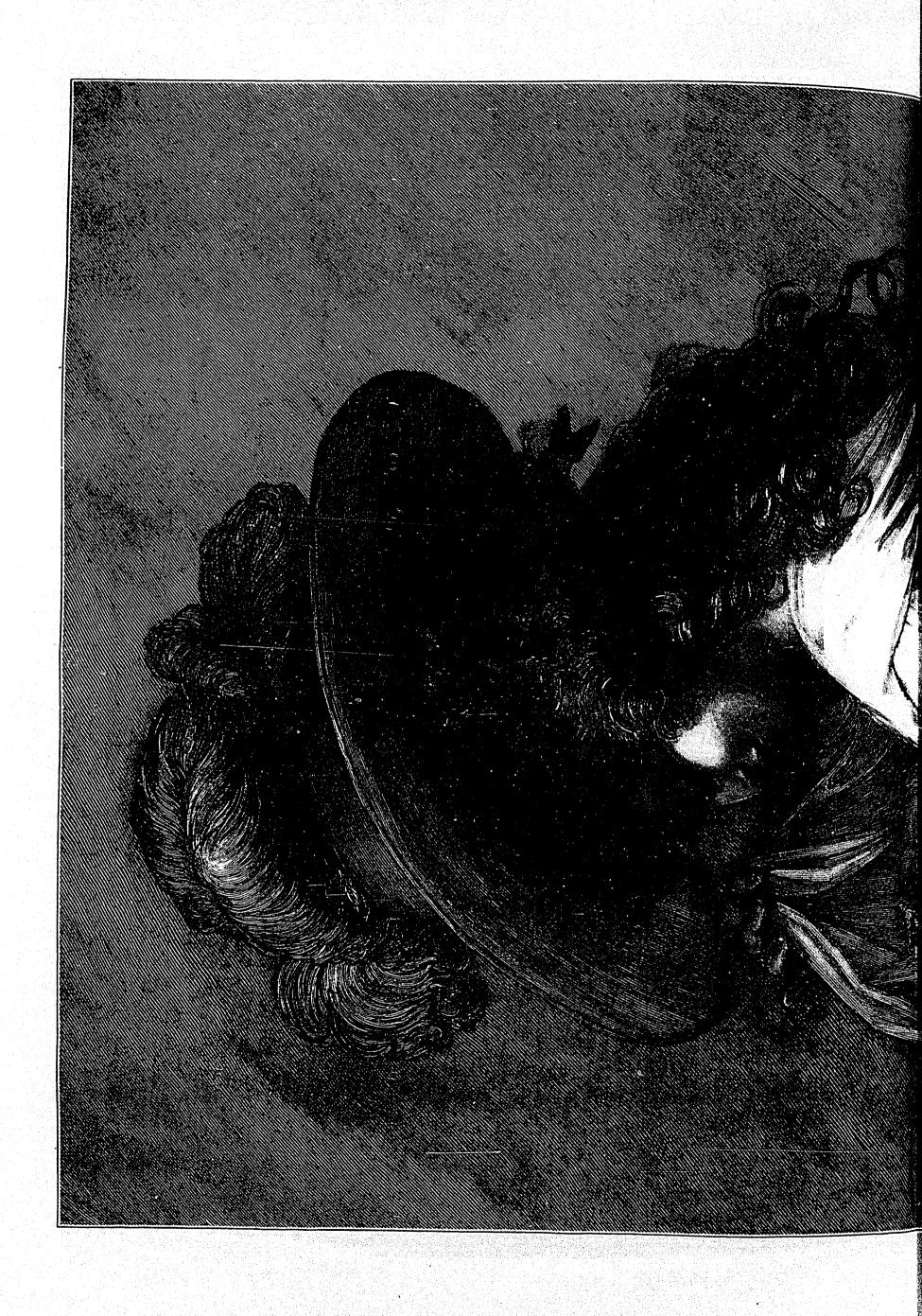
He says that one night-a starlit night-preceding a battle, he saw the great communder leaning on a rail fence, outside his tent, deeply absorbed. All through the woods about him gleamed the camp fires of the robel army, and from camp to camp was ringing through the night air the wild, singular music of the resel vell. It was echoed back and forward as the men about the camp fires took it up, and had lost its fierceness in the shadows of night. Gen. Jackson listened in rapt attention to the strange cries until the last sound had died away, and then turning to his tent, said "That was the sweetest music I ever heard!"

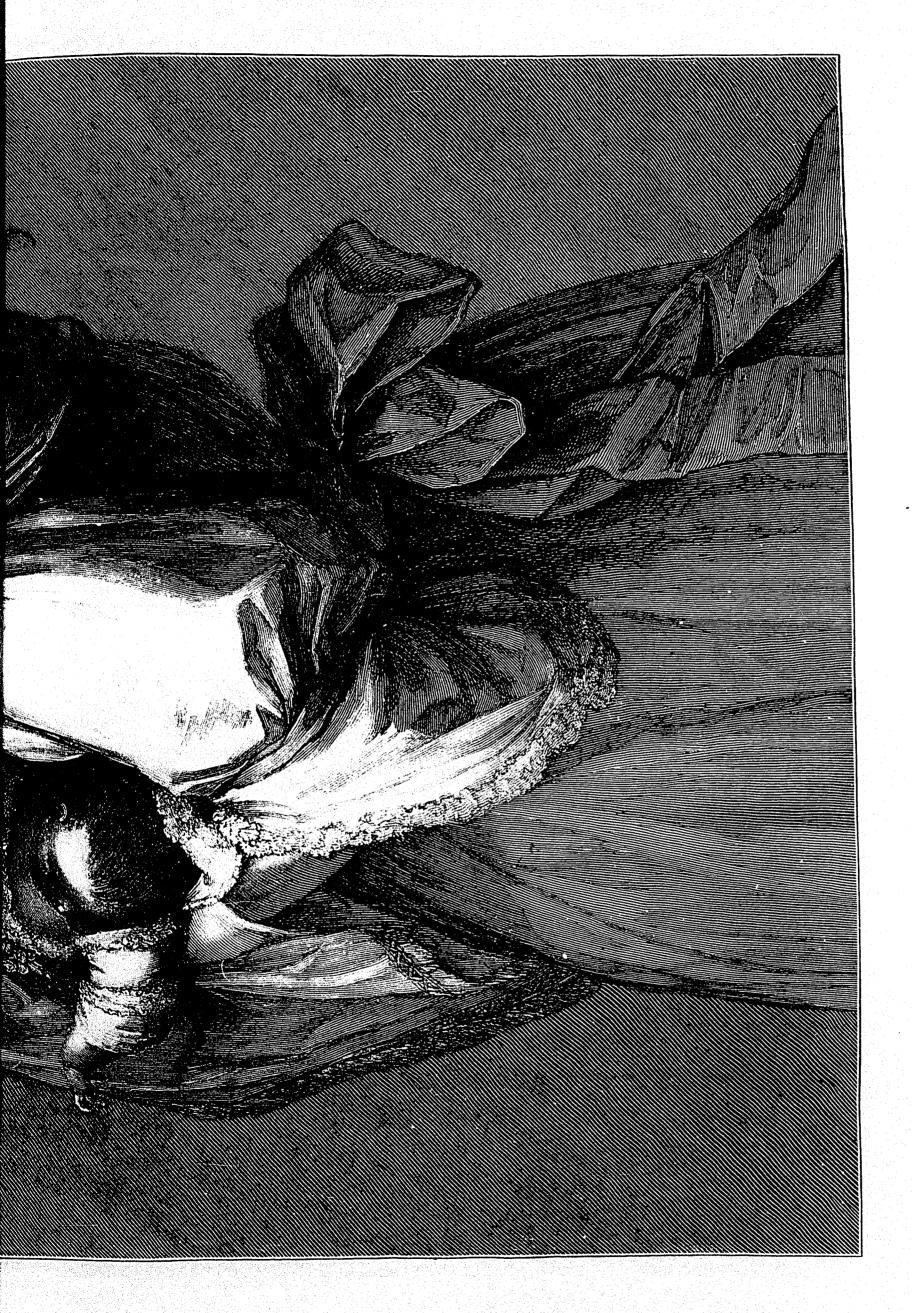
Major Douglas explodes in the most explicit manner the romantic story of Barbara Fritchie upon which Whittier's poem is based. He says that Jackson's headquarters were outside of Fredrick-that he entered the town only once, and then in company with Major Donglas and did not go near Barbara Friechie's house, and in fact he and that lady never saw each other.

A short time after Jackson's death, when the whole army was in the deepest melanchely, an officer who wished to pass beyond the lines and had not thought to secure the countersign drew from his pocket-book an old pass given by "Old Stonewall" before his death. The sentinel lit a match, read the pass, lingering tenderly over the writing of his old commander. He handed it back to the officer, and said reverently: "Major you can go to heaven on that pass, but you can't pass this post with it."

Answer this.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure!-Ask your neighbor





THE YOUNG MOTHER.

[Copyright secured. All rights reserved.]

CLARA CHILLINGTON;

THE PRIDE OF THE CLIFF.

A STORY OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE REVEREND JAMES LANGHORNE BOXER,

Rector of La Porte, Ind., U.S., and formerly co-Editor with Charles Dickens of All the Fear Bound, EDITED BY THE

REV. WILLIAM SMITHETT, D. D., of Lindsay, Ont.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AN UNWELCOME INTEREUPTION.

After the event just narrated. Charles Freeman felt that he had entered on a new state of He was happy in being the accepted suitor of Clara Chillington, and grateful in having twice saved her life.

Having taken the road leading to Folkestone by the beach, as he descended the cliff the golden glories of declining day fell on the sails of those white-winged messengers of commerce sailing for, and returning from, every clime. But the mind of Charles Freeman was too much engaged to regard surrounding beauty. To him, now, Sir Harry appeared appeared, and reconciled to the union of Clara with himself; his mother and Uncle Jacob were loading him with caresses and counsel, and the old man had just given utterance to a meaningless tirade, which always preceded his warmest approval of any act; he had received his bride from the hand of her father, and was about to plant a kiss on her beautiful brow, when a rugged voice, uttering the words, "Good afternoon, Mister Charles," dissipated his happy reverie. To be thus fetched back from the land of day-

dreams to common life, was received with a momentary ill grace, and a transient indignation was aroused against the intruder. Turning to vent on the invader of his pleasure the chastises ment he deserved, his eyes rested on that friend of his dead father, and his own friend, standing in an attitude of humility, as though pleading for forgiveness

"Well, Dick," he replied, in a moment recovering his proper feeling at the sight of the old man, "I didn't see you."

"I dessay not: you looked as though your head was full of stones. I can't think what you see in stones. Stones has bin stones ever since I was a boy, and I believe they'll always be so.

Charles smiled at the mistake committed by his hundle friend on the cause of his abstractedness, as well as at the curious opinion he had expressed on the geological formation of stones, and he enquired:
"What brings you do yn here now!"

"I've come to hand toy crab pots, but some hungry fish has bit the net and stolen the bait." "I am serry for that. What sort of a fish do you suppose it to be !" "A dog-fish; the sea is full on 'em, and in

my opinion they are fust enzzin to a shark."
"Dog-fish are certainly voracious creatures."

"They are hangry things, and I don't know of anything so hungry except the 'bull-rout,' and I can prove it to you."
"What is a 'bull-rout,' Dick."

"I don't know what you'd call it in your fine lingo, but it's a fish that sometimes comes into the bay, and it is all jaws and stomach. I'll give you proof of what a hungry fish it is." To please the old mon, Charles Freeman remained, and he continued: "The wind had blowed hard for a week, and not a boat could put to sea; so long had it hin blowin' that all the bread was gone from the locker, and there was nothin' to look for ard to the next day but hunger. Well, about midnight there came a lull in the gale, and my messmate says to me, 'Dick, what do you say to go and try; we may as well die at sea as ashore.' 'I don't know that, says I, 'for when the breath is out of a man's body a whole levanter couldn't blow it in egin.' I stopped a minnit, and then I thought of the old woman, who hadn't a bit o' bread to eat. This settled the matter. I couldn't stand that nohow, and so I says, 'I'll go, and chance everything, for if a man is born drowned. Well, we went aboard, and taking three teefs in our foresail dashed out of the harbour. As we were leavin', somebody on the pier shouted, 'There go two fools to be drowned,' and really it seemed like it. The sea was positively mad, and we were wet through to the skin in a july. 'What do you think about it now?' says my companion. 'Think about it! why, we are out in it and must go on.' We did go on; and when we got to the fishin' ground we put the trawl overboard. The boot rolled awfully, and we had to keep baling out the water from her; but we stuck to it, for we had nothin' to eat aboard, nor yet at home. Well, after we'd dragged the trawl about a mile across the bay, we pulled it up, and there was nothin' to be seen in it but a great, ugly 'bull-rout.' When my companion seed what was up, he looked as miserable as a sithers-grinder upon

lar was hungry, and he bolted all the fish in the trawl whole, without even bitin' 'em. But the most curious thing was that when we cut the fish open we found in him a pair of mittens, and

the spout of a coffee pot."

"That was a wonderful fish, Dick. Here is

a half-crown for you."
"Wonderful! and you'd sin wonderful things, too, if you hadn't spliced them outriggers on to your jacket and had gone to sea. But I'm very much obliged to you; will you ride home in the boat !"
"No, I thank you."

"Mister Charles, I should like to speak a word with you before you go."
"What is it?"

"I beg your pardon, but I know that you've bin a privateerin', and that now you are on the look-out for as pretty a little craft as ever eut the water. I wish from my old heart you may capture her, and take her in tow as long as your timbers hold together; but you must keep your weather-eye open, for I understand that the guy'ment as lays claim to her is on the watch for you, and should be overhaul you he'll pour a broadside into you and try and sink you. My lady is as good as she is beautiful, and I do hope that you'll git her; but you must look out for squalls from Sir Harry. These old eyes shall sleep but little, Mister Charles." On uttering these words, the old man, without awaiting reply, pushed his boat from the shore, and with all his energy pulled away, praising his kind friend with every stroke of the oar.

This sudden interruption, and the unwelcome remarks made by Dick Buckstay, broke the beautiful illusion which had before filled the mind of Charles Freeman, and gave to his thoughts a different and unhappy turn. To him the sky of his future appeared no longer serene; a cloud had arisen upon the line of the horizon. a breeze, the forerunner of an approaching storm, had passed him, and the tranquility of his soul was again disturbed. The shadow of apprehension again settled on his mind, and the hope of ever commanding the hand of Clara sank within him. He pursued the remainder of his walk in sadness; and yet the thought that Clara loved him afforded him relief.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE JOLLY SAILOR.

Nestling in one of those delightful valleys, which characterize the scenery of the south-eastern coast of England, stood the "Jolly Sailor." The house wearing this sign was a rude dwelling, licensed for the sale of beer and spirituous liquors. The visitors to this place were mostly of that type of humanity whose rough habits, not to say ferocious disposition. excluded them from associating with such of mankind as laid the remotest claim to respect-

ability.

The "Jolly Sailor" seemed a blot placed by some malevolent fiend upon the romantic scenery, bathed in the silvery rays of a young moon, and charmed with the murmur of the rippling wavelets as they fell in low calence on the shore. The decline of a summer day had arrived; the droning insects hummed out their evening song, and the distant tinkling of the sheep-bell seemed as the signal given by the leader of the flock to warn his companions of the approach of the hour of rest. The sight and sounds of peaceful harmony claimed for our face of the cliff, at the foot of which the hody world a beauty and a bliss, and carried away the had been found. Being disappointed in this thoughtful mind to peaceful contemplation and conclusion, the popular mind then seized upon sounds of peaceful harmony claimed for our delight. That den of thieves formed the bideous the thought of suicide. But in this, also, a scar upon the beautiful face of nature, and from difficulty presented itself, for the brambles, the dismal sty came forth in nauseating exhalations the fumes of burnt tobacco and the fetid evaporations of stale beer and liquor. That place being little more than a simple cottage, one room formed alike the kitchen and the parlour, and was the only one in which guests could be received. It was a horrid place, with its low ceiling, blackened with the smoke of years, on which were sketches of uncouth forms, the carricatures of visitors, and the initials of some aspirant to immortality, even in a pot-house. A plain deal table filled up one side of the room, on which stood two burning candles, placed in long iron candlesticks, terminating in a curiously-shaped carbonated wick which destroyed the light and reduced the apartment to semiobscurity. The floor was strewed with broken tobacco pipes and glasses, which were being crunched beneath the feet of such as were asthe wind, and says: 'Dick, we have had all sembled, while in the large, open fire-place this trouble for nothin'. 'You hold your jaw a smouldered a huge log of wood, which lay there minuit,' says I, and I took the thing by the mouth soles, and plaice, and a young turbot, altogether as much fish as fetched us thirty-five shillins when we got ashore. You see that fel-

original design of placing them there. These benches were now filled with rough men, drinking hard, and exercising such claims on the stores of the place as to threaten to exhaust them.

A vociferous discussion was that evening being conducted at the "Jolly Sailor." The subject under consideration was: "Did a certain Scotchman, a travelling retailer of dry goods, known as a packman, by name, Sandy Donald, deserve the fate supposed to have befallen

Sandy Donald was a "canny chiel," desperately clannish, and a lover of good liquor, which he imbibed freely when he could obtain it for nothing. In common with other virtues, Donald laid claim to being exceedingly religious in his conversation, and more so when intoxicated. Under the influence of brandy, his faculty for polemics took the entire control of his tongue, while the pleasure with which he discussed metaphysical subtleties frequently aroused his combativeness, and led him to I'm glad he's gone!"
throw out his long arms, with his hands clubbed, "You speak feelingly, I should think," re-

in defence of his peculiar opinions.

The route travelled by Donald was extensive. part of it lying in the district of the "Jolly Sailor" and the Watch-house. The latter was the residence of the lieutenant in command of the coast-guard, and the frequent visits of the merchant to that place had created the suspicion lest he should be playing life's game with a double set of cards, and unfavourable to the in-

terests of the neighbourhood. Lieutenant Luff, or "Old Luff," as he was generally called, was a married man. Mrs. Luff bossessed one weakness, which distinguished her in the district, and this was a love for showy dresses. Not that she was greatly to be blamed for indulging this little foible, as a different style would harily have suited her rotund figure. Her lorsbond, too, was sometimes astonished at her appearance, and secretly wondered whence those gayeties of plumage were derived. But, although in the discharge of his duty that old officer was as brave as a lion, within the domestic circle, and by his own hearthstone, he was meekness itself. For certain reasons of his own, old Luif never interfered with his wife's rigging, and maintained only a silent wondering on the subject. Yet, had he displayed half the vigilance in this matter as he did on behalf of the revenue, he would have learned that Sandy Donald furnished the finery, and took payment for the same in instalments of two weeks.

For a person in that vicinity to go to the Watch-house, no matter under what circumstances, was to be placed at once under surveillance. When, therefore, it became known that the packman visited this place, and Donald himself was the betrayer, he having, when under the influence of a "betle too much sperrits," employed, to illustrate a metaphysical disquisition; the colour of a new dress he had sold to Mrs. Luif, a spy was set upon his proceedings. From that hour he was no longer free to roam over the hills of Kent, and, when he thought himself to be least observed, prying eyes were employed in watching his doings.

When visiting the town of Dover, Donald always made his home at an inn, wearing the sign of the Red Cow. This was his hostelry, and on the last night he was seen there his conduct was that of a man downcast and wretched. That night he drank deeply, and apparently that he might drive away the gloom resting in unbearable influence upon him. In the morning, also, he appeared sad, and, having taken his breakfast and discharged the account to the host, shouldered his pack and left the house to pursue his usual route. This was the last time he was seen alive, and the next report of him was that his body had been found at the foot of the cliff-dead.

This, then, became a case demanding a solution, and the district became excited over it. That the body had been found at the foot of the cliff it was easy to prove, but how did it get there! When the corpse of Donald was found, that almost inseparable article, his pack, was not in his company. This fact at first excited suspicion lest he had been robbed, and murdered by being pushed over the cliff. But this idea became quickly dissipated on finding the pack suspended among the brambles growing on the among which the pack was found, presented the appearance of a heavy body, as that of a man, having passed through them, and if Donald had contemplated suicide, would be have chosen for the purpose a place where the briars were likely to entangle him in his descent and to frustrate his design? Not being able to retain this latter conclusion, the public mind returned to the idea of murder, and this was supported by the recollection of the bitter hatred that had existed toward him in some quarters, as well as from the newly-discovered fact that the appearance of the ground on the top of the cliff indicated that a fierce struggle had been going on there between two or more persons.

This was the condition of the general mind on the subject when, according to law, the Coroner of the district, and a "highly intelligent jury," were called in to settle the matter according to opinion, if not according to fact. These gentlemen examined witnesses, and talked upon the question until they became hungry and weary, and wished for their dinner and their nap afterward, and, being particularly conscientious to keep their verdict strictly within the limits of truth, arrived at the

following sensible conclusion : "That it is certain Sundy Donald is dead; but how he came by his death neither of us can tell; and if any one else can, it isn't likely they will say anything about it." This verdict, probably so truthful, satisfied the law, and appeared the popular mind in leaving any further consideration of the subject to private discussion.

Matters being left by the Coroner's jury in

this shape, caused a debate to arise within the "Jolly Sailor," and more than one idea was there entertained. This difference of opinion divided the company into two parties-the suicidal and the murdered.

The debate was conducted fiercely, and without any other result than that of making enemies of persons who before were friends. So furious had it become as almost to reach the pitch of violence, when Jack Pegden, who was one of the party, exclaimed :

"I don't know how the packman came by his death, but this I know, it served him right, and

plied a tall fellow in the opposite corner.

I do; I say that I'm glad; and if any fellow interferes with the trade of honest men, because there happens to be a law which says he mustn't do such wicked things, and gets their goods taken from them, he deserves to die." "Honest! indeed. If smuggling is honest,

where will you look for thieves !

"I tell you that smuggling is honest, and the man who doubts it is the enemy of this neighbourhood.

"Then, I'm that man."

"In the belief, then, that you were doing right, you, too, would betray the doings of the trade! I tell you what it is, my hearty, the fellow who holds such high notions as you do is too good to live among us, and should be tarred and feathered and kicked out of the country."

"I would like to see the man who would do

"I could; and in two minutes; and if I had such a fellow as you aboard the Nancy, I'd keel hanl you from stem to stern!"

"You have too much slack in your jaw." "Have It You'd find that my words and

leeds would go together." "You'd Donald me, aye !"

This insinuation that he had murdered the ackman aroused the smuggler to fury, and, caping from the bench in the direction of the corner where his antagonist was sitting, he vociferated, "What do you mean by that, you villacia !

"Stop ! stop, Jack !" shouted some of the party, who, seizing the smuggler by the arms, tried to draw him back to his scat."

Let me go ! I'll dash the fellow's skull in!"
!! Nonsense!" was the reply; "he isn't worthy

of notice.

On finding Jack Pegden to be over powered by the kindness of his companions, the man in the corner more broadly intimated that the death of Sandy Donald, was effected by the snuggler skipper. On hearing it the man formed at the restraint put upon him, and struggled to re-lease himself. At length he so for succeeded as to get one hand free, and seizing a pint mug, dashed it into the corner where his accuser

This act was a declaration of war. Sides were quickly taken, and very soon mugs and glasses, and other missiles equally dan zerous, were flying in every direction. A row had now commenced, and shouting, awearing, and fighting, were going on in carnest, and with a deadly fury.

When the confusion within the Jolly Sailor had reached its climax, the door opened, and a beautiful child with flaxen hair, and blue eyes, made her appearance. At that instant a mug was thrown in the direction of the door, which struck the child upon the forehead, and attering a shrick, she fell. In a moment silence prevailed, broken only by the sound of the questions, "who's child is she, and who threw the mug!"

"She is your little Sally, Jack Pegden," said the man who picked up the child.
"Never! Hand her here," exclaimed the

smuggler skipper.

At sight of his child the wild man became tamed, and as he rested the bleeding infant on his knee, and gazed on her pale and apparently lifeless form, the springs of a better nature were touched in his rugged heart, and his enco-

In the melec it was useless to enquire who threw the article which had produced the accident; it was thrown, and the wounded child was

Lying in the lap of that rough man, the fair and allent face of that seemingly lifeless child suggested the idea of her being an accusing angel, sent by Heaven to upbraid by her

wounded, yet mute presence, the mad wicked-ness of the human race.
"She is coming round," was whispered by the man, and formed the only sound in that room, where, but a few minutes previous, the worst of human passions, had been rearing and rolling in the wildest rage. The child was fast recovering from the blow which had stunned her, and as she opened her eyes, and saw on whose lap she was lying, feebly whispered.
"Kiss me, father."

The sninggler pressed to her fair cheek, the lips which had so lately formed a channel for the bitterest curses, and threats of the direct vengeance.

The blood which had ceased to flow from the forehead of the child, on her return to consciousness burst forth afrosh. At the sight, the silonce

was again broken, and the cry of, "stop it, Jack!" came forth on every hand. Having obtained what was necessary for such a purpose, the wound was closed, and the blood staunched.

"What brought you here, Sally ?" enquired the smuggler, as he watched the increasing signs of her restoration. As soon as she could again speak, she replied.

ou are wanted at home."

"Who is it wants me ?"

"Two men; one is dressed as a gentleman, the other is a gipsy."

"Let us go and see what they want;" and taking the wounded child in his arms, Jack Pegden left the Jolly Sailor.

CHAPTER, XX.

WHAT THE BARONET THINKS OF CLARA'S ACCI-DENT.

When an accident occurs, such as commands the exertion of more than one person to rescue those in danger, it is marvellous with what eagerness claims are advanced to be considered the chief agent in affecting deliverance. This appeared in connection with the misfortune of 'lara Chillington. There being but little likelihood of the facts of that case becoming known in the kitchen of the Priory, as the groom in attendance on that occasion was the only, informant, and as it was the only opportunity he ever possessed to distinguish himself he took advantage of the circumstance to raise himself in the esteem of his fellow servants. Saving the life of Clara being such a matter of thankfulness with the servants at the Priory, and the groom laying claim to that houor, he became considerably enriched in some things from the offerings poured into all places but his pocket. It is true he was compelled to admit that Charles Freeman took a minor part in the matter, he baving attended Clara bome; but then he did not come upon the scene until the groom himself, riding in pursuit, had overtaken my lady, and by a sudden jerk of the reins had brought

the horse to the ground.

The indisposition which followed the accident, became more protracted than either Clam, or her friends, thought of when it happened. But neither one nor the other produced any softening effect upon her father, nor did he as an ordinary parent on hearing that an accident had befailen his child, hasten home, and to her apartment, that he might know the worst, and express a sincere gratitude that nothing more

serious had occurred.

Under the feeling of what had taken place, and what was likely to arise from it, the barour pased his room with heavy tread, and clenched his fist, and set his teeth in stern defiance. His first thought was to curse his fate. Having done this to his satisfaction, the impious man, forgetful of the reverence which should surround the memory of the dead, vented his bitterest executions on the recollections of his departed

Sir Harry had been drinking hard during the day, and the excitement under which he laboured arousing him to crave for a further stimulus, he drank freely of brandy. Ordinarily to drink himself into a state of stapefaction appeared an impossibility, his giant frame defied the power of ardent spirits to cause him to succumb, and being now excited he poured the fiery liquor down his throat with no other effect than that of resuscitating his powers of memory, and of increasing his fury by the visions which passed through his inflamed brain.

It was in the midst of his bitterest cursings and when his wrathful feelings were at their highest, that memory dragged from the shades of death the figure of Ludy Chillington, and she stood before him. On seeing the illusion the baronet started, -stopped, - and being provoked afresh by what he saw, was about to roll from his tongue a bitter cause against the remembrance of the dead, when a small time-piece standing on the mantel, which had been the admired of her ladyship when living, rang out in silvery tones the hour of midnight. vision of his brain, and the ringing of the clock, the sweet sound of which seemed as the voice of mercy warning the wicked man to repent before entering on a new day, for a moment subdued his rage, and filling his mind with apprehension, he felt as though he were actually fronted with the deceased in turson.

Standing still in the room at the point where the appearance of the vision first arrested his progress, as he gazed in a wild vacant stare the phantom seemed to be drawing closer to him, and driving out the air as it approached, until he felt that he should be suffocated. Sir Harry stood as though an irresistible hand had fixed him to the spot, and as the vision still approached his eyes started, his hair as though endowed with life stood erect, and falling again seemed to be wriggling to escape from his head, his mouth became parelled, his tongue refused to articulate, a cold perspiration suffused him, and the only sound he could utter was a low hissing noise. He was panic-stricken, and having at length dragged himself into a seat, he closed his eyes in the hope of excluding the tormenting vision.

The latter effort was employed by the baronet in vain, and the sense of guilt the image of the departed had raised within his soul seemed to be conveyed with burning effect along every nerve of his body. Throwing himself back in the chair he struggled to regain mastery of his sonses, but he felt that the vision stood at his

elbow, and suspended every function of life. He was afraid to open his eyes, and while dying from being unable freely to respire, it was as though the voice of the phantom whispered in his ear, "Foolish Sir Harry, repent, nor per-mit your opposition to the desire of Clara to hurry you away until it sinks you in destruc-tion!"

The sound of this imaginary voice broke the spell which had rested as a fearful incubus on the baronet, and with the return of reason he prose from his seat and began to abuse his folly. He was perfectly aware that what held him fascinated was nothing more than an illusion, yet he dreaded to think of it, lest it should return to him with fresh distinctness, and with a renewed tormenting force. Having again drank deeply, and as a barrier against further fear, as well as in the hope that in doing so he should obtain fuller relief from the unhappy influence which still lingered in his mind, he retired that he might for a time bury all his thoughts

in forgetfulness.

The baronet, in his jealous fear, had conceived and indulged a secret feeling that the accident of Clara was but a ruse, an effort to soften his opposition to Charles Freeman by giving to him the character of a deliverer, that he might stand before him, and on the ground of having saved her life solicit her hand in marriage. This feeling embittered his soul yet further, and with his heart filled with passions most unholy he entered on a new day.

(To be continued.)

A MONTREAL FAVOURITE.

It is a matter of interest to those of our readers who have been charmed with Mrs. E. A. Osgood's voice to learn the triumplis she has been achieving in England. Her engagements have been numerous and of the highest order. From our exchanges we gather that she has appeared at the concerts of the Plymouth Vocal Association, where she took a prominent part in Galsby's "Lord of the Isles," at those of the Sacred Philharmonic Society, Exeter Holl, London, in Mendelssohn's Oratorio "St. Paul," and she was announced to sing on the 4th March, at the seventh concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Mrs. Osgood has been kept busy in various parts of the United Kingdom during the past two months, as the following well deserved notices testify. Of her singing at a concert of the York Musical Society, the York Herald

says:
"Mrs. Osgood, who appeared for the first time before a York audience, at once confirmed the high reputation which had preceded her. Possessed of a sweet, clear voice, the faultless style and the genuine expression in which she sang Spohr's exquisite air," Rose, so softly blooming, won for her the highest opinions, and twice did she return to bow her acknowledgments before the applause subsided. Her success was fully as great in Rocckel's song, "That traitor love," her interpretation of which was so fine that she was comrelled to accede to the general acclaims. and gave "Comin' through the rye." Mrs O-good also took part in Verdi's "Miserere," with Mr. Shakespeare, and in the terzetto, "Zatti, Zitti," from Rossini's "Barbiere," which highly favourable criticism is thus endorsed by the Musical World :

" Mrs. Osgood, who made her first appearance in York on this occasion, justified her London reputation by an unaffectedly expressive rendering of Spohr's " Rose so softly blooming" (Azar and Zemira), after which she was twice called back to the platform and more and more applauded. Mrs. Osgood also gave Roeckel's That traitor love," and being again applauded and called back, sang "Comin' through the with charming naiveté.'

The Daily Post does justice to her singing at the Military concert given in Liverpool, in the

following terms:

'Mrs. Osgood, by her refined and cultivated style simply entranced the audience. We have frequently spoken in praise of this lady's pathetic manner of singing, both in oratoric and ballad music, but her infinite simplicity of expression, coupled with that strong dramatic instinct which many of her confideres so unfortunately lack, seemed on Saturday evening to arouse per listeners to an unusual degree of enthusiasm. In the old Scotch ballad, "Comin" thro' the rye," Mrs. Osgood gave an entirely new and original leading, and both in the words and music captivated the large audience by the freshness and purity of her delivery. In response to an enthusiastic encore, mingled with repeated cheers, she gave in a most expressive and pathetic manner, "Home, Sweet Home," We sincerely trust that it will not be long before Mrs. Osgood again visits Liverpool, where she has undoubtedly and permanently established her reputation, and gained for herself so many

And lastly, the Sussex Daily News writes about her appearance at Madame Trebelli's concert at Brighton :

" Mrs. Osgood soon aroused the sympathies of the audience by her chaste and refined rendering of Sphor's melodious air, "Rose, so softly blooming," which she sang with such delicacy and tenderness, as to elicit warm applause and a double recall. The American soprano, who was in splendid voice, also sang Rocckel's song, "That traitor love," and again her expressive vocalization met with most unanimous applause, the accomplished artist being not only recalled but at last prevailed upon to sing the ever-wel-come "Comin' thro' the rye."

ONE GLEAM OF ROMANCE.

I am afraid that I am only a prosaic sort of being. Now and then the young ladies whom I meet in society think me unromantic and perhaps uninteresting. The gay hues of morning become lost in that "light of coming day" which belongs to the afternoon of life For me it is a quiet, cheerful, happy afternoon with the music of the voices that I love, the fragrance of the flowers I tend. I know, that for me the bracing evening breezes will rise and the evening skies be flushed with immortal hopes. Once I had a gleam of romance, which grew, indeed, into a steady radiance, and plain and prosaic as I am now-and it is mainly the ordinary episode of a woman's life-I think it. perhaps, more romantic than happens to most young ladies of the period, and I hope that they, too, may have a gleam equally propitious.
We were the six daughters of a country vicar

we lived four miles from the county town which was also the cathedral city. We were a very happy nest of girls, save for certain un-propitious love affairs, which, however, came all right before the end of the third volume. Our squire's son was very attentive to my elder sister and our squire, though very civil to us, was not supposed to like it, for he had trotted off his son for a long tour, and nobody knew for how long it might be. My second sister was engaged to my father's curate; helplessly, hopelessly engaged. He had only a hundred a year, and was not to think of marrying until he had at least another hundred. I came third, the rest of my younger sisters have become engaged to the series of subsequent curates. My father could not afford to send us to school, but we grew up somehow, and like flowers, we grew up towards the sunlight. The education our good mother gave us was something like "Shakspeare, taste, and the musical glasses." but our father added a more robust fibre. He considered that boys and girls ought, to a certain extent, to have the same education. Like Shakspeare, aforesaid, we had a little Latin and less Greek. As far as Greek goes I never got beyond the irregular verbs-those rocks which have shipweecked many a young scholar-but in Latin I read several of the easier classics. I did not compose any Latin verses, because my father very properly said that young ladies should not write verses, but have verses written to them. I had done the first three books of "Eaclid," and, in algebra, had gone as far as quadratic equations, but not into them. I do not mention these hum ble attainments boastfully, but because it will be soon seen that they have something to do with my little story.

My father was able to give us a good home, but then I knew it was not a home that would last always. I did not see that there was any necessity in the nature of things that we six maidens should always be living together. Of course, it is necessary that one or two girls should always be at home looking after the father and mother, but half a dozen were really more than sufficient. I made up my mind thus: I should like to go out as a governess. My father and mother did not at all like the notion. The living was a fairly good one, and the notion had never entered their heads, but it had fully taken possession of mine. I was naturally fond of teaching, and had done even more than my hare in teach ng the younger ones. Mereover, I should like to see a bigger world than that which our village made up, except that on Saturday we went to the neighbouring city, where we did some shopping and marketing, walked about, and went to hear the anthem in the cathedral. One day I saw an advertisement which seemed to suit me precisely. A governess was desired by a country gentleman in the midlands, to teach three little boys. Now it was that my boyish education came in excellently. These lads were intended to go to Rugby, and and it was discovered after some little correspandence and comparing notes, that I should be able to educate them up to the point of entering Rugby; even my father said so, and my father was a man who was sternly just and particular in these things, and would not for worlds let any of his children fly false colors. Then this gentleman and lady wanted my photograph, and 1 was rather ashamed to send it, for I was only a poor small brown little creature. Those who loved me said that I had loving eyes, just like our dog Pompey, who, I am sure, had eyes that were simply magnificent, only eyes do not come out very well in photographs. However, the matter was ultimately arranged between my father and these people. I suppose few young ladies made so good a first start off in the governess world as I did at nineteen, and all because I was able to teach the boys Latin and mathematics. I was to have fifty guineas a year, with laundress and travelling expenses, so that I really should not have to pay away anything out of my salary. In fact the Rev. Jones, who was engaged to my sister Fanny, told me that I was a great deal better off than he was. When he had paid all his expenses he was hardly tifty shillings to the good. If it had been guineas instead of shillings, he thought he might be tempted to perpetrate matrimony on the strength of it.

In order to get to my "place," as we laughingly called it, down in the shires, it was necessary that I should go up from our cathedral city to London, and then go down into the country by another line. Domington was a very long way from the railway. At this time our railway system was still young, but even at the present time, though there are four or five rail-

ways in this neighbourhood, none come within four or five miles of Donuington. I was to go down to Manningham Road Station, which was ten miles from the market town of Manningham itself, and then the village of Donnington was five miles on the other side of Manningham.

It was late in a September afternoon when I came to Manningham Road Station. The station itself was in a little village, but it mbitiously preferred taking its title from the market-town, which was many miles off,. The arrangement was that I should be met by one of the slow's in their trap, which should take me and my belongings over to Donnington. Everything was taken out, but, unfortunately the Wilm-The porter slow's conveyance had not arrived. knew them very well, and said that they were sure to be there before very long. It was a long way to come, and they might have business at Manningham. So after waiting a rather long time I left us luggage on the platform, where the porter assured me it would be quite safe, and took a stroll about the village-a very little one, but presenting two remarkable features. The chutchyard was very much timbered, almost grove-like in character, and with an avenue of fine branching elms. Moreover, the church: doors were unlocked, with every appearance of that being the normal state of things, and the church was gently filled with a dim suffusion of religious light. I paced that avenue and sat quietly in that church, and my eyelids being heavy with a little wholesome crying, it is just possible-I admit this confidentially-that I may have slumbered for a few minutes in a most comforcable, large square pew which I gratefully recall to the present day. At last the thought occurred to me that I might in my turn be keeping the Wilmslows waiting at the station, and so somewhat hurriedly I retraced my steps.

When I got once more upon the platform I coticed with dismay that my luggage had van-

"Well, porter," I said, "what about my lug-I suppose you have put it in the cloakgage?

room?" Eh, miss, be that you?" said the porter. "Who'd have thought of seeing you here?"
"But where's my baggage?" I answered,

"and I wonder how long I shall have to wait ?

"The luggage, miss-why, Mr. Wilmslow's got it. He are not been out of the station-yard six minutes."

"Gone, and without me!" I exclaimed, per-

feetly thunder-struck.

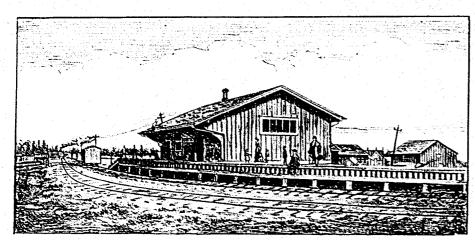
"Why, miss, he came and asked for you. I said you had left your luggage here, but how it was my belief that you had walked on because he had kep' you so long a waiting. Whereupon his man whisked up your luggage and they started off after you.

I was in ab-olute despair, and asked if he could by a short out get to any point where he could attract their attention by shouting or waving a handkerchief. At our place at home it was possible to resort to a move of this kind; but the railway porter only grinned, and explained that it was quite impossible. Then, having caused me this inconvenience and annoyance, the fellow touched his cap, and uncon-

scionably expected a tip.

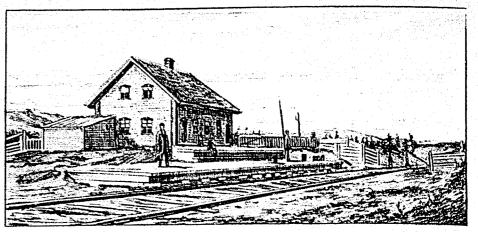
I was in a great quandary. What would it be best to do? Surely, Mr. Wilmslow would return after he had gone a few miles, and found that I was not to be overtaken. Perhaps it would be best, after all, to hire a fly and go after him. It would be annoying to spend one of my few precious sovereigns; and it would be also annoying to meet Mr. Wilmslow returning to meet me, perhaps as soon as I had started. This part of perhaps as soon as I had started. the question was speedily set at rest by the porter in orming me that it was impossible to hire any-No fly was to be obtained nearer than Manningham; so I determined to walk, if necessary, to Manningham itself, and hire from We Leslie girls were strong, and I had done my ten mil's' walk often before to-day. But it would be much pleasanter to be picked up, and I persuaded myself that it was this which was going to happen. I did not know that a few miles before you came to Manningham there was a read which left the town on the left, and went on to Donnington, saving three-quarters of a mile. It afterward transpired that Mr. Wilmslow, with a man's natural stupidity, took this by road, supposing that every one must needs know the road which he knew best himself. If a girl had been driving she would have had more sense.

So I walked on, a solitary damsel, along that interminable country road. I walked in good spirits, and am always delighted when I first see a new prospect unfolding before me; but I had somewhat miscalculated my physical strength. It is one thing to walk out in the fresh morning, and another thing to make a forced journey after the morning's work is done. I got quite angry with myself for feeling tired almost on the outset of my walk. I felt that I should be very glad if I could make friends with any good-natured driver who could give me a litt. Sometimes when we came back on a market-day father did not at all mind our carrier, who was parish clerk, giving us a lift in his covered waggon. But this seemed to be a lonely road through an uninhabited country. There drove up a perfectly white man in a cart full of meal-bags, but there was hardly room for himself among his bags, and I besides did not want to be perfectly white. By the irony of fate there also came by a coal wag-gon; but I had as little wish to be black as to be white. Then I came to a little roadside inn which had a board with a painted remark about being "drunk on the premises." I rather quick-



WOODBRIDGE STATION ON THE TORONTO GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

From a Sketch by Rev. T. Fenwick.

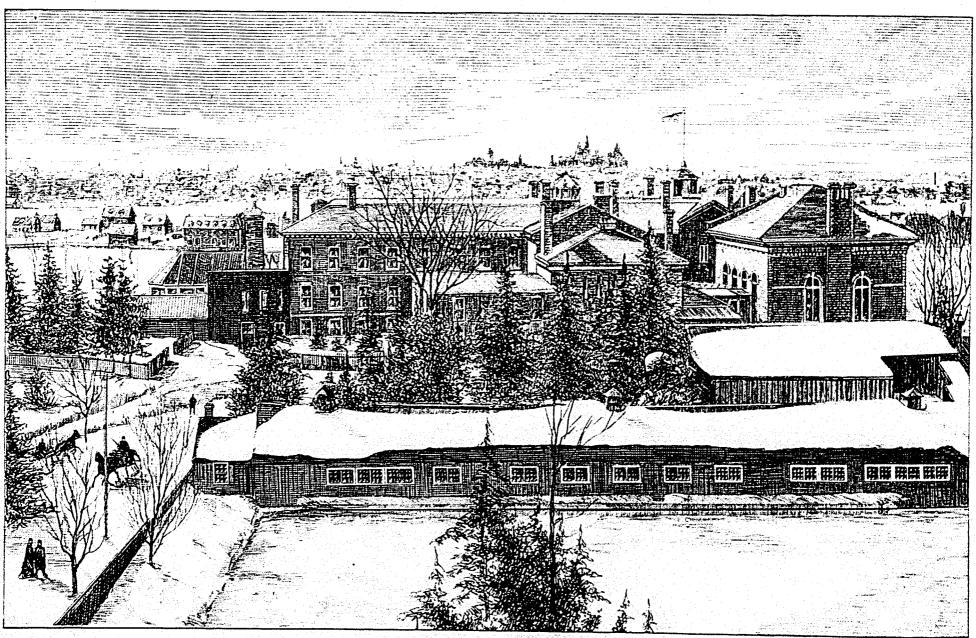


METIS STATION ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

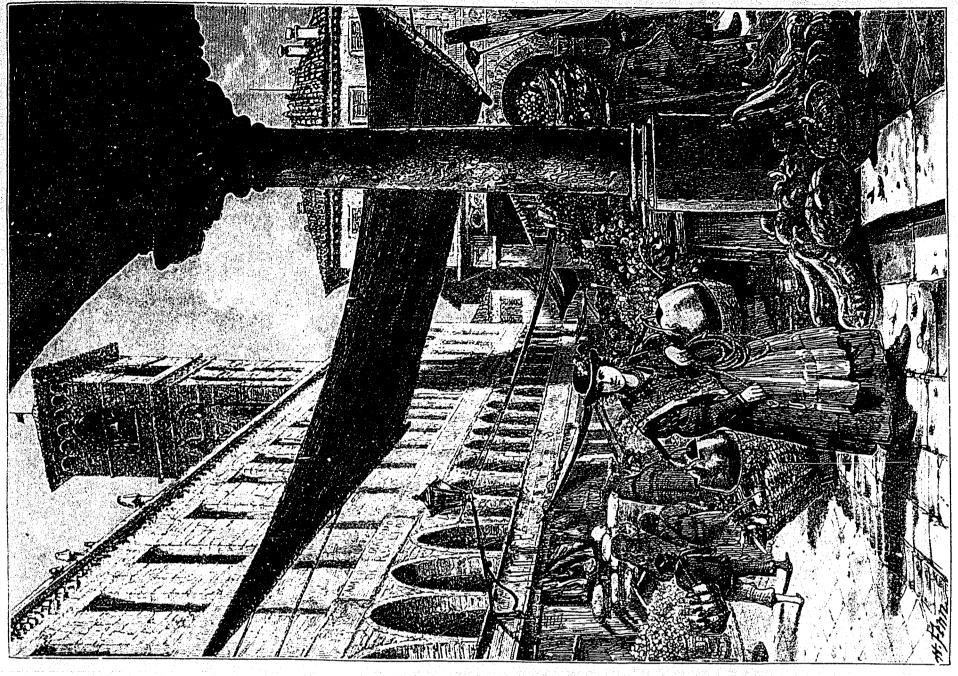
From a Sketch by Rev. T. Fenwick.

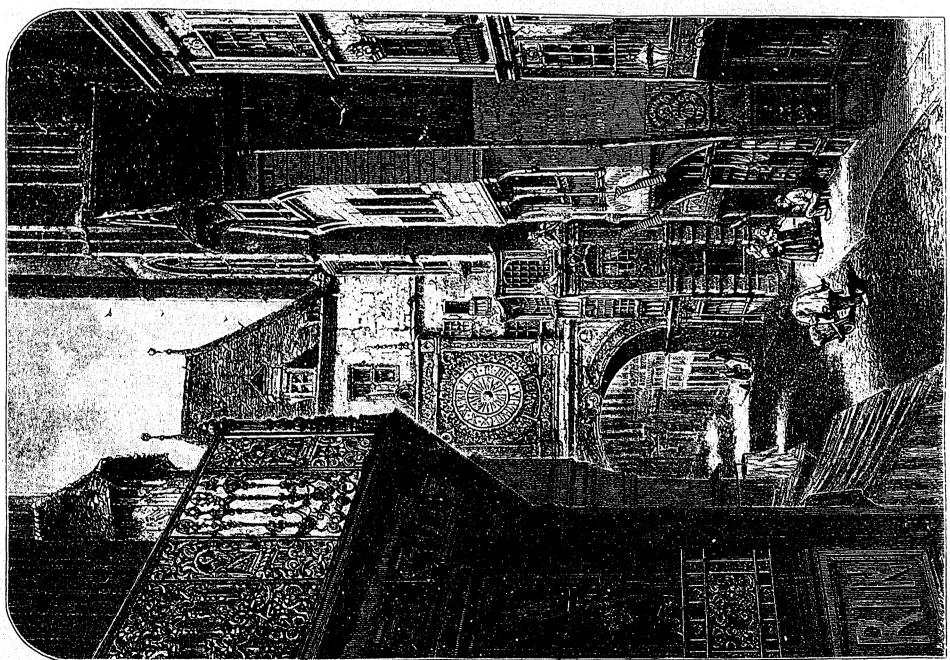


A CURLING SCENE IN SCOTLAND.



VIEW PROM THE TOP OF THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE AT RIDEAU HALL, SHOWING THE OLD SKATING RINK NOW USED AS A CURLING BINK AND ALL THE BUILDINGS ON GOVERNMENT HILL.





THE GREAT CLOCK, ROUEN.

ened my pace, for such an announcement suggested that there might be roughs ahead. Then I listened, but listened in vain. I should have been glad of the company of any good old mar-ket woman with whom I could have chatted as I walked along, and in fact I would not at all have minded carrying her eggs for her company's sake.

Presently I heard the sound of wheels, the sound of rapid driving. A turn of the road dis-covered to me a young man driving a tandem. The horses were spirited and fresh, and he had some difficulty in pulling them up when he came close to me.

"Well, my pretty maid," he cried, "are you all by ourself? Shall I give you a lift? Take a dried with me in my trap. It will be a lark for

Now I really was very tired. But it was very in pertinent of him to call me a pretty maid, which, indeed, I was not. Then I knew that may father quite disapproved of young men driving tandem. Then it was disrespectful, to say lack." Besides, the young man's eye and voice and manner were not at all to his credit. They suggested the idea that he had been at the inn which I had left behind me, and had carried out the idea of getting "drunk on the premises." So I made up my mind in a moment.

"No, thank you, sir; I had rather walk."
"Where are you going?"

It was no business of his, but I answered nietly: "I am going to Manningham."
"So am I. And it is more than seven miles.

You will never be able to do it. Get up, my dear; I'll lend you a hand."

This was very insolent—I mean calling me "my dear." I gave no answer, but walked for-"my dear." I gave no answer, but walked forward briskly. He was up in a moment and jumped out of his gig, keeping the reins in his

'At any rate you will give mea kiss?''

I shrieked and ran away from him as fast as I could in the opposite direction, going over the ground which I had toilsomely travelled a little while before. My knees bent under me, and I thought I should have fainted. A glance showed me, however, that he did not dare leave the two horses which were champing and fretting to be off. How, in my heart of hearts, I blessed those honest horses. Then the wretch actually shook his fist at me uttering ugly words.

Presently, and with a feeling of great joy and

relief on my part, he was out of sight as fast as his two horses could carry him. In the mean-time I had sank down exhausted by the wayside. The road had a wide margin of grass which rose at this point into a hillock shadowed by a copse of trees. There was literally a mossy couch where I reclined, and also literally watered with my tears. In all my life I had never been so grossly degraded and insulted. Was this, indeed, the beginning of my entrance upon the world? Surely the world was something infinitely more vile and evil than my father's sermons had ever told me it was. I felt like some poor damsel in the days of Arthurian romance whom some wicked Earl Doom had insulted; but, alas! I thought, in these Victorian days there is no knight Geraint "riding abroad, redressing human wrongs," saving fair ladies when they are lost in perilous paths. But it will be seen I did the Victorian days an injustice.

The shadows were falling faster and longer as I, once more summoning all my energies, resumed the walk. It was quite clear to me that I should not get to Donnington till midnight; and what in the world would they think of me? And I am not partial to walking in the dark in a perfectly strange country; but though I lost my spirits, my courage kept up wonderfully. I kept on bravely for another three-quarters of an hour, but instead of persevering in the walk I had to sit down and rest myself, which all good walkers know to be a very bad sign. Presently I once more heard the sound of wheels, and looking back I saw that there was a young gentleman in a dog-cart. He stopped his horse at the bottom of the hill, and I perceived that he was lighting his side-lamps. That alone would be enough to remind me that the evening was fading into night. He came slowly up hill but easily overtook me, and might have passed me unregardingly, only, happily, his eye fell upon me as I was nervously trying to crouch

out of view.

"Ah," he said, "my poor girl, you seem tired. Have you far to go?"

I thought it best to put a good front on matters. My pride revolted at being called girl, although such a word exactly described me as I then was.

As I came into view by the light of the carriage-lamps he most respectfully took off his hat and said: "I venture to ask, ma'am, if I can be of any use. It will soon be quite dark, and there is no moon to night."

"I have missed a carriage that was to have met me," I said, "and am walking on."

"This is the road to Manningham, where I am driving. You are going there, too, I presume. I think you had better allow me to drive you into the town."

There was something very courteous and pleasant in his voice. There was sufficient light to discover a bright-eyed and handsome, kindly face, with thick, curly hair. My instinct told me that I need not be afraid to be driven by him. At the same time I had a horror of being driven by solitary gentlemen, especially after what had happened such a short time before, and answered, not, perhaps, in so firm a tone as

"No, thank you. I shall manage to walk on."

He moved his hat, and with a sinking heart I saw him proceed on his way. It came into my mind that I would call after him and accept his proposition. Pride, however, came to my help, and I refrained from doing so. Fortunately, however, he stopped his horse, and waited

should come up.

I hone. ma'am," he said, "that you will "I hope, ma'am," he said, "that you will accept my offer. It is really not fit that a lady like yourself should be out after dark, in a country you don't know, and evidently very tired."

I stammered out some kind of refusal.
"But you must come," he said, with an air
f authority. "My horse will not wait any longer, and it is impossible to leave you here. No one could answer for the consequences. Please jump in at once."

He was positively ordering me to get me in, and I had not sufficient strength of mind or body to resist his orders. If he had tried to beg and entreat and coax me to get in, I know I should have walked on till I dropped; but, being peremptorily told to get in, my girlish instinct of obedience came to my help, and I was lifted in by a strong arm before I quite knew what was being done with me.

I was so thankful when I was being comfort-

ably driven along, the swift motion and brisk air bringing back my high spirits, as they always do. I told my deliverer what was my destination. He knew Donnington, and he also knew Mr. Wilmslow very well, but he did not think that I should be able to get there that night. He questioned whether at that time of night I could get a vehicle to take me on. Perhaps it might not be right to travel up to the Wilmslow's at the late hour when I should arrive. Unfortunately, he himself had to go five miles in another direction. He was already past his time, and his horse was nearly knocked up Perhaps, too, we both doubted how far it would be in exactly good taste for a young gentleman to drive up a young lady at midnight to a sedate household where she was to be an exemplary

But we had a very pleasant talk. He told me all about the gentleman to whose house I was going, a country squire, and at the same time a practical farmer, cultivating a thousand acres of his own. He thought I should like the place and the people, and he certainly amused me very much by the way in which he described all my future surroundings. But all the time it was easy for me to see that his mind was not quite at rest, that he was not quite certain what was best to be done, and rather anxious as to the upshot of the adventure.

At last the town of Manningham came in

sight, pleasant streets and a broad market-place full of twinkling lights. We drove up to the principal inn, and entered beneath an archway. Here he asked me to hold the reins for a mo ment while he went in to talk to his friend the landlady, of whom he had spoken in kindly and confident terms as we came along. Now, it so happened that there was a little window underneath the arch opening into the landlady's private room, from which she could look out into the yard and issue her directions. A little conversation was going on in this room which turned out to be of a very unpleasant character.
At first there was an indistinguishable murmur of voices, and presently the accents made them-

selves clear.

"No, indeed, Mr. William; you must go somewhere else. I cannot find accommodation for this person."

Mr. William seemed to be speaking in a re-

monstrating tone, but I could not make out what he said. But the landlady's next words brought the hot blood to my face.

"Those who really are ladies don't go tramping about the country till nearly ten o'clock, and then take seats in young gentlemen's gigs. never take in tramps at the Royal George.

But, Mrs. Brown, what is this young lady to? You say that all your flies are out, and she is quite unable to walk to the Wilmslows of Donnington."

"The Wilmslows of Donnington don't expect the likes of her, Mr. William. Those sort of people who run about the country always get hold of a good name or two."

"But this is dreadful," said poor William.
"What am I to do with this lady?"

"You should have thought of that, sir, be fore you took her up into your father's carriage. There'll be a fine talk all over the country about this bit of work. I know you mean no harm, but you always were wild and wilful, Mr. William, and it's my belief that if you put a pair of tongs into petticoats you would want to drive

them fire-irons all about the country."
"You are talking utter nonsense, Mrs. Brown;

you are quite insulting."
"I know what I am about, Mr. Curtis, which is more than you do, when you let yourself be taken in in this way. You will make yourself as bad a name as John Blades himself, who's the

terror of all the decent girls ten miles round.

"But only come and look at her, Mrs.
Brown. Look at her for a single moment, I entreat you, and you will be more than sat-

"Oh, I'll take a look at my lady never fear."

She came round to the door and looked, and in return she encountered the indignant look of an honest English girl, who, although almost heart-broken, had enough spirit and energy left to hold her own. Directly the landlady saw me she became suddenly and strangely altered. She gave me a smile and a curtsey, and came forward to greet me. She did not know that I had over-

heard this strange conversation, and I am glad to say that I had enough tact to refrain from

alluding to it at the time.
"Dear me, Miss," she exclaimed, "Mrs.
Wilmslow will be so dreadfully sorry that you have been prevented coming to her to-night any accident or unpleasantness. How tired

and hungry you must be. Come in, come in."
She led the way into a very pretty little room furnished as a drawing-room, where a tall, handsome, bouncing girl was sitting at a table copying music, and introduced me to her as her daughter Kate. Rectors' and inn-keepers' daughters do not, as a rule, see much of each other, but this was a wholesome, pleasant, pretty, ladylike girl, as much of a lady as any girl whom I had ever met. We shook hands heartily, and at once became great friends. The good people brought me tea and cold chicken, and made me as comfortable as I could have been at

You have never been at an inn before, have said Mrs. Brown, now mollified you, my dear ?'

beyond all description. Not to sleep ma'am; only now and then I e had lunch with my father when we have have had lunch been at an hotel at our market town.

"Perhaps you will be a little nervous at night in a strange place," she rejoined.
"Not at all, ma'am," I answered, attempting to be polite, although in reality I expected that I should feel rather uncomfortable.

I think, my dear, if you don't mind, you had better sleep in my daughter Kate's room. There is a little bed there which will just suit you, and you will not feel lonely

Kitty's room was a perfect boudoir. She had all sorts of pretty things, and had been at a good boarding school near London. She had a little swinging bookcase just like my own, with the same admixture of novels, poems, and devotional works. My little white couch was charming. In girl fashion we lay in bed ever so long talking. I told her all the story of my day, from first start in the morning until Mr. Curtis drove me into Mannin ham. I was glad to hear her gossip a little about William Curtis. He was the son of a big farmer, or rather a squire, just such another as Mr. Wilmslow, to whose house I was going. He had been the head boy of the Manningham grammar school, and then at an agricultural college, and he had also travelled in foreign parts. It was quite clear that Kate regarded him as one of the aristocracy of the neighbourhood. There was no difficulty in identifying the young man who had been driving tandem. Kate donounced him as "a perfect brute." and I heartily agreed with her energetic language, it was the very Mr. Blades whom I heard her mother alluding to in her conversation with Wm. Curtis. Whenever he came to the inn she took care that she never came near him. She had seen him the worse for liquor once-which she believed was his usual condition-and her mother would never let her run the chance of seeing him thus a second time.

The morning came genial and brilliant. I slept soundly, and rose refreshed. A pleasant breakfast was spread in the sitting-room, where I had been over night. There was a little matter, which was sorely perplexing me. Being at the inn, I ought to ask for and pay my account, but on the other hand, I had been treated with such motherly kindness and hospitality that I really did not like to offer them money. I remember, however, having heard my dear father say that it was very rarely indeed that you could offend people by offering them money which might be thought their due, and he also used to say that whether they took it or not they at least liked to have the offer of it. Accordingly, though with some stammering, I asked for my As soon as ever I had uttered the monosyllable I was ashamed of it, for my good land-lady took both my hands in hers, and said that I must not say another syllable on that subject, for they were charmed to have me there, and were thankful that I should have been their

"And now, my dear," she said, "I declare there are visitors coming to see you already.

And sure enough, just underneath the arch-way, there was a low pony-carriage with a pair of white ponies, and a dear old lady and gentleman, white-headed, who exactly matched the ponies. In a minute they were within the room shaking hands with me very warmly.
"We are the father and mother of William

Curtis, who brought you here last night," said the old lady, introducing herself. "We are very glad that he was able to render you this service. The Wilmslows are old friends of ours, and we thought that it might perhaps be nicer for you if we drove you over this morning in our pony chaise. We are afraid that they must have been very much alarmed as you did not turn up."

Nothing could be kinder than this beautiful old lady was as we drove along. She knew all about my going to be a governess at the Wilmslows, and said that she hoped that she should be often seeing me, and that I must come and spend my shorter holidays at their home-Lanpley Manor house, on the other side of Manning-In due time we came to Donnington, when the Wilmslows gave me a very kind recep tion. They had been greatly perturbed and dismayed at my non-arrival. Mrs. Wilmslow, with natural feminine sagacity, laid all the blame upon her irrational husband, who at once meekly accepted her reprimand.

This, then, was the one gleam of romance which illumined my girlhood. It did not last so very long. That is to say, it lasted from 5 o'clock in

the afternoon till 10 o'clock that memorable September day. Since then I really cannot say that I have ever met with anything in the shape of an adventure. It is said by wise people that the nation is happy which has no history, and I think the same may be said of a woman. But from this adventure such as it was, there flowed several important results. I found in the Curtises the kindest and most loving friends I ever made in my life. As I made some mention of my family at the outset, I may say that the young 'Squire married my eldest sister, and through her influence our curate got a living, which enabled him to marry my second sister. As for myself, I often say that I am still a governess, but with this important difference—that I am governess to children of my own, and as my boys grow up they are sometimes "cheeky," and call my dearest William the governor. I often bless the day when that one gleam of romance, through tears and troubles, brought me to the settled sunshine of my life.

HUMOROUS.

Good deeds pan out better than good inten-

WHAT is better than a promising young man? A paying one

SAYS Josh Billings: "If you kant trust a man entirely, let him skip; this trieing to get an average on honesty always haz been a failure."

It was Thackeray who answered an American who asked, "What do you think of Tupper as a poet?" "I don't think of him as a poet!"

Well seasoned. -Visitor: "Well, Johnny, and how do you like this weather?" Johnny: "O, first-rate! These old-fashioned winters always do agree with me."

A Southern city is said to boast of a coloured school lodge, part of whose title is "The Grand Council of the Grand Ancient Order of the Sons and Daughters. Brothers and Sisters of Moses, of the United States and the World at Large."

"WELL, I vow!" exclaimed Rogerson the other day as he stood before the mirror and contemplated the straggling silver hairs that fringed his bald pate, "I begin to believe in Methuselah's great age, after all."

A LADY living near Baltimore, who is very A LADY HVing near Baltimore, who is very deaf, stopped a milkman as he was passing the house the other day, asked him how much he charged for a quart of milk, and then put up her ear trumpet to catch the reply. The man drew a quart of milk and emptied it into the trumpet, and the result has been that he has to go three miles out of his way to keep out of sight of the lady's son, who sits on the front porch waiting for him to pass.

A Fussy old gentleman enters a railroad carriage, and without consulting any of the other passengers at once lets down both windows. Old gentleman, looking round complacently: "A cold morning, sir, but I must say I like air!" Fellow-passenger, gruffly: "It seems to me, sir, that under the circumstances it might probably suit you better, and would certainly be more comfortable to us, if you would get out and sit on the roof!"

JOHNNY has never learned anything about JOHNNY has never learned anything about figures. On Independence Day a circus came to town, and after the procession had passed the house where Johnny lives, he had much to tell of what he had seen to all his little !riends: but he told some very long and large stories, and one day he said he saw in the procession, marching side by side, eighteen hundred elephants! "That's a whopper," said Henry Nickle; "I don't believe that." "Well," said Johnny, "I saw a funny camel, anyway, and I can believe that myself."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ALBANI is now drawing crowded houses at Nice

JENNY LIND was sixty years old Tuesday, February 3. CHRISTINE NILSSON will come to this country

THE Viennese do not give Nicolini much

applause, but Patti was cheered to the echo. MME. JULIA RIVE KING is playing with great

success in the principal cities of the East. "PINAFORE has been translated into Russian. "What, neveroyitobski? Well, hardly everoffskovitch."

THE Boston Handel and Haydn Society will perform Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Easter Sunda March 28.

VERI has composed a "Pater Noster" and an "Ave Maria" to words of Dante, which are to be performed in the Scala theatre, Milan, at the close of the carnival.

Four companies are to sing "The Pirates of Penzance." In addition to that now singing it in New York, there is one forming for Boston, one for Philadel-phia and one for Chicago.

WHO Killed Cock-Robin is the question, and, though long unanswered, we are now able to say that the problem is solved in a very pretty piece composed by Jack Sparrow, consisting of a funeral march, recitative and beautiful quartette, all together making a very attractive combination for the concert ball or par-

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav-An old physician, retired from practice, naving had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curvitive powers in the wenderful its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive to relieve human suffering, I will and a desire send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHEEAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

THE GRAVE.

(From Theophile Gautier.)

iveat is the Grave? A chamber, where the soul In life's strange drama having played its role, Lays down its robes, as harlequins re-tore Their borrowed spangles when the masque is o'er! GEO. MURRAY.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.-Papers to hand. Thanks. E. D. W. Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Correct solution received of problem No. 263.

Student, Montreal.-Solution of Problem No. 264 re-

11. & J. McG., Cote des Neiges.—Correct solutions re-ceived of Problem for Young Players Nos. 200 and 261. E. H.—Solution received of Problem for Young Players So. 261. Correct.

The late chess gathering in New York will have its good results in spite of the disagreeable circumstances which marked its termination, and which led to condicting opinious respecting the conduct of two of the competitors in its Tourney. Where a number of individuals assemble together with a view to the consideration of a certain object, whether seekd or scientific, the effect in most cases is to disseminate information respecting it among many who may know little respecting it, either through want of opportunity, or through ignorance.

That chesa is increasing the number of its votaries every day is very plain, and that there are hundreds who know nothing about it, even among intelligent persons, and many who would derive great delight from it were they acquainted with its nature and enabled to master its elementary principles, is also very evident. Anything, then, that may bring it before the public is likely to be bencheied, and in this respect a Congress of players at New York or elsewhere, is a subject of rejinging. It is on this account we regret that the present condition of our Canadian Chess. Association is of such an equivocal nature, but we trust that at the next meeting at Ottawa, measures may be taken which will lead all ur Dominion chessplayers to do as much as they can for the advancement of the noble game in Canada.

At New York the fifth American Chess Congress resolved itself into a new organization, and adopted the name of the Chess Association of the United States of America. A code of iava was adopted for the government of Tourney's in connection with the Association, these laws being based, to a great extent, upon the roles at present in one in Europe, with a few alternations. Among these may be noticed one which compels a phyper who has reached the royal line with a Pawn, to exchange it for any piece except the King. One or two important rules were also adopted in connection with the same therefore the rany piece except the King. One or two important rules were also adopted in connection

It seems a pity that full particulars of these new rules. It seems a pry that in particulars or these new rules and suggestions should not be placed within easy reach of players generally. But we suppose that detailed accounts of the dedings of the late meeting will be found in the "Blook of the Congress," which is to be published within three months after the close of the Tourney.

Mr. Grundy has been exhibiting his powers chesplayer of Toronto within the last week. He contended against a number of astagonists in a simultaneous econuter, two of whom only were able to defeat their forminable opponent.

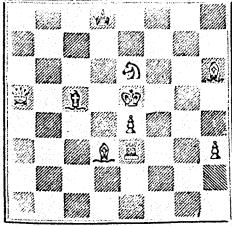
Mr. Shaw's Correspondence Tourney is drawing to a conclusion, and is expected to be finished towards the est of April next. The course hitherto has been of a most estifactory character.

MINOR TOURNEY OF THE CONGRESS.

In the minor tourney of the late chess congress, N. Gedalia carried off the first prize of \$109; D. G. Baird and A. Etilinger tied for the second prize, the value of which is \$50. When the tie is played off the loser will take the third prize, value \$90. J. W. Haird and Mr. Toupkins also tie for fourth prize. \$90. We are pleased to state that these players came out of the contest with clean paims. No unsavory odor clings to them. Hartford Times.

The prize winners in the Chessplayers' Chronicle The prize winners in the Costiplayers Canadacter Tourney, to which we formerly referred, are (181 Mr. J. H. Finlinson, Hutdiersfield), (2ndi Mr. v. Coates, Cheltenham; and (3 d) Mr. S. H. Thomas, London. These repeated successes stomp Mr. Finlinson as a composet of the highest class.—Ayr Argus and Express.

> PROBLEM No. 266. By A. E. Studd. BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves

GAME 396TH.

A very pretty gamelet, in which the Rev. Mr. Wayte gives the odds of Pawn and move to a strong opponent. (Remove Black's K B P.)

White,-(Mr. --.)

1. P to K 4 2. P to Q 4 3. P akes P (a) 4. B to K + (b) 5. Kt to K B 3 (c) 6. P to B 4

Bluck .- (Mr. Wayte.) 1, Kt to Q B 3
2, P to Q 4
3, Q takes P
4, B to B 4
5, Castles
6, Q to E 4 (ch)

7. Q to Q2 (d) Ktto K Kt 5 10. Kt to B 7 10. Rt to B 7 11. Q to K 2 12. K to Q aq 13. B takes Kt 14. K to B sq 15. P takes Kt (h) 7. Kt to Kt5
8. Ktto K B 3
9. P to K R 3 (e)
10. Kt to K 5
11. Kt to B 7 (dble ob)
12. Kt tokes Q P (f)
13. R takes B (ch)
14. Kt to B 6 (g)
15. Q takes P (ch)
and White resigns.

NOTES.

(a) We prefer P to K 5.

(b) Kt to Q B 3 gives White something of an attack at the sacrifice of a Pawn.

(c) Kt to Q B3 would be more to the purpose.

(d) B to Q 2 is better; not, however, that Black has any reason to fear that move, for after taking his Queen to Kt 3, he follows up with P to K 3, and she is all right. (t) An ingenious and evidently predetermined device. White has no good reply to it,

(f) Taking the Rook would yield an advantage, but the text move is far superior.

(g) Exceedingly pretty. Rarely do we get such a sparkling game at the odds of Pawn and move.

(h) He has not even the option of selling his Queen dearly, for if Kt takes R, or Q to K sq, or Q to B 3, then mate in two moves.

50L. 17088

Solution of Problem No. 264

WHITE.

BLACK. 1. B takes P 2. K to B 4

P to K 4 R to Q 5 (dble ch)

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 262 BLACK.

WHITE.

1. Any move.

1. Q to Q B 6 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 263

WHITE. Kat K B 6 Qat K 2 Rat Q R 6 Pawns at K Kt 2 and Q B 3

Ktat K 4 Pawn at K 6

BLACK.

White to play and mate in three moves,

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act incorporating an investment company under the name of "The Montreal Investment Trust."

Montreal, 20th February, 1880.



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section, WEST OF RED RIVER, will be received by the undersigned until mean on Memoray, the 29th of March, next.

The section will extend from the end of the 45th Contract—near the western boundary of Manifolda—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird (a) Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at toe Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipey, on and after the 1st day of March, next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, Cottawn, 11th February, 1880.

Secretary.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards or 26 Floral Norte with name 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N.Y.

60 Perfumed Cards-Motto Lily, Floral, Rosebud-with name and case, 10 ets. AFTNA CARD CO.,

50 Perfumed Chromo and Lace Cards, name in gold in fancy case, 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Snowflake, Oriental, Lily, etc. Cards with name, 10c; 25 Plistatrow Cards, 10c; 1 Fem and Scroll Autograph Album, 15c; Agents complete outfit, 10c. ROYAL CARD Co., Northford Ct.

40 ELEGANT CARDS, all Chromo, Motto, and Glass, name in gold and jet 10c. West & Co., Westville, Ct 13-19-94

A NELEGANY AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, containing thoour 50 finely engraved and tinted pages, bound in Gold, an '54 quotitions, all postpaid, 15c. Popular Game of Authors, 15c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Ct.

25 FANCY CARDS with Name 10c. Plain or Gold Agents' Outfit 10c. 150 Styles. Hull & Co., Hudson, N.Y.

60 Queen Anne and Photo Cards, illumited & perfuned in case, 10c. Atlantic Card Co., E Waltingtord, Ct. E.N. FRESHMAN & BROS.

Advertising Agents, 136 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Estimates furnished free upon application.

Send two stamps for our Advertisers' Manual.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tenders for Rolling Stock,

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Ratiway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—90 Locomotive Engines.

16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).
20 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canadia and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoha.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

F. BRAUN,

Department of Railways and Canals, }
Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.

By order,

CARDS-10 Lily of the Valley, 10 Scroll, 10 Engraved to Transparent, 1 Model Love Letter, 1 Card Case name on all, post-paid, 15c. 4 packs 50c.
WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONS.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT RUUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY, 12th, Trains will teave HOUHELAGA DEPOT as follows: - A.M. P.M. Express Trains for Hull at. 9.30 and 4.30
Arrive at Hull at. 2.00 p.m. and 9.00
Aylmer at. 2.35 p.m. and 9.35 A.M.

Express Trains from Aybner at. 8.15 and 3.35 Hull at. 9.20 and 4.20 Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.50 p.m. and 8.50 Train for St. Jerome at. 5.00 p.m. Train from St. Jerome at. 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Piace d'Armes Square.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, Offices, 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Streets. C. A. SCOTT. Gen'l Superintendent Western Division

C. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Pa-senger Agent

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

inevery family where Economy and Health are studied-It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Pan-cakes, Griddle Cakes, Sc., &c., and a small quantify used in Pic Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save half the usual shortening, and make the food more digestible

THE COOK'S FRIEND

SAVES TIME,

IT SAVESTEMPER,

IT SAVES MONEY. For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion and wholesale by the manufacturer.

W. D. McLAREN, Union Mills.

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Moustache can be sure. Send address and 50c. to J. SEARS & CO., Wyoming, Ohio, II.S. Stamps taken.

TO LET.

In those central premises forming the corner of Bleury and Craig Streets, and in the adjacent house on Craig

OFFICES, double and single.
FLATS, admirably adapted for light manufacturing business, with or without steam power. Rent moderate. Apply to

G. B. BURLAND,

No. 7 Bleury Street.



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up I to Noon of MONDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY inst., for the immediate supply of the following Rolling Stock.—

4 First-class Cars.
2 Postal and Baggage Cars.
60 Box Cars.
60 Platform Cars.

60 Platform Cars.

Drawings and specifications may be seen, and other information obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pacific Railway, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B.

The Rolling Stock to be delivered on the Pemblina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, on or before the 15th of MAY next.

By order.

F. BRAUN.

Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.

The time for receiving the above Tenders is extended one week, viz.: to MONDAY, 1st March, and the time for delivery of a portion of Rolling Stock is extended to the lst JUNE.

By Order,

F. BRAUN.

19th Feb., 1880.

The Scientific Canadian

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE PATENT OFFICE RECORD,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL Devoted to the advancement and diffusion of Practical Science, and the Education of Mechanics.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO.

OFFICES OF PUBLICATION. 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal.

G. B. BURLAND, General Manager. P. N. BOXER, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER, Editor.

TERMS: One copy, one year, including postage.....\$2.06 One copy, six months, including postage... 1.10

Subscriptions to be paid in ADVANCE.

The following are our advertising rates:—For one monthly insertion, 10 cts, per line; for three months, 9 cts, per line; For six months, 8 cts, per line; For one year, 7 cts, per line; one page of Illustration, including one cotumn description, \$30; hall-page of Illustration, including half-column description, \$20; quarter-page of Illustration, including quarter column description, \$10.

10 per cent, off on cash payments.

INVENTIONS AND MACHINERY, &c., or other matter of an original, useful, and instructive energates and suitable for subject matter in the columns of the MAGAZINE, and not as an advertisement, will be illustrated at very reduced rates.

REMITTING MONEY.—All remittances of money should be in the form of postal-orders. When these are not available, send money by registered letters, checks Subscriptions to be paid in ADVANCE.

should be in the form of postal-orders. When these are not available, send money by registered letters, checks or drafts, payable to our order. We can only undertake to become responsible for money when sent in either of the above ways.

This journal is the only Scientific and Mechanical

Monthly published in Canada, and its value as an adver-tising medium for all matter connected with our Manu-factories. Foundries, and Machine Shops, and particu-larly to Inventors, is therefore apparent. \$10 to \$1000 | Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every mouth. Book sent free explaining everything. Address: BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N.Y.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.



JOHN DOUGALL & SUN,

218 and 220, St. James Street, Montreal. Electrotyping and Job Printing, Chromatic and plain.

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Weck. Will prove it or forfeit \$530, \$4 Onthe froe, Montreal Novely Co., Montreal, P. Q.



BRWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Crade Mark. | Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.



JUHNZIUN'S FLUID BEEF is

medical man who has tested its merits. It is the only essence known which contains all the nutritive constituents of beef, and is pronounced by scientific men everywhere to be the most perfect food for invalids ever introduced. Sold by Druggists and Grucers, 35c., 60c., and \$1.00.

FURNITURE!

Parties about furnishing will find a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT at

samo's.

189 Youge Street, ALBERT HALL, Toronto.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS and MALTSTERS. MONTREAL.





Canadian Speciator,

A high-class Weekly Journal, EDITED BY THE

Reverend A. J. BRAY. SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

OFFICES: 162 St. James Street, Montreal, and 4 Toronto Street, Toronto.

THE MILTON LEAGUE.

"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all liber ties.—Millon."

PUBLICATIONS:

BRAY, REV. ALFRED J. The Churches of Christendom, cloth...

BROWN, REV. J. BALDWIN. The Doctrine of
Annihilation in the Light of the Gospel of

Love.

DALE, REV. R. W. Protestantism: Its Ultimate Principle.

The Ten Commandments.

DAWSON, GEO., M.A. Prayers, and a Discourse

"Here is a new wave of literature, and of the deep and wide sea of religious thought, but sparkling and right and gratefully refreshing."—Literary World.

LARGEST AND OLDEST ORGAN FACTORY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Established 1865 .- 13,000 now in use.

Silver Medal and Diploma, Provincial,

Silver Medal and Diploma, Centennial, 1876.

International Medal and Diploma, Sydney, Australia, 1877.

Only Silver Medal for Parlor Organs, Provincial, Toronto, 1878.

Only Medal at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879.

Mr. Hague, of the Merchants Bank, says: "The Organ sent me I did not suppose capable of being produced in Canada, the tone is pure, rich and deep, and the effect produced by combination of the stops is charming."—For Catalogues, address:

W. BELL & CO.,

41-47 East Market Square, Guelph, Ont.

Or J. HECKER, 10 Phillips Square, Montreal.



AT THE WELL

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. THE BEST

TRADE



CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 18. 13d., 28. 9d., and 118. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Be sure and ask for " NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

AND PERRINS' SAUCE, LEA

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. To be obtained of

52-13-12 MESSRS. J. M. DOUGLASS & CO., MONTREAL; MESSRS. URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL

OF MEAT FINEST AND CHEAPEST

Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."-See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c. "Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signaonly) C. David & Co., 43. Mark Lane, London, England. ture in Blue Ink across Label.

MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES & SAUCES. TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS

(A Medicine, not a Brink,) CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints

and Drunkenness. \$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious ound in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other. the Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief

is the Cheapest, Surest and Best. FOR SALE AT

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal H. S. EVANS & CO., H. HASWELL & CO.,

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON,

OIL, LEAD, PAINT,

GOLOR & VARNISH MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF

Buglich and Belgian Window Glass, Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, Colored, Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet, Glass,

PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES CHERICALS, DTE STUPPS, NAVAL STORES, AC.

310, 312, 314 £ 316 ST. PAUL ST.,

255 & 257 COMMISSIONERS ST. MONTREAL.

YOUR name on One Card Case and 50 all Chromos Glass and Floral Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

50 Perfume, Snowfiske, Chromo, Motto Cards, names in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Sphing, E. Wallingford, Ct.

HEALTH FOOD.

RECEIVED THE

Highest Award & Diploma

AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

HIGHEST AWARD AND DIPLOMA

AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, OTTAWA.

On the table of His Exellency the flowernor-General, and greatly admired by H. R. H. Princess Louise. Agents wanted in all cities and towns. 460 Yonge Street, Toronto.

25 Pashionable Visiting Cards—no two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N.Y.

50 ali, 10c. Outh 10c. Davida & Co., Northford, Ct.

3777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free Address, P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ROBERT MILLER,

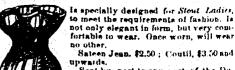
Publisher, Book-Binder, Manufacturing and WHOLESALE STATIONER.

IMPORTER OF

WallPapers, Window Shades and SCHOOL BOOKS,

15 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

THE DUCHESS CORSET.



upwaids.

Sent by post to any part of the Dominion on receipt of price and address.

Pend measure Round the Wairt and Bust, tight—not too tight—also length of Waist under arm and length of front.

Oitawa Corset Factory, 70 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.

60 CHROMO, MOTTO, GHt-Edge & Lily cards, with name, 10c. Globe Print, Co., Northford, Ct.

