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# Wholesale News

Vol. XXI.—No. 10.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

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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

Table with columns for February 29th, 1880, and Corresponding week, 1879. Rows include Max., Min., and Mean for each day of the week.

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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 Paragraphs—The Progress of Parliament—More Wonders—The Army of Salvation—Clara Chillington (continued)—The School System of Ontario—Varieties—Breloques pour Dames—Humorous—Literary—Musical and Dramatic—The Gleamer—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is a mysterious silence about the further discoveries of Edison, and in Paris the JABLOCHKOFF electric burners have been replaced by gas. 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 workmen 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 MACKINTOSH 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 going to be dismembered. Southern Afghanistan, with Candahar as capital, 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. TODD 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 a 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. GLADSTONE 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. CONNOLLY 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 reproducing speculum. It is claimed that with this instrument and the Telephone friends might not only speak with, but also see each other across the expanse of ocean. Railway men might see hundreds of miles of railway track at 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 size and magnified at the receiving point to the size required. Both the Diaphote and the Telopticon are as yet only in their

infancy, but it requires no great stretch of 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 lieutenants 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 further told, has only increased the following of Booth and his followers, as is indeed always the case. There are one hundred and twenty-five army corps in the Army of Salvation, distributed into as many stations, and one hundred and eighty officers. The army is divided into "Gospel Cavaliers" and "Hallelujah Lassies." 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 the general guide at all the posts 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 measure was done away with the better. It has been found out, however, that the commercial world is not quite unanimous in favour of repeal and in consequence it 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 Messrs. BLAKE and ABBOTT as to how far the Dominion Parliament is authorized to adjudicate in the premises, the forms and appurtenances of the marriage rite being clearly within Provincial jurisdiction. To prevent mistakes Parliament will, therefore, probably

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. MACKENZIE 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 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 fall, and when he himself requested it, they unanimously refused to allow Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD to retire from the leadership.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND—MR. MACDONNELL'S APOLOGY—INSOLVENCY CRIMINAL LAW—RAILWAY COMMITTEES—KAMINISTQUIA HARBOUR—IMMIGRATION—ELECTION LAW—PRINTING CONTRACT SYSTEM—SUPREME COURT, &c., &c.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

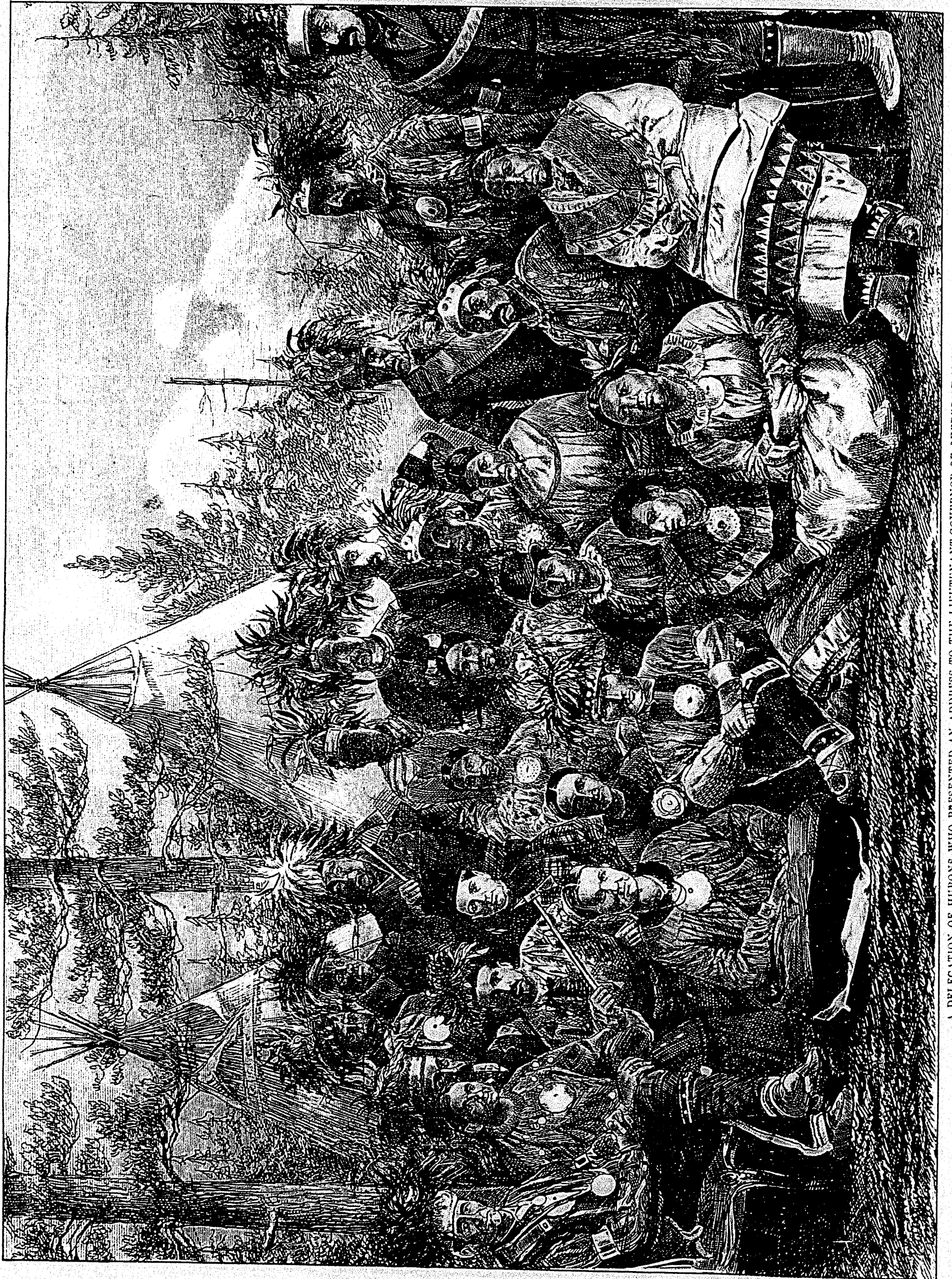
OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—On Wednesday, Sir John Macdonald proposed an address, which was unanimously voted, for a grant of \$100,000 to be placed at the disposition of the Government for a contribution from Canada to the Irish Relief Fund. Although the vote was passed unanimously, there were some remarks made. 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 these poor people in Ireland who received Imperial aid were deprived of their votes. Sir John Macdonald explained that under the provisions of the Imperial Poor Law, persons who received aid as paupers 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.

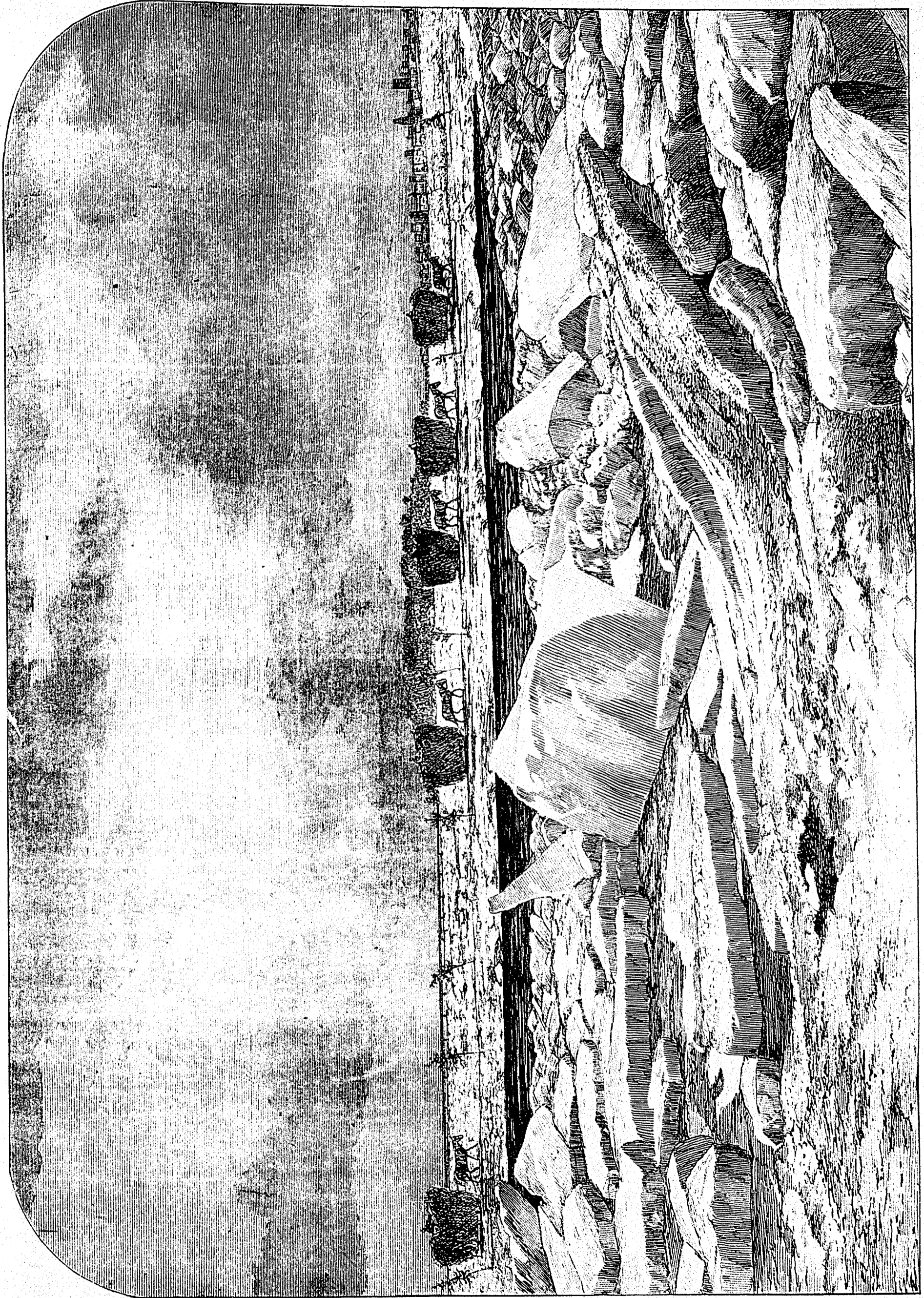
There appeared to be no opposition in the House to the principle of Mr. Colby's Insolvency Repeal Bill; at any rate it passed through its early stages and went into Committee without being opposed. The only question which arose had relation to the estates which would be excluded by the bill. At a subsequent sitting 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 other than those relating to the simple management of the lines by their respective boards or





A DELEGATION OF HURONS WHO PRESENTED AN ADDRESS TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC AT SPENCERWOOD.



CROSSING THE ST. LAWRENCE IN WINTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HENDERSON.

A LEGEND OF ARIZONA.

In the region of charless land that lies Far off in a dream of Hesperian skies;

And the howl of the wolf was faint and far, As the moon, like a ship, from star to star

And the glorified peaks stood high and white, Like Kings that were called to the Court of Night;

But the Mountain of Gold was said to stand Away in the depths of a solemn land

And a skeleton guard of mountains bleak, Where the brown vulture dozes and whee his beak,

'Twas sought—but the rider and horse were lost, Their bones white still, and th'ir ashes tossed

And the robber Apache hovers far On the thundering chase or the trail of war,

Perhaps it is only a miner's theme— The great of some wandering Aztec's dream:

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,

Public Schools, formerly known as Common Schools, may be formed in rural sections containing not fewer than fifty resident children,

Of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, there were in 1877, 185 schools, with 334 teachers— 165 males and 229 females, and 24,952 pupils.

High Schools may or may not be united for certain purposes with the Public Schools. These numbered, in 1877, 104 schools, with 9,229 pupils,

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,

ployments chosen by the pupils is seen from the fact that, during 1877, 145 pupils matriculated at the various universities of the country,

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.

There are Normal Schools both in Toronto and Ottawa, where students are prepared for second and first-class certificates as teachers.

The amount of money spent during 1877 on the Public Schools was \$3,073,489, the amount for teachers' salaries alone being \$2,033,099.

The 104 High Schools and Collegiate Institutes cost the country, for salaries 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;

Of the teachers employed, the largest number are Presbyterians, they numbering 2,022, after them coming in order Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, &c.

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,

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 but its own students,

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.

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,

The amounts necessary for carrying on the High and Public Schools are raised chiefly by a legislative grant, by county municipal assessment, by trustees' school assessment, and by a portion of what was formerly the "Clergy Reserves."

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;

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,

High Schools are divided into the Lower School and the Upper School. The subjects taught in both are English Language, Mathematics, Modern and Ancient Languages,

QUALIFICATIONS OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

To gain admission into the Lower School of any High School or Collegiate 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.

For admission to the University, the requirements are too intricate and extensive to be noted here. It may be said, however, that three ways are open to students.

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

Honor subjects cover very wide ground, the final examination for Classical Honors, for instance, demanding translations from at least 24 separate treatises.

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.

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.

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 Council of Public Instruction of his ability to teach and manage schools.

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 different 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.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

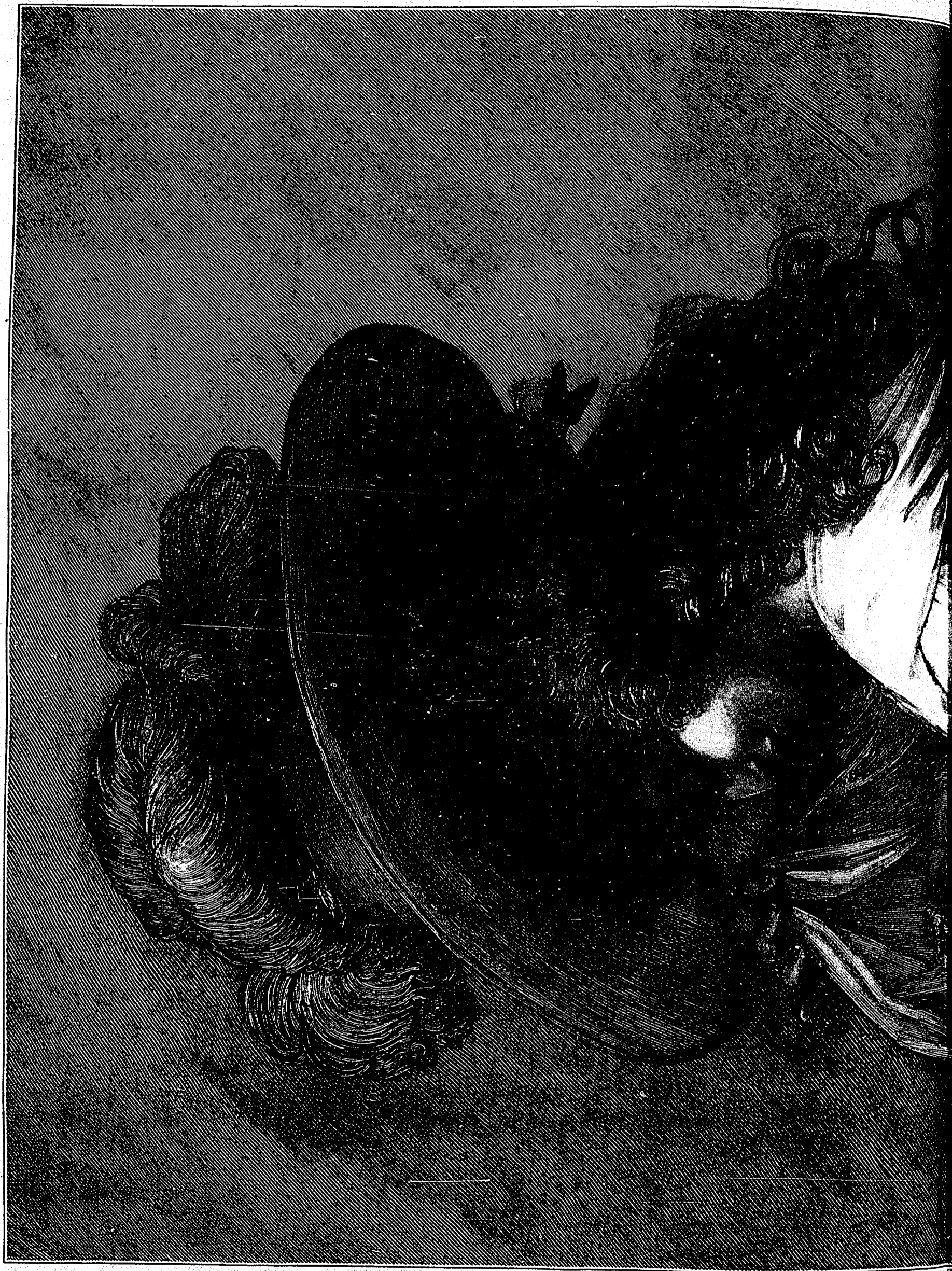
It was felt by Dr. Ryerson, the real founder of this system of education, that if our various phases of life and duty, our widespread applications of moral principle, rested upon a theistic basis, religious teaching could not either consistently, in a Christian country, or with safety, be excluded from the schools.

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 age, or on proved disability longer to teach, six dollars for each year of teaching and contributing to the fund, or such proportion of six dollars as the state of the fund may admit, is paid each year of the teacher's remaining life, if disability to teach continue.









THE YOUNG MOTHER.



was again broken, and the cry of, "stop it, Jack!" came forth on every hand.

"What brought you here, Sally?" enquired the smuggler, as he watched the increasing signs of her restoration.

"You 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 ACCIDENT.

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.

The indisposition which followed the accident, became more protracted than either Clara, or her friends, thought of when it happened.

Under the feeling of what had taken place, and what was likely to arise from it, the baronet paced his room with heavy tread, and clenched his fist.

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.

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 Lady Chillington, and she stood before him.

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.

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.

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.

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 arose from his seat and began to abuse his folly.

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.

(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 triumphs she has been achieving in England.

Mrs. Osgood, who appeared for the first time before a York audience, at once confirmed the high reputation which had preceded her.

Mrs. Osgood, who made her first appearance in York on this occasion, justified her London reputation by an unalteredly expressive rendering of Spohr's "Rose so softly blooming."

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 oratorio and ballad music, but her infinite simplicity of expression, coupled with that strong dramatic instinct which many of her confidantes so unfortunately lack, seemed on Saturday evening to arouse her listeners to an unusual degree of enthusiasm.

Mrs. Osgood soon aroused the sympathies of the audience by her chaste and refined rendering of Spohr's melodious air, "Rose, so softly blooming," which she sang with such delicacy and tenderness, as to elicit warm applause and a double recall.

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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.

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 unpropitious love affairs, which, however, came all right before the end of the third volume.

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.

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ways in this neighbourhood, none come within four or five miles of Donnington. 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 ambitiously preferred taking its title from the market-town, which was many miles off.

When I got once more upon the platform I noticed with dismay that my luggage had vanished.

"Well, porter," I said, "what about my luggage? I suppose you have put it in the cloak-room?"

"Eh, miss, be that you?" said the porter.

"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's not been out of the station-yard six minutes."

"Gone, and without me!" I exclaimed, perfectly 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 kept you so long a waiting.

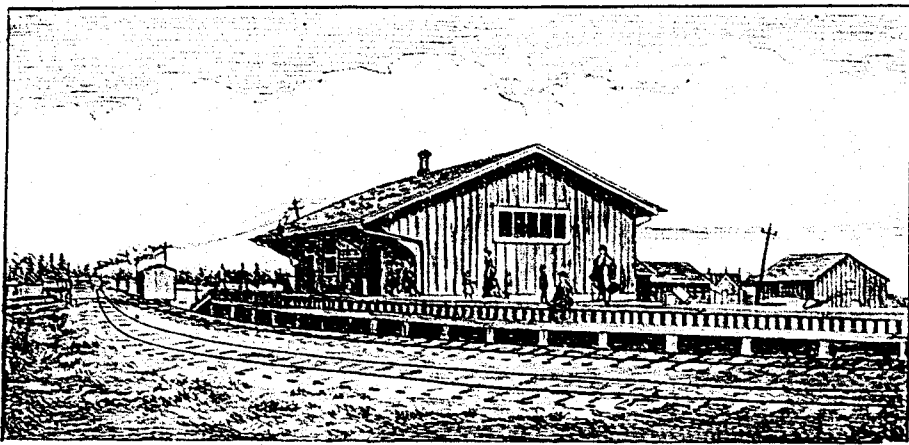
I was in absolute despair, and asked if he could by a short cut get to any point where he could attract their attention by shouting or waving a handkerchief.

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.

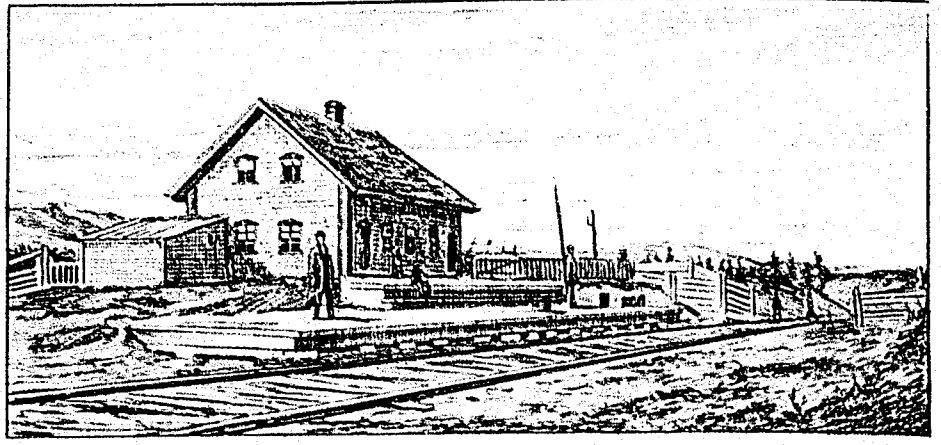
But it would be much pleasanter to be picked up, and I persuaded myself that it was this which was going to happen. I did not know that a few miles before you came to Manningham there was a road which left the town on the left, and went on to Donnington, saving three-quarters of a mile.

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.



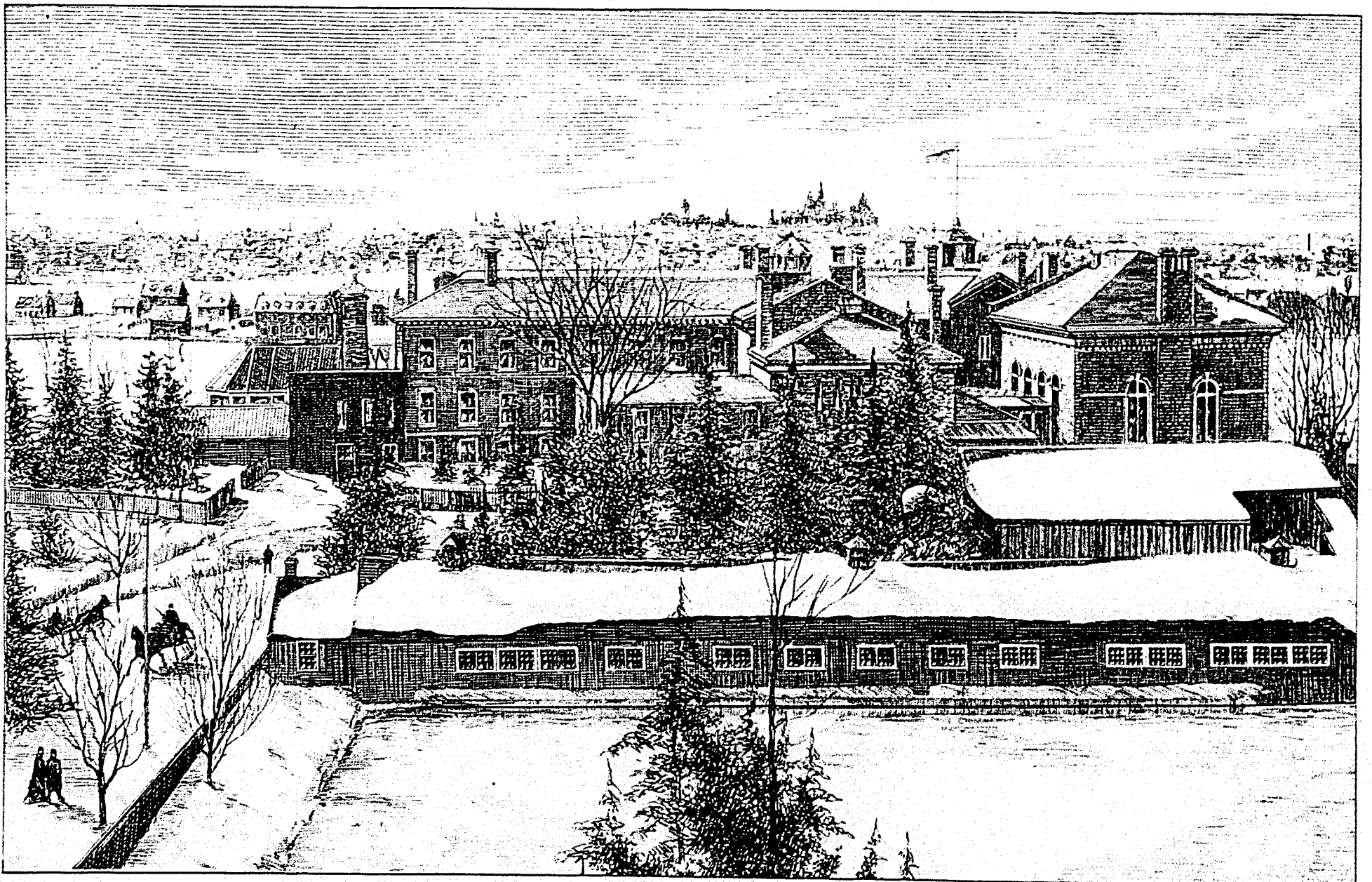
WOODBIDGE STATION ON THE TORONTO GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.  
From a Sketch by Rev. T. Fenwick.



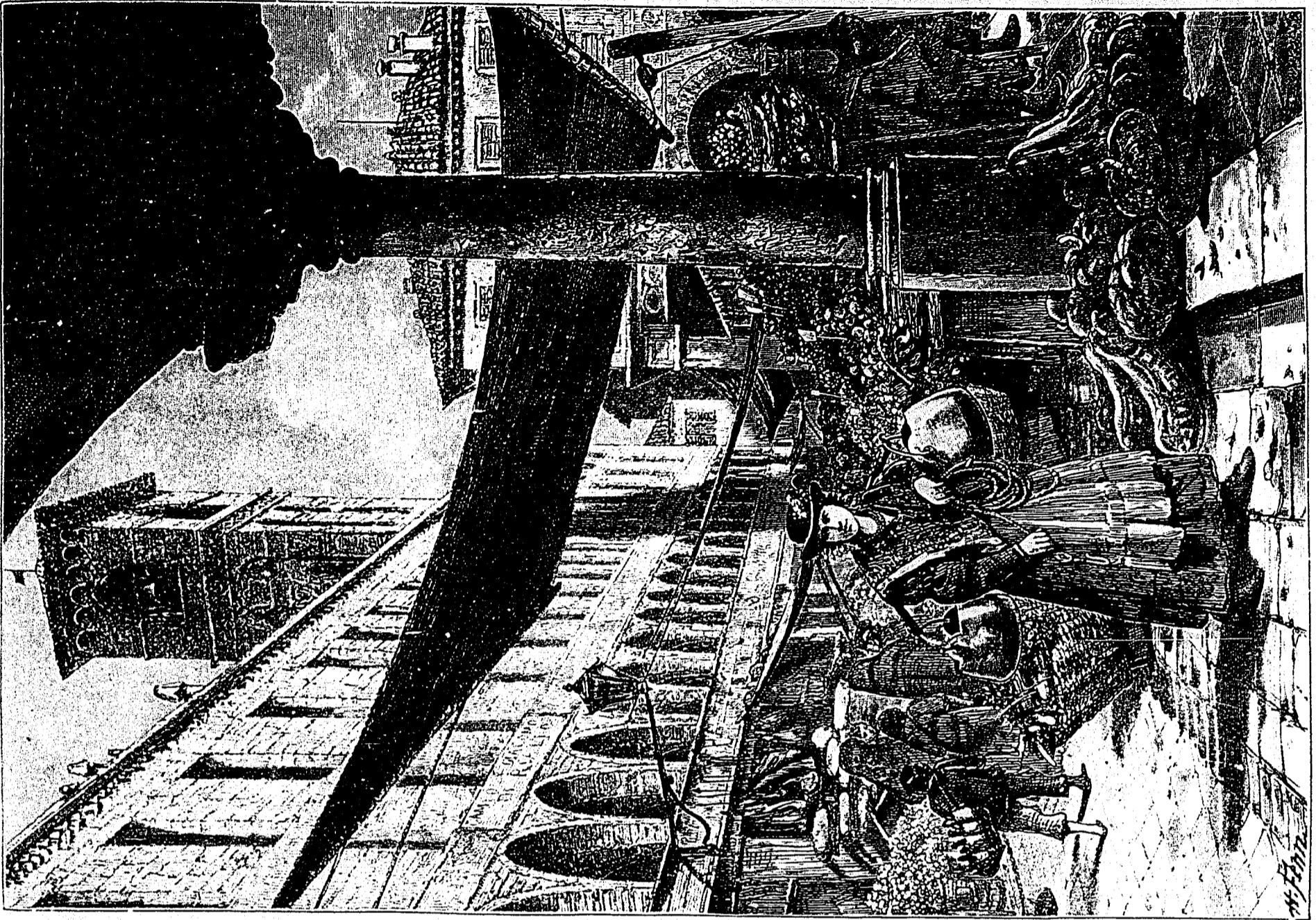
METIS STATION ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.  
From a Sketch by Rev. T. Fenwick.



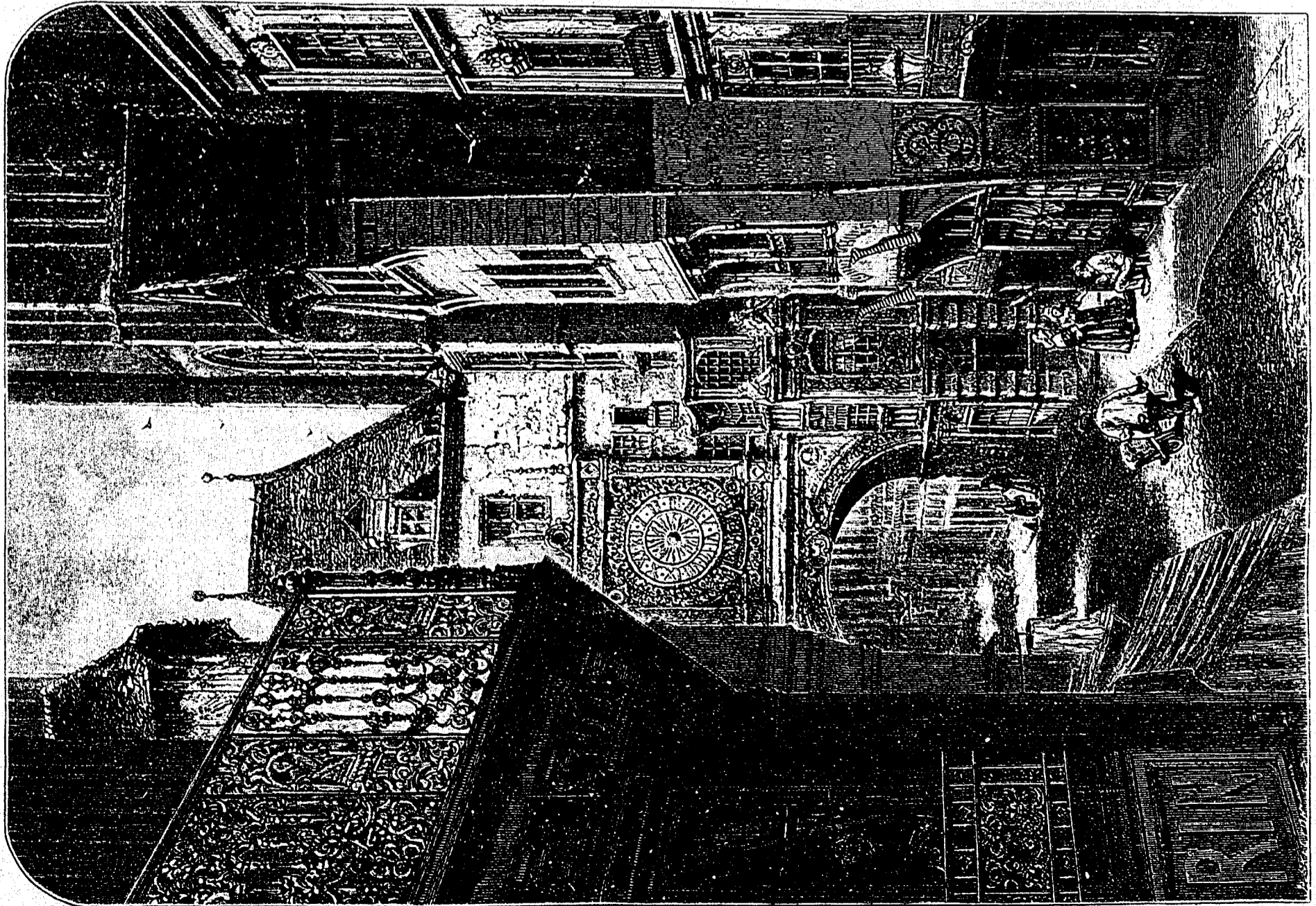
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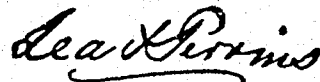
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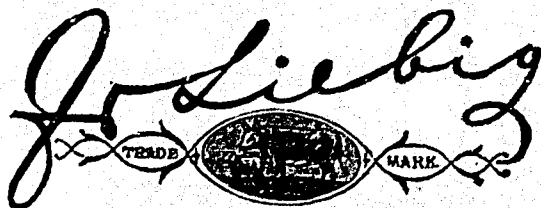
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