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Vor. XI.-No. 12


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## THE NEW STORY.

In this issue we give a further liberal instal-

## the law and the lady.

This story, considered the best yet written by tratrin News of Nov. 7, (Number 19).
Back numlers can be had on application. We beg to call the attention of News Dealers
throughout the country to the fact that we have throughont the country to the fact that we have
secured the sole right for canada of publishing
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## CAMADAA ILLUSTRATED NEWSS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 20th, 1875.

## the militia of the dominion.

Major General Selby Smyth has just published his report on the state of the Canadian militia. From the biography of this officer, published in the present number of the Canadian Illustrated News, our readers will attach all the importance which anything emanating from his pen deserves.
In making his inspection, the first point to which the General addressed himself was-how are the officers, the sergeants,
and rank and file of the Militia instricted and grounded in every quality that creates a soldier ?
His answer to this is not altogether reassuring. He confesses that he met some very cultivated officers with many military attainments, and full of zeal, but in the condition of things he states that their number must be limited, and Military Schools no longer exist.

The conclusion which he draws is that with the annual diminution of the instructed element, the military spirit languishes throughout the country, and, unless some means of attraction or incentive are produced, may decline into a blank.
In seeking a remedy for this prospective evil, General Smyth advocates thecreation of some substitute for the Military School of the past. With this view, he submits that a company of Engineers and three companies of Infantry be forthwith embodied, the former in half companies, attached to the Artillery at. Quebec and Kingston. The Infantry, one company at Toronto in the New Fort, one at Ottawa as the seat of the Government, and one either in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, each to have a highly proficient instructor from the Royal Army, but otherwise officered from the militia. The effect of these Infantry Schools would be to infuse a rapid supply of trained officers and sergeants throughout the militia of the Dominion, qualified to give instruction, and the immediately important result would the to supply the most serious de-
fect in the militia organization :-officers and sergeants qualified to form a perma-
nent regimental staff, "without which nent regimental staff, "without which
battalions are as machinery without propellers."
We learn from the report that there are about 60,000 Snider-Entield rifles in the country. But the War Department should retain for the Dominion at least 60,000 $\mathrm{m} r$ re, to be bought year after year as funds muy be provided. One skilled armourer, at least, should be attached to each military store depot, not only to keep in order the spare arms, but also to repair the regimental arms, many of which are, and some have been a long time, unserviceable in every infantry battalion and company in the Dominion ; there should be not less than four additional armourers provided as soon as possible, and the arms put in
thorough repair. There is at prent thorough repair. There is at present in Canadia, an insuffisient number of rounds
of Sinider bull cartridge per rifte for the ed of suider ball cartridge per riffe for the establishment of active militia ; there should not be less than 400 rounds per rifle, and, when possible, a reserve of double that
quantity. quantity.
The Active Militiar enrolled is 48,000 , being $11 / 5$ per cent of the population, to which must be added the Grand Trumk Railway Prigade of $2,12 \times$ very efficient men. The Reserve Militia, divided into three classes, amounts to 655,000 , making a twal of 700,003 men between the ages of 18 and 6 , liable by law to be called out in defence of their country. It is a matter of vast importance, as every one will allow, that the rolls of the active militia her pervi leap by the statutes, even if the sum voted only admits of a portion being ammully called out for traiting ; the remande: being assembled for muster, if only for one day in each year at battalion
head quarters, taking by turn to head quarters, taking by turn to come out for training consecutively.
The Reserve Militia is enrolled by officers duly appointed, only once in four years; hut it would be desirable that the
officers and sergeants should be annually officers and sergeants should be annually
trained, either by attaching them to regiments of the active militia, temporarily for that purpose or preferably, at convenient times, by the permanent staff of
those regiments when appointed. The active militia is raised by voluntary enlist ment for three years, and in the country generally there appears no want of mon to
volunteer for its ranks voluuteer for its ranks.
There are seven brigades of Garrison Artillery composed of forty-five batteries, and there are sixteenindependent batteries; altogether sixty-one garrison batteries. There are also sixteen field batteries, six of which are already armed with the most approved new rifled gun.
There are three regiments of Cavalry, comprising eighteen troops, and there are three squadrons, viz : at Quebec, Port
Hope and Kingston, as well as sixteen independent troops; in all, forty troops of Cavalry.
The country is divided into military districts, of which there are twelve, viz: four in Ontario, three in Quebec, one each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one in Prince Edward Island, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia; for each of these there is a Deputy Adjutant General, with a Brigade Staff. The whole is under a General officer of the Royal Army, with a Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters.

## the new postal law.

The House of Commons has fully assented, after discussion, to the principle of the Postal Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Post-Master General. When tinally passed it will take effect on the first of August next. It proposes the very greatest change in our system, in that it provides that no letter destined for any part of the Dominion or the United States will be forwarded, unless it is prepaid. Everybody, therefore, will have to remember to prepay their letters. The simpli-
fication of system that will thus be introfication of system that will thus he intro-
duced is very great, and this is most duced is very great, and this is most
necessary in a sparsely settled country like

Canada. It is also announced that the free delivery system, which works reasonably well in Montreal, will be extended, as soon as possible, to cities of smaller population, such as Kingston and Hamilton. An important change is also introduced for newspaper publishers, in that all mail matter will have to be prepaid at the office of publication, at so much a pound. The lowest possible price will be charged, hut nothing will be carried without payment, as was practically, in many cases, done, by the old loose system. The price to be charged is the trifling one of 1 cent per pound weight. There was, however, opposition to this provision of the measure by Ontario publishers, and an amendment was moved, but the House
negatived it by a very large majority. The Post Master Gieneral read a statement from the Post Master of New York, where this system has heen introducer, to the effect that it hal increasel the circulation of $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{ma}}$ pers and had been found satisfactory. It
was, however, in the first place met by was, however, in the first place met by
opposition. The same result will likely follow in Canada, for there surely can be no difficulty in publishers making arrangements with their suhscribers for the prepayment of a cheap postage of one cent for a pound weight. There certainly cannot in the case of prepaid publications, and the system of my subscriptions to newapapers or other phbications not prepail is unseunl. Newspapers not from the oftice of publication will be forwarded The "half remp postage stamp attached.
The short of the principle of the whole of the new proposed system is so to sim-
plify matters as to settle everything by a stamp affixed instead of keeping difficult and intricate protage accounts. Those who have studied the subject have long foreseen that this must come.

## GALLIA REDIVIVA.

France has been considered fair game for the sarcasms and hectorings of scribklers, during the past four years. Vue Victis !. On the assumed principle that the vanquished are always wrong, the
misfortunes of that noble country have misfortunes of that noble country have adversion. But to her honor be it said, she has paid no heed to these criticisms, or if any of these criticisms happened to be just, she has profited by them. Admitting her defeat which was purely military, not moral, and due to the brute force of overwhelming numbers, not to any inherent degeneracy, as so many have affected to imagine, she has striven with And perseverance to repair its disasters. And all the world must acknowledge that she has done so successfully. The pay-
ment of the war indemnity was an unment of the war indemnity was an un-
paralleled feat. The subsequent submission to taxation is worthy of all praise. The consequence is that France has already recovered her position in the front rank of nations, and Paris is again looked to as the capital of the Continent.
Politically, the progress of France is no less remarkable. Spite of almost superhuman obstacles, dynastic and social, she has at length succeeded in establishing
what promises to be a stable form of Government. And that form of Government is Republican. Notwithstanding all her excesses, her follies and her faults, it will ever be her glory that she leads the van of free institutions in Continental Europe. She may suffer by it, hut from her suftierings other nations will profit, as they did in the great revolution of 1793.
The birth day of the French Conservative Republic is the 25th of February 1875, a date which must ever remain birth isle in the annals of France. Its The Left receded from many of its advanced theories. The Right Centre yielded many of its dynastic pretensions. The common danger was Bonapartism, and it was crushed for the time by the mutual concessions of hitherto irreconcilable par-
ies. The Constitution ties. The Constitution provides for a strong Executive and a responsible Second
Chamber, and the first Ministry, the memhers of which are puumerated elvewhere,
is selected from the most moderate men of the Left and Right Centre.

The constitution of the Senate has some interest for us, in view of the changes proposed in our own Upper House. At first it was proposed to have the Senators elected directly by the people, in precisely the same way as the members- of the Chamber of Deputies. But this was abandoned as onpractical and thirtually useless. It was then determined to give the election of Senators to the Councils General. The Councils General heing elected by the people, their Senatorial vote becomes an indirect popular vote, while it ensures a more concentrated and intelligent selection. It is well known that Frenchmen set great store by their Councils (ieneral. The people elect thereto their local maguates, their representative men, manufacturens, capitalists, landowners, merchants, and others. The authority and dignity of these Councils is so great that, two or three years ago, they were by law empowered to elect a provisional $A$ :sembly in the event of the lawful Assemhy being dissolved by force. Hence their selection as the chief Senatorial clectoral college appears a wise measure. To, strengthen them still more in this fumfion, there have been added to them the deputies of the department, the member: of the Councils of the arrondisements, and delegates elected by the Municipal Comucils. The Senate will number three lime deed members, two hundred and twenty five of whom are to be elected in the manner just described. The remaining seventyfive are to be life members, chosen by an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly, without any restriction as to the pursons to be chosen. All subsequent vacancies among the latter class are to be elected by the Senate itself. It is already rumored that M. Thiers will be a candidate for the Presidency of the Senate, and, if so, it is to be hoped that he will he chosen, for all the events of the present day, the establishment of the Conservative Republic, the creation of an elective Senate, the definition and consolidation of the Executive powers, were all urged by him as necessary to the salvation of France, three years ago. What has just taken place is the justification and the triumph of the wonderful old man. Much praise is also due to M. Gambetta, whose pru-
dence, moderation, and patriotic foresight prove that he possesses some of the highest qualities of statesmanship.

It is officially announced that the French Ministry has been formed as follows M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance
M. Wallon, Minister of Instruction

Vicomte de Meaux (of the Right), Minister of Agriculture.
Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War.
Admiral De Montaignac, Minister of Marine.
M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works.

The Courier de France reports that M. Dufaure has drawn up a progranme of policy for the new Ministry, the leading features of which are as follows: The Assembly on neeting after the Easter holidays is to vote the Budget. The Senatorial elections are to be held next September, and the dissolution of the Assembly is to follow in October. The Government will demand the maintenance of the present electoral system, and raise the state of siege in all the Departments, except the Seine, Rhone and Bouches Inu Rhone.

A return recently presented to the Honse at Uttawa, shows the number of applicants, for the pensions, who were members of the Militia of $181 \%$. They number exactly 554 . The ages are only given in a few cases, but in none is it below 76, and the highest is 90 . The French members are well divided with the British, and some applications come even from the United

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Hon．Mr．Merkovat hat mot a wry













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[^0]Ahont tive milus onwath along the shore of tha mer wer mot Major Melome who han that mom－ whrmil in a provions shal ber．He－hought with him t，000 protmels of prmanican amp a cart loat of dry meat．He thil not suceer，howerer，it whers howses，on actome of the exphbitant
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 A1）the sithe and the men feantel whin worn．
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He semed to me to lise in a word pronkiar If his onn，wh his idess，houghts，and actions， interpretations of the ereryany ine idents of life othem made me smile，and math me moy the dear old tuat the power he had of dawins phesome to

cur in the best－ragulated and most orderly hous holds． Aniersh eamot on＇$y$ wease mal tell a story in，hat he is a rate reader．Often in the even－ when the fun abuw latg rom was full of gateste
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would lee sure to lar wonth listening to．Them． would le sure to h．woth listening to．The with a tow words exphatory of the．story，he

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from A lumbarary ay There
 Fhom a Photogratil ey Topley.



## THE FLANEUR

In the recent debate before the British Hous of Cemmons, on marriage with a deceased wife's of Leviticus (XVIII. 18), and, of course, mad mess of it. He said
Iness of it. He said
"Neither shalt thou
iffe till she is dead!"
wife till she is dead!" marry the sister of thy
Another laughable blunder in our Honse of
In the dehate on the New Brunswick School question, a member-I will hush his nameheing rather arbitrary in the use of the genders, persisted in making the Constitution a female.
He always referred to it as "she." This was He always referred to it as "she." This was
odd but innocent, but when he went further, and exclaimed
"If you do so
nd so, she (the Constitution) He was still odd, but not innocent, and the

Why should a prudent woman seek to marry
tanner tanner ?
Because Shakspeare says " "The tanner will
last you nine year?"
On the 30th of January, the French Republic had a majority of one vote at Versailles. All voice for the Republic!

At the last soiree of the Elysee, Marshal Canrobert, said to Arsène Houssaye: "There is a great deal of talk abputt tsaynstion; look a
these ladies, and tell me if they do Hot show thiat there is progress in painting."
Einmanuel Arago has found a good way to
suub people who ask his age. "Alas!! sm suub people who ask his age. "Alas ! I am
nearer 60 than 50 ." In fact he is 64 . An old hald-headed, wrinkled Sonator was siting in the Gallery of the House of Commons,
while the member for Bothwell was advocating his famous resolutions
"What a grind the fellow is,"said the Senator referring to the speaker's manner, as well as to the persistency with whic
s:cheme, year after year

A waggish journalist sitting near, replied
The Mills of the House grinds slowly, bu he. grinds exceeding fine.
The result of the vote
The result of the vote proved how true the ob-
The editor of the Canadian lllustrated Sews has been' "run "by his friends for advo-
cating the nomination of Sir John A. Macdonald to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Do you think he would accept ?
It is not probable.
"There is one thing more improbable than his succeptance."
"Namely?"
"His being offered the position !"
Another story on the same subject.
place?" "Yes, Sir John had such weaknesses. But
Mr. Mackenzie is a strong-minded man,"
strong-minded man
A member of the Quebec Civil Service has im-
mortalized himself by the followig practical mortalized himself by the following practical joke.
On market days, the luabitans are in the habit of eating their dinners on famille. When the Augelus of noon rings, they leave their carts or a ring in the ceutre of the market and fall to. a ring in the centre of the market and fall to.
Men, wouen and children hudde together, eat, tell stories, and make merry.
This wag of ours had an inspiration. He made a bet with a a friend that, without saying a word, he would break up this dinner party in disgust. Five dollars were staked.
He went to a china shop and bought a cerHe wint uext to a tuprorthodox yellow hue beer poured therein. He went lastly to the old bread and baigrer, and bought some ginger into the beer. He then wee forthwith threw took a seat among the habitans and bravely, eat his gingerbread.
When he got through the cake, he raised u the vase to his lips and drank of the beer. Ce looked around and foun

## He won his money

A Milwaukee paper thinks " it simply absur to talk about a woman being qualified to fil every position in life that a man fills. For in
stance, what woman could lounge around the
stove in a country number of fish she caught last summer ?

## The process of cooking a beef-steak is to plac

 it on a gridiron over a hot fire until the outride is properly browned, but not scorched; you arethen to remove it, and put it on a plate in a hot oven, where you are to leave it
five minutes found cooked through, and of delicit will be pink hue, neither driod nor burned in any part serving, you will receive no diploma from this
institute.

## THE GLEANER.

How they understand things in Eingland the Speaker at his official dimmer. Shorth after his engacement he received a Royal command to dine at Marlborough House the same.
evening. He, consequently, decided to make evening. He, consequently, decided to make
his excuses to the his excuses to the Speaker, plealing a Royal con-
mand ; but it is said the Speaker intimated that mand; but it is said the Speaker intimated that
he could not release the Premier on that plea, he conld not release the Premier on that plea,
as he eould only recognise it on the part of the
Sovereign. Mr. Distreeli at once bowed to this Sovereign. Mr. Distaeli at once bowed to this
decision, and intimated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that his allegiance to the first commoner of Englaud prevented him from incying the command in question. A similar
it said, occurred to the late Lord Palmerston, who upon being invited in the same
way to both places, replied in the following Way to both places, replied in the following
terms :-- "Lord Pulmerston presents his gracious duty to his Royal Highness the Plince of W/es, and humbly regrets that a command to attend the Speaker of the House of Commons prevents
him obeving his Royal Highness's previous conhim obeving his Royal Highnes
mand," or words to that effect.
Concerning Samson the instructor of Rachel. Admirable as was the Yesult of their rela-
tion as master and pupil it was thou as master and pupil, it was a stormy oue ;
their पuurrels and reconciliations were many, and their yuarres and reconciliations were many, and
of these, one good story at least deserves repro-
on duction. Being in a scolding mood, Samson one day took advantage of a situation in the
piece of Lady Tartuffe to seat himself on the ofa by Rachel's side, and overwhelm her, sotto voce, with the bitturest reproaches, the circum-
stances of the drama all the time, requiring her stances of the drama all the time requiring her
to accept them with the most gracious smiles and a by-play expressive of delighted acruuiescence. Better still was the exquisite mistake, made on
purpose, by which Rachel on one parpose, by which Rachel on one occasion be-
came reconciled with heri rascible mentor. She got him to act the Prince de Boaillon to her
ddrienne Lecouvrur first rehearsals, she came to the scene where Adrienne goes up to her faithful adviser, Michounet, and addresses him in loving words, Rachel
turned from his representative to that of turned from his representative to that of the Prince, and clasping M. Samson's hand, exclaim-,
ed, " This is he to whom I ed, This is he to whom I owe everything!"
How thoroughly they must all have enjoyed his bit of sentimen
The eminent chess writer, M. Cecil de Vere died at Torquay in his 30th year. He died o
the English scourge- phthisis. He began learnthe English scourge-phthisis. He began learn-
ing chess when he was twelve, and was soon talked of as one of the most promising young players
of his time. When he was 17 he and all the best English players, beaceiving only tained his odreat triumph by beating Herr Steinita who gave him the pawn and the nove. In 1866 he won the English Charlenge Cup, but was only
fifth in the Puris tourney in 1867. He came out second in two tournaments for the Challeng came Cup of the British Chess Association of 1868,
and again in that of 187 , when and again in that of 1872 , when Mr. Wisker
carried off the Cap, and on both occasious he carried off the Cup, and on both occasions he
loot the first prize oally by being defeated in the lost the first prize oaly by being defeated in the
tie game. Atter that he played uncertainly,
though five nouths ago he displayed all his old though five
brilliancy.
A correspondent, who signs himself "' Mors,"
proposes "desication" as an alterntive proposes "desiccation" as an alternative to "cremation." The manner of disposing of dead bodies by the new plan would be to place them
in wicker baskets or shells in a properly con-
ond structed building, ord shells in a propery con them till all the dan
亚 gerous gases and liquids were removed; then
take them admits that there are some "، difficulties" in the
carrying ont of "desicotion carrying out of "desiccation.
A very fine fresco has been brought to light by present in Pompeii. This fresco is in a richly decorated house just uncovered, and represents Orpheus playing on his lute and charming the
wild beasts and birds by his melodies. wid beasts and birds by his melodies. It is divided into three compartments by a painted
frumework, the centre one being the principal Thumework, the centre one being the principal.
This compartment contains a figure of Oryheus, seated before a high rock, the summit of which is crowned with verdure, and having a cleft, charrining landscape. The head and breast of the musicinu are finely treated, but the remainder of the body is so inferior that it leads to the beiief that a restoration must have been attempted at some time by an unskilful hand. Amongst
the animals surrounding the figure are a wild boar nud a stag, also vastly inferior to the re-
mainder of the work In the mainder of the work. In the other compart-
ments, right and left of the central one, are birds ments, right and left of the central one, are birds
of all sorts flying about in the air. These two rames are surrounded by garlands from which hangs a medallion containiug a human figure.
The whole is festooned with ivy the of which throws out the colours of the fresco in bold relief.
At the last Elysee ball Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert and Arséne Houssaye , wer was ioward midne vight, the hour the wheu the." Duke
of Magenta leaves the litte "S tions"" to walk about among his guests. They
were dancing and waltring with get. The women were waltzing with great gayety. Mheir trains, and doing wonders with their faces Marshal MacMahon said: "See how sensible
Paris is ; it ignores what is going on at Ver Paris is; it ignores what is going on at Ver-
sailles. I have no Ministry ; the Assembly is in tumult for a word ; but all that does not keep but it is a volcano of roses."
breloquUES podr dames
Arsene Houssaye, one of the wittiest of Paris ian writess, an old bract, editor of $L^{\prime}$ 't 1 titist, and
correspondent of the New York Tritune, has correspondent of the New York Tribune, has
some eharming things on balls and women which under a a satirical form, convey a useful lesson:
What less young gomatices there are in balls: A portion -cones in with a Greuze face, under a forest blonde hair. A boreal young man, with three
hundred thouser hundred thousand franes incone, asks her to
dance. The thundertoolt of love had struck his eart.
"Mademoiselle,", he said, "do you like t
"Manc ${ }^{2}$ " "VYey
 make a sacrifice for me?"
The young lauly
The young laly looked at the young man
"Very well, Malemoiselle, do not dance nor
waltz this evening
And for this sacrifice?" "I offer you my
"That my fortune.
more tempted by her feet than her young girl, you hear the violins

Mademoiselle, I am called the Count de and I have three hundred thousand Thive younge.
The young girl doubtless reflected that with three hundred thousand fran
pay for a great ,"many fidules.
". Moniur ",
I will uot waltz she said, " let us compromise "No, Mademoiselle, with any one but you." fice. You are the most beautiful person at the ball ; every one is gazing at you ; we will wall into one of the little drawing-rooms and chat together like married people.
"Already !" said the
"Already :" said the young lady, making a quadrille. She leaned upon the place in the young man and allowed herself to be taken to the stairease. ""This is despotism, Sir," "Yes, after.
The young girl mounted the staircase, saying to herself, "Three hundred thousand liyres of hunting equipage, travel like a princess, have
They
They went slowly up the steps, for the Elysee tian fêtes by a sea of guests. The quadrille wes ended. All at once the young girl hears the pre lude of Olivier Métra's Serencade, a Spanish and French waltz, full of rapture and melancholy,
full of passion and sentiment full of passion and sentiment. She could resist
no longer. She withdraws her hand for no longer. She withdraws her hand from the arm which holds it, she glides like a seppent
through the human through the human waves; she arrives breath-
less in the grand salon of the orchestra. She no longer knows what she is doing, the Serenade has so bewitched her. A waltzer who does not
know her seizes her on the wing, and bears her kinow her seizes her
into whirlwind.
Meanwhile what is the three-hundred-thou-sand-a-year man doing? He is desperate; he has had happiness in his very hands, and now he
sees it vanishing from him like a dream, all because Waldteufel had the unlucky idea to play that diabolical waltz. The unhappy lover tries in vain to reason with himself, to curse his folly, to swear that he will never look at the woman again. He has not the courage to go up the
stairs. He descends four to nothing stops hime ; he follows the young atine nd arrives almost as soon as she does before the orchestra. Alas : She is already off for the waltz. She is a thousand leagues away from him. The first comer holds her in his arms, breathes he fragrance of her adorable blonde hair, reveld heaven.
Is not this the moment to give you my opinion of the Waltz? 1 will translate it in these to sign.

## The waltz is a double life.

The most reckless women are less dangerous than the most platonic waltzes.
The waltz can give love to those who
one, as love gives wit to those who lack it.
Love is often nothing more than the exchang two quadrilles and the contact of two waltzes

A woman has learning enough when she can tell the diff
time waltz.
After waltzing, some women go through
Wonen pardon to the waltz what they would never permit to the dance.
Marshal Camrobert was talking gallantly to "Marshal, I am a fortified place." I am not afraid of you." "Take care, Madame. You
are a strong place, but the sentinels of the heart are always drowsy

It is said that black-eyed ladies are most apt be passionate and jealous. Blue-eyed, soulful,
truthful, affectionate, and confiding philosophical, literary, resolute cold-heated Hazel-eyed, quick-tempered and fickle. Green eyed, jealous, squinting-eyed, cross, short-sight-
ed, injudicious.

## hoUsEhold thoughts

Dress.-Comparatively few possess an innate perceptiou of the beautiful, but all nay dress in
taste by the observance of certain laws of nature. Thus, sky-blue is becoming to fair persons, because it contrasts agreeably with the orange in their complexionl light green is also, particu-
larly to fair complexions, utterly devoid of colour, because it adds the rose tint altogether wanting. Red and yellow are becoming to dark, fresli coloured complexions, the yellow by contrast, pink are more limitited in hoet, lark green, and require to be brought into juxtaposition with the complexion before a decision can be arrived at,
as there may be a tone in the complexion that as
will neither har a monise nor contrast favourably. Then, again, there are gradations in these-some trast with the skin, would, with a line of white or black intervening, have a most beroming fiect.
Herones of Fool.s.... Young women have a over on trust to is grand and noble to take a obedience, and they hug themselves with the weet delusion that they are heroines, whien they are only fools. The girl triumphs, of course, ver father and mother. For a few short weeks, life is a dream of soft sentiment and new gowns.
Then the truth begins to dawn. She has sold Then the truth begins to dawn. She has sold
herself for a passing fancy. She shudders ut the herself for a passing fancy. She shudders at the
footsteps for which she once listened with rapootsteps for which she once listened with rap-
ture. She hides herself in terror from the face upon which she thought she could gaze for ever. given to , with the courage which seems to be smiling face to the world, and no no a proud and ept her husland when she rests at last fro her sorrows, that the brave heart was broken in the first month after marriage.
The Memory of the Dead,-It is an ex quisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that
when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the fully and irresistibly. It would almost seenn as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse wit the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient
angels hover about us, watching for the spell angels hover about us, watching for the spell
which is so seldom uttered and so soon forgoten.
Winter Winds.-There is something wild and weird in the sound of the loud winds that Whistle round our dwellings in the night time at
the present season. They are mournful, and they
bear on their swift wings the memories of other bear on their swift wings the memories of other
lays. They remind us of faces that have vanish ell for ever from our view, and of firesides wher the ashes are cold now. They appeal to us for window for we know that they come past the children without fuel, and 1 por and oryhan
with Let us listen to the mournful winter winds, and while they make us sad, be taught by them to what lies in our power to make other heart more cheerful
Golden Sherece--"A pain forgotten is pain cured," is a proverb we have never heard,
but we think it would be a good one. We know more than one person who cherishes ailments and of them makes a never-failing topic of conversation, which is never agreeable, and ceases to be interesting to others after a time. If the
purpose of such conversation is to obtain purpose of such conversation is to obtain sym-
pathy, it certainly fails of its object. When one Is really suffering. a regard for the feelings of
friend talk about it canse one to be very careful not to tressing than to wituess pain which more dispower to alleviate, and to be continually remind$\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{d}}$ of sorrows which cannot be assuaged?
Housekeeping.-No lady can afford, for her own sake, to be otherwise than gentle, thought-
ful, and courteous in the administration of household matters. If she reserves her best manners for the drawing-room, where so small a portion or the average housekeeper's time is spent, it is
likely that they will not always be easily put on The habitual deportment leaves marks upon the countenance and the manner which no sudden effort can produce. And in housekeeping there are at best so many unexpected occurrences, not always agreeable, that nothing but a hab.t of self-control and serenity can tide us over them
creditably. According to John Newton, it somelimes requires more grace to bear the breaking of a china plate than the death of an only son ; and
there is a good deal of truth under the seeming there is a
The Gossif.--Beware of the gossip, no matter how plausible his or her manner. The artistic,
accomplished gossip is great in accomplished gossip is great in asserting his own
innocence of intention. He repudiates altogether
 category of the slanderers-those conversational assassins against whom we make special suppli-
cation ; and, when he is brought to book on the
col charge of spreading abroad false reports and bearing his part in shying stones at his neighbours houses, answers denurely-"I did not mean to do any harm ; I ouly told so and no moan to Mrs. This and That, and she had no business to repeat it." This ouly telling so and so is just the whole
burden of the mischief. The thing not keep for ourselves we have no right to
expect others will keep for expect others will keep for us, and we only play
monkey tricks with monkey tricks with our conscience when we pre-
tend to believe that everyone tend to believe that everyone else is more trust-
worthy than ourselves.

##  <br> antasereint haw whan










##  <br> 

## サMALE MAMLET

To abalymin the mind of Hamp

Wh: Norn him in varion cimombtange, ath
 -pro. in Hathe - tira apmana







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## tomother we it trat 12

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## Hoth tat ble

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 mif licx seaman woll honght ous that was an Whblity which are he woble of pulided neat-
 and Marothis. The whole of this werne intweot
 the lenanty of the se whe wat harrel through the

 of the nuther. Without whang to be thomght Shanshat the blay were netery apobel be the

 Weret th have the sumat of nur thoughe amb the theod of our mitionsm intertupted hy havig


 "pisiniws the sonhert.
 tive. Miss Smann Hamber we dunot, at lhe miteot, wish to he thought exulnrant in paise,
an shakure from the Hambet on the stage


 imagintion hat anticipated and whe when win










 dhat ther wree mot feront humberm more



 him bather hambt, wherin the hatter latho tom of the crathe of Fhemome his hoan hill

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 ntto the waridx
Ney







 hy fhend ly Now hamate waw hathaty mo
 $2 x^{4+2}+2$
 wits Hisocisel": to wontirm and puhtish this





If we miv take cop the tha ambere. An's.
during of the "
 gind lye move consint wit will ". the expectates and sose of the foir stote, the phase of fashion. if the wads were priken or , wherdmather airs, uacomermed and thaghthes nammer, the harsh withom any tragite mphasis. A meen in an mathe, "The Now llamet and his Critids. says: "We ane clathy that Hambers man of the thes way to comberfor insmity is to le lifyent

sweasms and tell mupleasant truths," and the wh subh sure hes as these between Polonius and Ghelia "with surh intrusity of manner that hry prosent little or any contriat to the spereh if his samer moments.
hin that solitary
hn that solitary ont pouring of his sonl where the Prinere sevarely phbraids himself with his
 uf sorrow:

Miss smanam was very effective, cspecially in th
in the liry drelanation of the following lines

##  <br> 

InI also in the sirne between Hambet, Kosenrante sud Guidenstern, after the play seene hy the cown, are employed as spies upon Hamrit. whe propives it and trats theme with dehovel comtempt, athongh in such a manner, howerer, is to wheral, as much as possible, the mal state of his mind. Weased with their imnortumity, the transient gatety of his humour is
succeden by rullections on his condition. His Heger and rewoment are inflamed and indirbint that the unworthy engines of a vile usurper

A maturen of the enpire and the role
honld tee thought capable of ensnaring him, he onfanms them by showing them he had diseore med hair intentions, and overwhelms them with

her dinglasure consepuent on the wret hed her diphasire consequent on the wretehed ac
ing of thon deshombe courtiops, and vented a: that fowning, self-sufficient courtier, grown
arey inalulation and
 wedon womber. at the exdamation-." These
tedions ohl fools!" and that "there was nothing hat he would more ghally fart with, excelt hi The peffy ame guit of clamdus the king All the cirwomathers phay serene, utupestioned the inguitation of Hamlet. Pet, though vehe mouly inconem, the gentie and affectionat


## 

## it will bewatath but mit unaturn

The hlowt seme that immediately follows was
irtamb, in a whole, the best of the play. It ufitated the audiente. The time, "the very with hige hour of night." and the state of Ham lot's mind, when h. "conh dink hot blood amd
do surh hitur business as the day would quak
 deavoring to reviam apornt. is exceedingly memesing. All the sembents and emotions at
anmand and expressive of character. In th
 mind that, b the athers of seffedereit, has put abe prover in her the sugush and horror of mind aphled ant confombed by the conscions
nos olis deparity and its cager solitinde to
 thitus so secure her tranquility; and, guiled by

 inher conduct, here anmor bear that Gos: h are dear to him should he depraved. al it in whent he Miss soman's rembering of
 wh w in his mother a sense of honour and merit,
whomt saberine or discuise, on her own bevinur, and to rentore her io her former tame The vortast in the line herinnine
mid ribing with

## 

Misu Smanm rendered with a very striking o ane whath in a momakable negree heighter the latiof, was aminably shown

## WEET CDDER

Somen ondy in a late primdical, "traveller who has based the wines of Ftituce and the coftere of ing buatity the prase of chere declaring it is and outht ti be the national Amprican drink, os
it is the formotr berems. in Surnandy, where it $\mathfrak{i}$ couml wan the tables of the great landed pro. priotors, who chotsh their aphe ompharts as the far as todedime ton, that all gomime Americans. in serwt, petfer cither to any other drink, and huard a kem-sighted somial philosopher assent the nther day that the rapid physibal deteriomdated foom the time when thep gave up ciler


Sassachuscte former in Endicoti's time ate his our mealy a bay, measured six feet two in hi at four wor and ten. Nowaday, he has cal down his apte orchards, starves at home and sells the last gleaning of wheat to educate his son th Cambridge, finds his relghous speralations in
 work longer, gress down to death to prove the
truth of these spenlations at the untimely age of fitty five.
Thi: Anurican goes to furope and repairs with ont inlay to stuly the trapquility, the garden like fulluess of an Finglish lambeape ; or he hises
 rrusted with crusted with vines, the gleanity white villan,
the chruiless depths of eolor which a which he has beut usiwd to call the sky. It is eertain that he newor sum a photur oofair, pet, after all, it is but at picture- He has no part in it; his guide hook is in his hamd, his equier at his clbow, his tronks nat at the hotel ; here are a thousand other landsemps, staturs, whreher,
waiting for him to see. It winy be al riuht for waiting for him to see. It ming be all right for
the Spanari or Fremehma talk with cthesion of olive groves or wiuculad hills: hut what are they to Coblis of Jemosvania or White of Oregon, exepi a picture lolonging to sometholy tret. But from lemasyluata burgob thete some Amerian's chilhome formy bhe of onr readers has such a one in his mind's ere now dae grass brown after the early frot ; thr white
dandelion seed thoatins drows: sunshine, and the ofd crooked trees we fhinl with hood-red Baldwins and gohlen $\mathrm{p}^{\text {ing ins }}$ friendy and human of ail tres to him: bac and crothbed trunks, his own seath high ap in their rothed runks, his own chidern hare fatened the orthard mult the hone the wher piras stands and as be tastes the monow goldan ime it sems as if he were a loy agatio, harnimg with atriatism on hadmodene Dat, hating the Pritish and reaty to take oath that no skios atr
 All wewh on the ohd homestest.
 be s. 1 it into market on acount of the decp shows mannerahle homes where, on this winter night, ron may find the gray-haind grambise, father mother, and chidrets mathesed around the fir With hands samed he hard work, and Eace line by honest, slarwal thought. Some of the noith the talk runs on poltics-on the putsuns jwar s not brillinut pition talk tat it is iutelionent
 Hphes, and there are cabes and a great jueg foo multed ciher. It was sach homely, hantat home life at wis that gave Lineoln to the contry ranklin.
se pmarks of the Xaw lork Tritum can phy to Comala, whos iqples ane unrivalledan Where the cider press used
nent to every farm house

## HCMOROく:

## What cant the cared mast be sohl fresh "

## Tum man who was hemmed in by a crowd hat

 A Fith ritic montly oligeted to a wotk of
## 

 A Thasathaste edianial motice of a wo-
 1s Sonth tarolina, a coloured pramer puts


## Araten wal Laman Bhanchat were strolling


 Whate at the hreak fact-t the a little ginl made

 A gubs story is told a propsot a recent Ham








QUEBEC. TOBOGANNING ON THE GLACIS OF THE CITADEL.

## FIELD AND FLOOD

Accorpins: to the Report of Consul Robert
son on the trade of son on the trade of Kanagawa, "powder tea" is esteemed a great luxury by the Japanese,
This tea, of two kinds, known as "kiocha"
and ""usucha" " and usucha," is made from very old shrubs
selected from the best grounds or plantations. Great care is shown in the mode of storage of this particular kind of tea. The leaves are placed in tin or white metal jars, which again
are inclosed in wooden boxes, and wacked with certain quantity of common leaf. This preserve the scent and flavour for a long time. When
about to be used for drinking, a sufficient quantity is taken out of the metal jur jur, placed in a small hand tea-mill, nund slowly ground into a very tine powder. This powder is then removed with a feather and placed in an air-tight jar. Boiling point about one quarter of an ounce of powder is point about one quarter of an ounce of powder is
pint into a teacup, med boiling water poured on
it to suit taste. The whole is theu rapidly stired with a bamboo stick, especially made for the purpose, until a good froth is produced, when the
tea is ready for drinking. Much ceremony is tea is ready for drinking. Much ceremony is
olserved in the drinking of this particular tea. An alligator story comes from Matara. One evening while a Moorman was performing
athlutions at the Nilganga, near the mosque he was seized and carried away by an allli-
gator. The following day the body was found, yator. The following lay the body was found,
and the alligator senin, at Tiladua canal ; the ap--
pearance of the body pearance of the body proved that death must alligator, which had got hold of the poor priest ly yhe shoulder and torn off his arme. The prorsse was removel, the alligator making ofr for the
present. He turned up again, however, two hours later, when he was despatehed by Messrs. Cruse, Burton, and Jumeaux. The brute measured, 111t feet. On being dissected there were
found in his maw the missing arm of the priest found in his maw the missing arm of the priest,
a large quantity of buffalo hoofs, some stones, a a large quantity of buffalo hoofs, some sto
brokenl bottle, and several tortoise-shells.
The new hydraulic rowing weight at the
Havard gymasium still contiues to work to Havard grinmasium still contimues to work to
the satiffaction of the rowing men. There have leeu several aceidents to the machine which have arisen either from flaws in the iron or from
putting the strain in the wrong place. The putting the strain in the wrong place. The
machine is receiving a thorough and inpartial
thin trial, and the University Boat Club are so well
satisfied with it that another a port oar--has been ordered by the trasurer.
Tue direetors of the Brighton Aquarium, findgot up a quiet little fish dinner in order to eat up the superfluous congers. This dinner brought mee little secret to light. The soup was particu-
latly gooll, so good that latly good, so good that one or two gentlemen
who were not in the secret of the kitchen insisted who were not in the secret of the kitchen insisted
that the cooks had made a mistake, and instead that the cooks had made a mistake, and instead
of serving up conger eel soup had served turtle soup. A wager was laid, and the cook sent lor
from the kitchen. The point was explained to him. the kitchen., The point was explained to
him. no. nas the answer. "This is not turtle., It is conger. But this is not the We use it generally to eke out turtle $\begin{gathered}\text { Voup pots. } \\ \text { Ver }\end{gathered}$ people know the difference, and if the conger eel is used as it ought to be, no one could distinguish
conger from turtle !", There you are ! That secret has been well kept, but it is blurted out
at last.
The old Greendale oak-tree is, perhaps, one of the oldest trees in Britain, and the only
thing known concerning its history is that it was all aged tree at the time of the Conquest. At the preseht time it girths neari'y 50 feet in circum.
ference above the carriage road cut through its ference above the carriage road cut through its
immense bole, or about 11 feet from the ground On one side of its giant trunk the timber and bark have long since been dead, and this side has to be suyprorted by means of strong pieces of neath the strongest branches and placed under the tree is still alive, the main branches being
60 feet in height, and, in favourable seasing acorns are still produced on them. These acorns, are not so large as on younger oaks, but grow
quite as well, and the young trees raised from them are quite as healthy as any in the young plantations here. The plantations in which the
trees have been ruised from this patriarchal oak are all marked with iron plates, and the date of are all marked with iron plates, and the date of
the year in which they were planted is stamped
ou them. ou them.
A. M. Trllere, a potter, of Paris, has, the French papers state, discovered a method of
having potatoes all the year round having potatoes all the year round, no matter
how hard the frost or how long the winter. His
potatoes are potatoes are planted in the open ground, and his sithout any extraneous agents management, multiply indefinitely, and in wints. His potatoes sap is not engaged in nourishing the stem and
leaves, it pertorms an underground work similar to that which takes place with truffles, and by which the tuber increases both in size and
Havour. Havour
Colonel Stuart Wortley, in his interesting "After the battle of Inkerman animals, says siong After the battle of Inkerman a fine Russian dig remaine with his master's body, and I took
he toleated me, but at intervals of ten days or so he would go off down a valley in
front of our camp into for a day or two. Clearly he went to search for his lost and loved master, and failing to find hinn
returned to his friend. This dog never recovered the loss of his master, and even when living in EAgland would go restlessly off in search of

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONA

hon. geo. a. walkem, prenier of britinh
The Honourable George Anthony Walkem, Premier and Attoruey General of British Colum bia, is the eldest son of Charles Walkem, Esy.
late Chief Draughtsman on the Royal Engine Staff in Canada, and at present attached to the Militia Department at Ottawa. He was born in that part of the town of Newry, which lies in
the County Armagh, Ireland in the yen the county Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1834.
In early youth he attended the Gramuar Sehool In early youth he attended the Crammar School
in Preston, Lanceashire. On the arrival of his presents, in cancashire. On the arrival of
the Highta in 1844, he was sent to the High School in Quebee, of which Dr. Wilkie
was headmaster. In 1846 Mr. Walkem senion removed from Quebec to Montreal in which latter city the subject of our sketeh completed his education, having attended Belden's the High, School and McGill College. chosen law as his profession Mr. Walkem completed his studies in the office of Sir John Rose Bart., (then of Rose and Monk.) He was ad
mitted to the Bar of Lower Camada in 1858 mitted to the Bar of Lower Camada in 1858 .
Having subseguently removed to Toronto, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1859 Mr. Walkem went to British Columbia in Febru-
ary, 1862 and became ary, 1862, and became a member of the Legis-
lative Council of that Province some years before the Union with Canada. He was appointed one of the Executive Council, 12 wh January, 1872, and held the position of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works from that date until December in the same year. On the defeat of the
McCreight Ministry of which he was a member Mr . Amor De Cosmos became Premier, and Mr. Walkem Attorney General in the new Ministry. On the resignation of Mr. De Cosmos in 1874,
the dual representation bill having disyualified him from sitting in two Houses, Mr. Walkem became Premier, still holding the oftice of Attorney General. The British Columbia grievance is
still still fresh in the minds of the public and the re-
sult of Mr. Walkem's late mission to has reflected credit upon his tact and judgment He has succeeded in procuring a satisfactory setthement of a matter which threatened to rupture British Columbia. His reception in England was highly flattering and shortly before leaving Lentlemen tendered him a mageificent hanquet at Willis's rooms, a full report of which was published some time ago in the columns of the theronto Globe. Sir John Rose, Bart., occupied gentleman was made a Queen's Counsel in April
1873 . He is also a "Fellow of the Ger Society" and a Member of the Special Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science." The portrait is from a photograph
by W. J. Topley of Ottawa.

## major general e. selby syyth.

Major General Edward Selby Smyth entered ruptedly employed in the four quarters of the globe ever since. The following records of his loreign service are thken from the Colonial Office
for List and the Army List. The General in his was employed as Bed in India for some years and was employed as Brigade Major to the forces in
the Southern Conkan and Sawant Warree coun try in the campaign of 1844-5-was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades and at the operations before the Mountain Forts
of Monohur and their final assault. at the forcing of the Kirwatee Pass and subsequent accupation of the country below the Ghats.
Again, in South Africt in the Again, in South Africa in the Kaffir war of
1851.2 (medal) and mentioned in general orders or distinguished conduct after succeeding to the Fish River Bue a column of troops in action at the (Brevet of Major). Also with the expedition north of the Majort. Also with the expedition
great Orange River in $1852-3$ and afterwards as senior staff officer of Sir George Buller's division.
Appointed by General The Honourable Sir George Cathcart as Chief of the Staff of the Army 1854 till July 1860, a part of that time the Force amounted to nearly 12,000 troops-crusing the final subjugation of all the warlike frontier
tribes. During a portion of this period the General alsoacted as Secretary to the Government of the Eastern Provinces.
He was subsequently employed as Inspector from 1861 till 1867 . And in the latter year, was selected by General Lord Strathnaim to perforu the duties of Adjutant General of the Army in Ireland during the Fenian disturbances, When seven flying columns were in operation.
He is also Commissioned as Special Justice the Peace for the County and City of Dublin. In April 1870 he proceeded to Mauritius in command of the troops and as senior member of
Council. He administered the Gown the Island upon two admistered the Government of months, and in that capacity detained H. M. S. Cossack, 16 guns, to ensure the Neutrality Laws during the Franco-Prussian war, until after the hattle of Sedan.
Staff at the his being ennployed as Chief of the Staff at the Cape during the eventful periods of
the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny the the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny, the
General was unfortunately deprived of the privilege of partaking in those campaigns.
the command of the Militia in sed last year for the fommand of the Militia in Canada, and as the first General Officer enployed in that capa-
city he arrived in this country last Octoher and
assumed the duties.

He married in 1848 , the fourth daughter of Pamela, daughter of the late Lord Eilward Fitzgerald, uncle of His Grace The Duke of Leinster. The Army bears date 6th Mion as Major (ieneral in

The view of the bush where maple sugar is
manufactured in Canada is fumiliar to most of tries, but it has beent too much neglected of late. This year, the yield of the maples will be ve
large. Euly on the the Grand Trumk Railway oftices and car repair shops at Point St. Charles. Montreal, were totally
destroyed lyy fire. The fire originatel destroyed by fire. The fire originated in some
unexplained manner, in the the unexplained mamer, in the store room, and al-
though the alarme though the alarm was promptly given, it was
half an hour beiore the firemen got to work, by half a hour beiore the firemen got to work, by
which time the property was nearly all in ashes. The tuime the property was mearly all in ashes. The main building of brick, was t00x100 teet, eet. It apprears that the wood, was 300x100 leet. it appears that the Company had no
vault in thir offices, and that in consequence,
nearly all their nearly all their valuable plans, charts, books, were burued. The total loss caunot he less
than $\$ 100,000$. 120 clerks were enite the otfices, and 300 mechanics in the shops.
The property was insured. The property was insured. The view given by
our artist was taken from the bridge leading to our artist was taken from the bridge leading to
the offices, and presents a striking idea of the extent of the fire and all the surroundings.
ofres and
the copyrieht al

Our front page Cartoon illustrates the ideas which we lately expressed editorally on the new
Copyright Act. The bill has since been amend-
ed, copyright Act. The bill has since been amend-
ed, in the sense of some of our sugyestions, and we can only hope that it will our serate sucessfully Meantime, what the Canadian printer and pubcompetition.

## tobmanning at qubbeg

Among Canadian Winter sports, few have more fascination for the young, that tobogaming.
Our picture, this week Our picture, this week, represents a scene on the
glacis of the Quebec Citadel, than which a more glorious " slide" could not be found. Toboganning has only one draw back. It is the walking patient pertinacity of children will sub. The phis, but older folk object to the exercise as
to rather too much of a compensation for the sport
itself. itself.
the 'hief Jesticeship.
Our views on the best Candidate for the Chief expressed. We have no idea, who will beady appoented, but any of the naines on the list in the
hands of the Governor General will approbation. Messrs. Mackenzie nd meet with who stand near the table, appear to be in a
quandary. Lord Dufferin wants to know whit quandary. Lord Dufferiu wants to know what
name he will select.

## the carlint war.

We present two more illustrations of the war in Span, which, owing to the late check of the
Alfonsists, is likely to be protracted for some Alfonsists, is likely to be protracted for some list Army crossing a river in the Province of suipuzcoa, the other, a band of Alfonsist pri-
soners at Estella.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK



 It is estinated fluat Mitclesills maionity frer Tipperary will he ehbout 1.totkl.
The Convent
 Bismurck cunplains that the Pope is abusing his liber
 ness frum the obligstions of the law.
Bricham Young has been sentenced to a fine of $\$ 2$,


 The ron ention enteredi inton between whess.


General the first acts of Valmaseda, the new Captain
(iver
 Ceneral Sherman saws Rold haunting expecitious, in the
Black Hill Territory will be prevented, in orider that the
 matched to briug out the party now in the Hills.
Manch 13.-The former editor of the Prussian news.
naper Germania has been sentenced to two vearn 'imprionment, and has fled the seonentry.
The $Y$ rench 1 Asembly have
Moody \& Slankee, the Yukke revivaists, at present
in London, are suid th huve nddre sed




## LITERARY.

MIss Braddon acts in amateur theatricals with TexNysor persistently refuses all propositions does not tempt him.
Miss E. H. Hudson, the author of $T h, L i f$ :
 A vew periodical will shortly be started in
 he Eurupean and Oriental tongues.
The last volume of Mr. Kinglake's History of

The fifth centenary of Boccaccio is to be celebrated this year. The initiative has been taken by a little tita-
lian vilige, which claims the honour of his lirirth. Propu-

Messhs. Harpers, of New York, who have

 THE Antiphonarium, presented to Lodi Cathe-



## VARIETIES.

The Emperor of Germany's journey to Italy is The submarine tumnel between England and
 which it duly sets forth the advantanes on the theheme.
and then declares that the English must inaun urate it DR WilkEs, in his recent work on physiology,
remarks that " ${ }^{\text {it }}$ is estimated that the bones of


The largest telegraph pole in America is said
to be the oue inst erected in New York to support the to be the oue inst erected in New York to support the
wires centerink in the new Weesteru Linion "Telegraph

 â this pole
Garibalidi has entrusted to Messis. Wilkin-

 be prepared with all expedition to
be coummenced us early as pussitle.

## A RTISTIC.


alhout to be ereeten in Sevres in or oreter to endow French
architecture with that powerful wid in tecoration Tue sale of the late Earl Dallhonsie's collection of ehina, varrings in
hus realised over $£ 4$, Loo.
Tus castiny in bronze of the fine work of art
 Ladr Abracrombie has painted, at the desire
 of Thute.
The luccurfor of the Paris Hotel de Ville has



## BY MOONLIGET.

 And fade byond the windy height
No nore the joyous thrill and stir
Of green tum


 For Nature's tender, wooing voice,




[For the Canadian Illustrated News.]

## getting a living.

## By Ned P. Mah.

"One half the world," says the proverb,
never knows how the other half lives.
And, " never knows how the other half lives." And,
verily, so truly is necessity the mother of invention, that to catalogue the known methods of lrocuring the wherewithal to keep body and soul together, would fill a volume of no slight dimensions and yet leave uncatalogued a legion of ex-
istences whose ways are past finding out. There is no such thing as positive idleness, and from the lowest reprobate that lives unsheltered and dies unshrived, to the monarch on his throne, nore burdensome, none are in moments of utter weariness and desperation, more constrained in
bitterness of soul to cry how long!' than the wealthy, feted, envied, for-tune-petted man of pleasure. To deeply drink of wine, to pay prosperous court to women, to
walk iniles around a billiard board, though paid walk iniles around a billiard board, though paid
at the rate of a thousand pound a mile, to win fortunes at cards, to drive choice teams, to ride neck or nothing races, to travel through far coun-
tries, to do beantiful scenery and fair cities, to tires, to do beautiful scenery and fair cities, to
tread the fast revolving steps of the endless, restless, mercilessly exacting social treadmill, is there no wear and tear in this, do these things never pall, are they not as a mighty airpump, leaving behind only a terrible exhaustive and utter vacuum? Why, the very little urchin outcast who picks pockets and lives on what he can purloin from market stalls, or select with the basest caricature of daintiness from the refuse of gutters, who knows no qualms of conscience, ex-
cept when he, through an excessof caution which he deems cowardice, has missed a ohance to appropriate a ' wipe' or 'ticker,' whose sole idea of rewards and punishments is limited to the
kicks, and cuffs, and oaths that greet him when he returns empty handed, the savoury supper
and good words that flatter his success, whose laradise is the den he knows as home, to whon the 'beak' is the prince of darkness and a 'stone jug' his hell.-this tiny atom of human sense is
happier than he. The very beggar has fewer cares, the object that excites the compassion of the benevolent by hideous sores made horrible
by the precious, agency of copper coins, the upwards from the elbow and bound by painful ligaturuses, into the sleeve of a tattered scarlet coat nind pins the cuff across his manly breast; the hyppocrite who bows his hale young form into the
nisiserable semblance of decrepit old age, the artist of the pave who portrays in colored chalks, the perils of the seas, the orange and the blosted specimen of some extinct finny tribe, their proximity probably suggested by an intimate knowledge of the purlieus of Billingggate, the improbable landscape with the impossible moon, or the melancholy looking organ grinder with the thkey upon his shoulder, are less miserable.
Theren his shoulder, are ess miserable.
There methods of getting a living which require no capital to start with, no outlay whatever, such as thieving and begging, and the turniut, of Catherine wheels by ragged urchins for omnibusses. Among these we may name the exploits of the Parisian juggler to whow the pages
of the Times have given a worldwide notoriety, of the Times have given a worldwide notoriety,
who performed his tricks with-balls of snow who perforined his tricks with balls of snow
during this very winter of 74 , and stopped from during this very winter of '74, and stopped from
time to time, with the excuse 'his ivory was nelting" to fashion them anew, and reaped a Other modes suggest themselves to very small capitalists, where a slender outlay is sine qua capitalists, where a slender outlay is sine qua
non. Of hese, the man who, arned with a bas. ket of large potatoes, perambulated the public efforts to strike the heavens with these novel missiles, is un example. When a sufficient a adience had assembled, he no longer recaptured
the falling vegetable in his hand, but adroitly causing his bare brow to intervene hetween the apple of the earth and its native soil allowed the
incrt mass to smash itself upon his cranium, thert mass to smash itself upon his cranium, thereby gaiuing the applause and coppers of the
wondering crowd, at the expense, doubtless, of A very slight hardening of an already sufficiently performing pigeons, happy families, und the pertorming pigeons, happy families, and the
street acrobats. From these last our thoughts turn uaturally to the lowest hangers on of theatres,
the sups, the seeneshifters, the fairies, the tiny
pattering prattling four year olds, who, begauppattering, prattling four year olds, who, begauz-
ed and bespangled, and suspended from the gas ed and bespangled, and suspended from the gas
illumined flies, at hours when thev should lie in illumined ties, at hours when they should lie in
their little beds in the sweet inuoceut sleep of their little beds in the sweet inuocent sleep of
childhool, give the finishing touch to the grand chirdioou, give the finishing touch to the grand
transformation scenes of Xmas pantominiues. Let us not despise these insiginificant component
atoms of the great spectacle, or the shilling night men, or unscen shifters of the wagic seenes. From out their rank somietimes arise the great tragedinn or the powerful actress, who captivates the hearts of cities, and stirs the souls of thousands upon thousands. Perhaps it is better when
they do so rise. Better than that, a refined wothey do so rise. Better than that, a refined wo-
man, conscious of the talent that is in her, is man, conscious of the talent that is in her, is
contrained by duit necessity, to undergo the contrained ly dut necessity, to undergo the
shame of making herself a show to the vulgar who shame of makng herself a show to the vulgar who
gloat their brutal eyes upon her charms, oblivious of the higher tendencies of her art, unappreciative
of the moral of the passions she of the moral of the passions she portrays. To
such the sense of degradation must be so terrible as at times to overpower the pleasure she receives at the applause and homage of the educated and discriminating among her audience, und
the sense of daty which must be her chief stay the sense of daty which must be her chief stay when her earnings are happily the support of a
ruined father, a superannuated mother, or a ruined father, a
crippled brother.
The music hall presents another and perlaps a still wider field for getting a living. Here,
third rate vocalists conceal their faults beneath third rate vocalists conceal their faults beneath
a consummate jauntiness and broad facetiousiness of manner. '.Pure cheek often wins the day.
Here, the lowest of low conedians give horribly Here, thastly ssmiles. Here, the acrobat displays
their ghast sine the greate, his agility, his incredible strength the great secret being not in the immensity, but
the judicious economy of that strength. Here daring spirits execute apparent impossijilities at
an altititude to contempate which alone renders an altitude to contemplate which alone renders the audience dizzy. And what they do is only rendered possible by a carefully cultivated ignor-
ance of danger, a marble imperturtabillty which ance of danger, a marble imperturtabillty which
never suffers a moment's lack of confidence never suffers a moment's lack of confidence.
Think, for it is an awful thought, that a suspicion Think, for it is an awful thought, that a suspicion
of a doubt, $a$ second's hesitation, the ruffing but for an atom of time of that stony stoicism, to such means death ! Here, too, that. horrible creature, the contortionist, finds his legitimate
field of labor. The human eel, who with the glare of naireotics in his hollow eye, writhes alterrate, with restless motion on the stage, the pale, ruptured, seemingly suffering epitome of
unrest, to observe whom gives oue an uncomfort able creepy feeling, who writhes and bends, and gathers, and forces himself by main strength into postures hideously grotesque, and then unwinding himsolf and rising once more erect, bows his aknowledgements with that wearied, pale, ghast pale, sad looking children, who do their comic poses with such a terrible seriousness of manner, and wave their little hands with such a weird matter-of-fact smile. Now and then, though, we have seen a little rosy cheeked fellow who seemthe delighted audience; but too often these tiny beings are not to the manner born, and do not take to their profession from choice. And then
those women, with costumes which, as Talleythose women, with costumes which, as Talley-
rand used to say, begin too late and leave off too soon, who are nothing but pink fleshings, with
the exception of about a foot of gauze and spangles, who are apparently striving to reintroduce the attire invented hy mother Eve, in the Fall,
which must, by the bye, have been distressingly cool tor that season of the year, and whose ait pearance here, is but an advertisement of a still more debasing trade. And there is Zephira, the trapezist, who despite the slender waist encircled
by the gilded zone, the well developed bust, and by the gilded zone, the well developed bust, and
the delicate feet and hands, is to the initiated few the delicate feet and hands, is to the initiated few
who know him only an effeminate and rather weakminded young man, whose strongest proclivities are for gin and tripe, with an undeniable The most that can be said for his profession is The most that can be said for his profession is brain or talents are unfitted to obtain it by other means. If it be well that wealth should be attained by them at all is another question.
A number of unique modes of gaining a livelihood may be observed among the frequenters of found the liviug skeleletons, the fat women, the giant and dwarf, the magician with the "three
little thimbles and one little pea,", the circus little thimbles and one little pea," the circus troupe, and the mysterious gypsies, who by for-
tune telling and other intelligible pursuits contune telling and other intelligible pursuits con-
trive apparently, to judge by their sleek appeartrive apparently, to judge by their sleek appear-
ance, to live, and to live well upon nothing a ance, to live, and to ilve well upon nothing a
year. We remember, in our childhood, to have been duped by one who peregrinated the country in a little green caravan, dragged by an aged Ro-
sinante which should, in nercy, have long since sinante which should, in mercy, have long since
have been converted into cat's meat, whose inge have been converted into cats meat, whose inge-
nious contrivance for the capture of coin of the realm deserves mention, as well for its unparrealn deadacity as for its extreme simplicity. He
alleled aud
was wo was wont to set up a hittle enat, wouderful monstrosity, a horse with his head where his tail should be. On entering, the opren mouthed
bumpkin was greeted by the sight of the Rosibumpkin was greeted by the sight of the
nante aforesaid with his tail in a manger : The showman stood at the door, and whispered with insinuating tone to his departing guests, " 1
done what I promised. Now give Ia chancee, and doantee tell yer frieuds till the day arter termorer." On the principle of set a gull to catch a gull, the expose seemed to have no effect in thinning the crowds that flocked to behold the veiled mystery. ${ }^{\text {Ascending a }}$ litle in the scalle, we find a fresh
groap of more or less unrecoguized modes of life upon the turf, speculating in the funds, proms ing bubble cornpanies, trading on the terrors or sibly, should this afford him temporary relief to in hronic impecuniosity, repeating the proces certainly ou the gheund of neale advisedly, not certainly ou the ground of morality, but because
to carry such schenes to a successful issue requires at least sone brains and address. And here we may allude to numerous variations of he Tich notable instance. Yet, there have lveen cases where the impostor has been received and counenancel, not alone by the mother, but by the very wife oi the person_工epresented, and passed ang periods of fortunate prosperity, undetracted. age tatikeep the wolf from the door, and yet clude of the I Bssity for houest, honorable work is that with a very slenider income and a very slende, wardrobe of the most fashionable habiliments obtains invitations, or dispensing with invit ations, coolly thrusts hingelf into the houses of his friends and acquaintances, living beneath the wop, and faring sumptuously every day with his legs beneath the mahogany of others, whose hos-
itality he repays by an acquired vervatility pitality he repays by an acquired versatility of
disposition and an agreeable volatility of de meanour, and the tact which renders him by turns all things to all men. Such an existence nust, at the best, be unsatisfactory and hollow, generating into a despicable parasite edapidy deall the better qualities of humanity, the noble independence and the healthful energy of manFinally, we come a living lie.
Finally, we come to the many
paths of honest, honorable labor. whether of hand or brain. And among these, should we be alled upon to specify that which we believe to present the nearest approach to perfect happiness,
we should be inclined to point to the career of the skilled mechanic, in receipt of good wages, with the conventional vine clad picturesque cot agge, the omiling, honest housewife, the
healthy, rosy cheeked younguters with his lot, rich for his position in life, sur rounded by every simple comfort, without a care without an unsatisfied aspiration, why should he not be happy? Shall we leave the reader with this smiling picture before him, and allow his philanthropic heart to reveal in this vision of
perfect bliss? Alas! there is a serpent in every verrect bliss ? Alas ! there is a serpent in every
Eden. Does nothing ever occur to ruffle the se. enity of our jovial skilled mechanic. Has he no wages, hink you, who envy him his skill, his never squall, is his plump radiant wife never ailing or ill,-tempered? Does his chimney never moke, his cottage never need repair? And after all, would not such perfect serenity, as we have for a moment imagined, be a little, just a
little monotonous ? Ah, mon ami, let us be content to take things as we find them, and comfort ourselves with the reflection that the per-
fection of happiness would, in this world, be as ection of happiness would,
insipid as it is impossible.

UNCLE BILLY'S obJECTIONS TO CIVIL RIGHTs.
I "interviewed" Uncle Billy, a good old olored friend of mine, the other day, on the question of civil rights.
Got too much already mor, said Uncle Billy "How is that Uncle fur dis niggal.
thing to be equal before the law
, ly, "dar's jist whar the misery comes in. We're Befo' de waw, ef niggah stole chicken an' pit. ye, jerked him up, guv him thirty-niue lashes, n' let him go. But jist let a cullud pusson tr it now! Yer hauls him fore court, and sens him to de penitentiary, jist like he wus one of yer
poor white trash. Dat's what 'tis to be ekal 'fore de law !"
I suggested to Uncle Billy that this might be " Mared by heing a little more honest.
Marse Boss," interrupted Billy, "، we can't run agin natur.' It's nat'ral fur niggah to steal pig and chicken, fryin' size. Yer knows it is, an' 'taint no use tryin' to stop us. Now we uns
are willen' to let you uns alone, and you all jist let us alone on this pint., We're powerful weak Just here Mint, Marse Boss.
He to hint to Oncle Billy that thal spirit tempted me to hint to on to thir that the colored people this change in their status.
"Well, den, Marse Boss," said he, "all Ise got to say is, de law's got to be changed. Mus' hab a law man."
Strange as it may seem, some of our best citizens echo Uncle Billy's sentiment. They are in clined to view the negro's minor transgressions in a lenient light, and I know that some of our
Democratic judges impose lighter penalties upon Democratic judges impose lighter prenalties upon
colored men for small offenses than they would colored men for small offenses than they would
do in cases where the guilty parties were white. do in cases where the guilty parties were white.
Before Uncle Billy left I asked him how he would like to sit down at the table with whte would inke to sit d
"Great Goddlemighty!" exclaimed the good old man. "I allow youse tryin' to make fun o" $\begin{array}{ll}\text { old man. } \\ \text { dis chile. } & \text { Wh, } y \text {, you knows yourself dat no cul- }\end{array}$ lud pusson ebber lets a white man see 'em eat af
dey can holp it!"
oUR CIIESS COLUMN.
Vi Solutions to Problems sent in by Corvespanitents
will be duly acknowledged.

## To corkesponidents.

H. I. P., Toronto-Commanication received. shath Student imediately.
Soutré, conetrea.-Solution of Problem No. 9. Mat
Rosenerantz.-Solution not correct. After White's Bril
$\qquad$

for Young Players 7 and 8 .
Why do not our correspondents send their solutions on
Poutal cards? They are very handy tor reference.
In the Chess column of last week, the Solution of Pro
poblem No. 11.


In this position, Black having to play, moved the Rook

| SOLUTIONS. <br> Solution of-Problem No. .9. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Whita. | Bla |
| 1. R to K 8 tn (ch) | Q to $\mathrm{Qsq}^{\text {g }}$ |
| 2. R takes Q (ch) | -R takes R |
| 3. Kt to Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 7h (ch) | K to Kt mit |
| Kt to $Q$ R 1 6th (double | K to $\mathrm{K} \mathrm{sq}^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{R}$ takes |
| Kt to B 7 th (ch) Mat | $\cdots$ |

(a) If the $Q u e e n$ is not interpose ', mate mar be given
five moves.

| Solution of Problem for Young Playerx, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Whire No. |  |
| to Q Kt 7 th (ch) | K to Q |
| K to ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 6th | KPone. |
| K B P taken $\mathbf{P}^{\prime}$ (elh) |  |



## GAME 15th.

A lively skirmish between two prominent playerx of the

(a) Fine move. A bold dash, but as sound as Imoli.
(b) What if $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{t}}$ takes $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ?

Purposely and artfully leaving $K P$ to be taken. (iAME 16th.
Between the late Mr. Staunton a giving his Queen's Knight.

| Black.-Mr. Stamiton. | Whire-Amatenr. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. P to $\mathrm{K}^{\text {4th }}$ | P to K 4th |
| 2. KB to Q B 4th | K B to $\mathbf{Q}$ B 4th |
| 3. P to $\mathrm{Q}^{4 \mathrm{th}}$ | B takes Q P |
| 4. P to K B 4th | $B$ takes Kt |
| 5. R takes B | Q to KR 5th (ch) |
| 6. Pto K Kt 3rd | Q takes K $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{P}^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | K Kt to ${ }^{\text {P }}$ 3rd |
| 9. B takas K B P (ch) | ${ }_{\text {K }}$ Ktakes $\mathbf{H}$ |
| 10. Q to Q 5th (eli) | K to K sq |
| 11. Q takea Kt | Q Kt to B 3rd |
| 12. Cantios | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 13. Q to K Kt 4th | Kt takes K P |
| 14. Q tak in K Kip |  |




SPAIN. -A CARLAT COLIM WN THE MARCH IN GCHPCZCOA


## THELAWAND THE LADY: A Novel.

By WILKIE COLLINS

author of "the woman in white," " the moonstone," " the new magdalex," etc.

## (From Author's MS. and Advance Sheets)



## Part il.-Paradise regained.

 CHAPTER XLV.the dustheap disturbed.
Our man had successfully traced the lodge-
keeper's daughter and her husband to a smail keeper's daughter and her husband to a smail
town in one of the Western States. Mr. Playmore's letter of introduction at once secured him a cordial reception for the married palr ject of nis voyage across the Atlantic.
His first questions led to no very encouraging resulte. The woman was confused and sur-
prised, and was apparently quite unable to ex prised, and was apparently quite unable to ex
ert her memory to any useful purpose ert her memory to any useful purpose. For-
tunately, her husband proved to be a very intelligent man. He took the agent privately aside you don't. Tell me exactly what it is you and to know, and leave it to me to discover how
much she remembers, and how much she for much
The agent waited for evente was reaully accepted The agent waited for events, a uay and a night.
Early the next morning, the husband sald to him. "Talk to my wife now, and you whll tind
 Don't laugh at her when she speaks of trifles.
She is half ashamed to speak of triffes, even to me. Thinks men are above such matters, you
know. Listen quitetly, and let her talk- and know. Listen quitity, and let,"
you will get at it all nit that way."

## at it" as follows :-

The woman :- remembered, perfectly well, being sent to clean the bedronms and put them
uluy, after the gentlefolks had all left Gleninch. tuy, after the gentieroiks had all left Gleninch.
Her mother had a bad hip at the time, and conld not go with her and help her. She did What had bappened in it. On her way to her
work, she passed two of the cottagers' child work, she passed two of the cottagers' children
tn the neighbourhood, at play in the park. tn the netghbourbood, at play in the park. Mr.
Macallan was always kind to his poor tenants, and never objected to the young ones round about having a run on the grass. The two
children idy followed her to the house. She took them inside, along with her; not llking the place, as already mentioned, and feeling that
they would be company in the solitary rooms. She began her work in the Guests' Corridorleaving the room in the other Corriac.
the death had happened, to the last.
There wes not litter enough, when swert the floors and cleaned the grates, to even
haif fill the housemuid's bucket which she carhaif fill the housemaid's bucket which she car-
ried with her. The children followed her about; ried with her. The children followed her about;
and, all things considered, were "very good company," in the lonely place
ber which had been occupied by Miserram. Dexter) was in a mich worse stal than the other two, and wanted a great deal of lidylng.
She did not much notice the chlldren here She did not much notioe the ohld $\begin{aligned} & \text { onen here, } \\ & \text { being occupied with her work. The litter was }\end{aligned}$ swept up from the carpet, and the olnders and ashes were taken out of the grate, and the tion was recalled to the children by hearing one of them cry.
she looked about the room withont at first discovering them.
$A$
Ar fresh outburst of crying led her in the right direction, and showed ber the chlluren under a
table in a corver of the room. The youngest of tabbe in a corver of the room. The youngest or
the two had got into a waste-paper basket. The eldest had found un old botile of gum tith a brush tixed in the cork, and was gravely paint--
ing the face of the smaller child with what iltue ing the face of the smailer child with what litule
remained of the contents of the botule. Some natural struggles, on the part or the litilie crea.
ture, had ended in the overthrow of the basket, and the usual outburst of crylng had followed as a matter of course
In this state of things the remedy was soon
applied. The woman took the botite away from the eldest child, and gave it a "box on the ear." The younger one she set on Its legs again
and she put the wo "In the corner" to keep them quiet. This done, she swept up such fragments of the torn paper in the basket as had the basket, along with the gum-bottle; fetched
the bucket, and emptled the basket tito the bucket, and emptled the basket into it;
and then proceeded to the fourth and last roota and then proceeded to the fourth and last rootn
In the corriddor, where she finished her work for that eay.
Leaving the house, with the chlldren after and emptled it in a hollow place among eap, rubbish, about halfway up the monnd. Then
Bet took the che she took the children
end of it, for the day.
end of it, for the day.
Such was the Such was the result of the appeal made to
the woman's memory of domestic events at the woma
Gleninch.
The conolusion at whith Mr. Playmore ar that, the chances were now decldedly in in wavor of the recovery of the letter. Thrown in, nearIy midway between the contents of the housemaid's bucket, the torn morsels would be pro-
tected above as well as below, when they ere emptied on the dust heap.
Succeeding weeks and months would add to
that protection, by adding to the accumite
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { refuse. In the neglected condition of the } \\ & \text { grounds, the dust heap had not been disturbed }\end{aligned}\right.$ grounds, the dust heap had not been disturbed In seareh of manure. There it had stood, un-
touched, from the time when the family left
Gien Gouched, rom the rime when the to the present day. And there, hitd
Glen deep somewhere in the mound, the fragments of the letter must be!
Such were the lawyer's concluslons. He had
written immediately to com raunluate them to written im mediately to com raunicate them to
Benjamin. And, thereupon, what had Benjamin Wrinam
Bena
dona
After
After having tried his powers of reconstruc-
tion on his own correspondence, the prospect or experimenting on the mysterious letter itself had proved to be a temptation too powerful fo the old man to resist. "I almost fancy, $m y$ he wrote. "You see $I$ have the misfortune to be an idle man. I have time to spare and money to spare. And the end of it is, that I am here at Gleninch, engaged on my own sole
responsibility (with good Mr. Play more's permission), In searching the dust-heap!" feld of acin's description of his arst view of the acteristic lines of apology.
I passed over the deccription,' without cere-
mony. My remembrance of the scene was too vivid to require any prompting of that sort. aw again, in the dim evening light, the un gighly monnd which had so strangely attracted words in which Mr. Playmore had explained to me the custom of the dust-heap in Scotch coun-
try houses. What had Benjamin and Mr. Playmore done? What had Benjamin and Mr Playmore found 9 For me, the true interest of
the narrative was there-and to that portion of the narrative was there-
ti I eagerly turned next.
They had proceeded methodically, of course pence, and the other on the object in view. In Benjamin, the lawyer had found what he had not met with in me-a sympathetic mind, alive
to the value of "an absiract of the expenses," haman virtues, the virtue of remuner
At so much a week, they had engaged men to dig into the mound and to sift the ashes. At ter the open dust-heap from wind and weather At so much a week, they had engaged the ser-
vices of a young man (personglly known to under a prose was employed in a laboratory distinguished himself by his skilful manipulation of paper in a recent case of forgery on a
well-known London firm. Armed with these preparations, they had begun the work; Benjamin and the young chemist living at. Gleninch, ceeuings.
Three days of labour with the spade and the sieve produced no results of the slightest inm-
portance. However, the matter was in the portance. However, the matter was in the
hands of two quietly-determined men. They decllued to be discouraged. They went on. On the fou
were found.
Upon examination, they proved to be the fragments of a tradesman's prospectus. Nothing persevered. At the end of the day's work, more pleces of paper were turned up. These proved Playmore (arriving at Grieninch, as usuas, every evening on the conclusion of his labours in the law) was consulted as to the handwriting.
After careful examination, he declared that the multilated portions of sentences submitted to him had been written, beyond ull doubt, by
Eustace Macallan's first wife! Eustace Macallan's first wife
Tais discovery roused the
searchers to fever height.
Spades and sleves were from that moment ask might be, hands alone were used in the arther examination of the monad. The first and foremost necessity was to place the mersels
of paper (ln flat cardboard boxes prepared for the purpose), in their order as they wrepare found. Night came; the labourers were dismissed; lamplight. The morsels of paper were now turned up by dozens, instead of by ones and
twos. For awhile the search prospered in this Way; and then the morsels appeared no more hand-digging yleld more yet? The next light layers of rubblsh were carefully removed-and the grand discovery of the day followed. There apside down) was the gum-bottle, which the
lodge-keeper's daughter had spokeu of! And more precious sill, there, under it, were more in a little lump, by the last drippings from the gum-bottle dropping upon them as they lay on the dustheap!
The scene now shifted to the intertor of the
house. When the searchers next resembled they met at the great table in the library a Gleninch.
Benjamin's experience with 'the "Puzzles" boyhood proved to be of some use to his companlone. The fragments accidentally stuck toeach other, and would certainly (in any case) be the easiest frag
to start from.
The delicate business of separating these order in which they had adhered to each other
was assigned to the practised angers of the
chemist. But the diffecuities of his tast did not end here. Thy writing was, as usual in
letters, traced on both sides of the pape and letters, traced on both sides of the paper, and it could only be preserved for the purpose of re-
construction by spliting each morsel into two -so as artificially to make a blank slde, on which could be spread the fine cement used for
reuniting the fragments in their original form. reuniting the fragments in their original form.
To Mr. Play more and Benjamin, the prospect of successfully putting the letter together, under these disadvantages, seemed to be almost hope-
less. Their skilled colleague soon satisiled them less. Their skilled coll
that they were wrong
that they were wrong.
He drew their
He drew their attention to the thickness of quality-on which the writing was traced. It was of more than twice the substance of the last paper on which he had operated, when he was engaged in the forgery case; and it was,
on that account, comparatively easy for him, an that account, comparatively easy for him, alded by the mectanical appilances which he
had brought from London, to split the morsels of the torn paper, within, a given space of time which might permit them to begin the reconatruction of the letter that night.
With these explanations, he quietly devoled
himaself to his work. While Benjamin and the lawyer were still poring over the scattered morsels of the letter which had been first disthe chemist had divided the greater part of the fragments specially confided to him into two halves each; and bad corr ctly put together
some five or six sentences of the letter, on the mooth sheet of cardboard prepared for that purpose.
They
ey looked
ng, so far.
It was correctly done : the sense was perfect The first result gained by examinstion wes remarsable enough to reward them for all their exertlons. The language used plainly identifed
the person to whom the late Mrs. Eustace had the person to whom
addressed her letter.
That persou was-my husband.
And the letter thus addressed-if the plainost circumstantial evidence onuld be trustedDexter had suppressed until the Trial wes imus and had been destroyed by tearing it up
made, at the time when Benjamin had been
He had been on the point of posting his latter, when Mr. Playmore had sugyested that be should keep it by him for a few days longer, on
the chance of having inore still to tell me.
"We are indebted to her for these results,"
"We are indebted to her for these results," the lawser had said. "B But for her resolution,
and her influence over Miserrimus Dexter, we hould never have disoovered what the dustseen so muiding from as-we shor merini of the truth. She has the first claim to the fulle-t fuformation. The letter it."
The letter had been accordingly kept back for three days. That interval belng at an end, which indescribably alarmed me.
"The chemist is advancing rapidly with his part of the work," Benjainin wrote; " and I portion of the torn priting which makes sense What I have accom plished has led to startling onclustons Tnlegs Mr Playmore and I ing entirely wrong, and God grant we may be so there is a serious necessity for you keeping the reconstruction of the letter strictly secret from everybody about you. The disolosures suggest-
ed by. what has come to light are so hoartending and so dreadful, that I cannot bring solutely obliged to do so. Please forgive me ror disturbing you with this news. We are bound, sooner or later, to consult with you in the mater; and we think it right to prepare your mind or what may be wo come.

## To this was added more's handwriting

more's handwriting
:" Pray observe st
thy the caation which Mri inind, as a warning from me. If we sucoed in reconstructing the entire letter, the last person living who ought, in my opinion, to be allowed
to see it, is-your husband.

## Chapter xlvi.

the crisis deferred.
"Take care, Valeria !" said Mra, Macallan. or your you no questions; I only caution you I bave noticed-Eustace has seen a change in So my mare
the day, when we happened to to me, later in done my best to conceal all traces of the effeot produced on me by the strange and terrible news from Gleninch. But who could read
what I had read, who could feel what I now elt, and still maintain an undistarbed serenity hypocrite Ilving, I doubt, even been the vilest could have kept my secret, while my mind face full of Benjamin's letter
Having spoten her word of caution, Mrs Macallan made no further advance to me. I
dare say she was right. Still, it seemed hard to be left, without a word of advice or ot sympathy, to deeide for myself what it was my duty

To show him Benjamin's narrative, in his state of health, and in the face of the warning
addressed to me, was simply out of the quention. At the same time, it was equally impossible, after I had already betrayed myself, to keep him entirely in the dark. I thought oover it
anxiously in the night. When the morning anxiously in the night. When the moring
arme, I decided to appeal to my husband's con fidence in me.
went straight to the point in these terms : you noticed a change in me, when I came back from my drive. Is she right?
"Quite right, Valeria," he
ing in lower tones than usual, and not looking
"We have no concealments from each oth now," I answered. "I ought to tell you, and waiting at the I found a letter from England some agitation and alarm. Will you leave it to me to choose my own time for speaking
more plainly? And will you believe, love, that more plainly? And will you believe, love, that
I am really doing my duty towards you, as a 1 am really doing my duty toward,
good wife, in making this request?"
I paused. He made no answer: I could see Had I ventured too far 9 Had I over-estimated the strength of my influence? My heart bea fast, my volce faltored-but I summoned courage enough to take his hand, and to make a
last appeal to him. "Eustace!" I sald, "don't you know me yet well enough to trust me?" saw a last vanishing trace of doubt in his eyes as they looked into mine.
"Yon promise, sooner or later, to tell me the "I promise" he said
"I promise with all my heart!"
His brightening eyes told me that he really with a kiss. heardon me kealed our compact trifies-I am still writing (if you will kindly re By that day's post I answered
By that day's post I answered Benjamin's
letter, tellinr him what I had done, and entreat ing him, if he and Mr. Playmore approved of my conduct, to keep me informed of approved of discoveries which they might make at Glevinch. After an interval-an endless interval, as it
seemed to me-of ten days more, I received a second letter from my old friend; with anothe posteript added by Mr. Play more.
with the purting together stily and successfully jamin wrote. "The one new disc ,very" Ben We have made is of serious importance to your
husband. We have reconstructed certain sentences, declaring, in the plainest words, that the arsenic which Eustace procured was purchased
at the request of his wife, and was in her posat the request of his Wife, and was in her pos-
session at Gleninch. This, remember, is in the handwriting of the wife, and is signed by the I rm obliged to add the found out. Uuforcunately, your husband into our confidence, mentioned When I last wrote, still remains in force-in
greater force, I may say, than ever we make out of the letter, the more inclined we are (if on on otudior, the more inclined we throw it back into the dust-beap, in mercy to keep this open for a day or twr. If there is
ther more news to tell you by that time, yuu will
hear of it from Mr. Play more." Mr. Play
days later.

## "The 0

callan's letter wrote, "has proved accidentally to be the first part which we have succeeded in plecing toleft here and the exception of a fow gaps still paragraphs has been perfectily reconstructed I have neither the time nor the inclination to write to you on this sad subject in any detall. In a fortnight more, at the longest, we shall, hope, send you a copy of the letter, complete
from the first line to the last. Meanwhile, it is from the first line to the last. Meanwhile, it is
my duty to tell you that there is one bright side my duty to tell you that there is one bright side
to this otherwise deplorable and shooking document. Legally speaking, as well as morally this purpose And it may be lawfully used for science, and to the mercy due to the memory of the dead, to permit the public exposure of be tried again on What we call in, be canno charge-for certain technical call ine crimina I need not trouble you. But if the facts which were involved at the criminal trial can also be this case, they can), the entire matter may be mede the subject of a new legal inquiry; and cating your husband, jury, completely vindiKeep this information to yourself for the present. Preserve the position which you have so have read the restored letter. When you have done this, my own idea is that you will shrink, is to be kept in ignorance of what we have dis. covered is another question, the discussion of gether. Until dererred unlumes an only repeat my advice - Wait till the next news reaches sou from Gleninch.
I waited. What I suffered, What Eustace
thought of me, does not matter. Nothing mat ters now but the facte.

In less than a fortnight more, the task of restoring the letter was completed. Excepting certain instances, in which the morsels of the
torn paper had been irretrievably lost-and in which it had been necessary to conplete the sense, in harmony with the writer's intentionpromised copy of it was forwarded to me in Before sou, ton, read that dreadful letter, do me one favour. Let me briefly remind you o the circumstances under which Eustace Maca n married bis irst wif
with him, without swatentng are fell in lov ing affection on his side. Remember that he separated himself from her, and did all he could to avold her, when be found this out. Rememer that she presented herself at his renidence did hid bett save her reparng, hat he failed, through no fanult of his own; and that he ended, rashly ended in a moment of despair, by marrying her, to silence the scandal that musi therwise have blighted her life as a woman for the rest of her days. Bear all this in mind (it the sworn tesit mony or respectable winnesses) hlameanly he may have written about her in he secret pages of his Diary-that he wa proved to have done his best to conceal frum wire the aversion which the pror soul in gired in him ; and that he was, in the opinio of those who could best judge him, at least courteous and a considerate husband, if he could An more.
Ard now take the letter. It asks hut one of Curist's teaching:-"" Judge not, that ye be not judged.

Chapter xlvif.

the wife's confession
"Gleninch, October 19, 18-
My Husband:
I have something very painful to tell you about one of your oldest friends. you with any $e:$ nfidences of mine to come to allu.wed me to be as famillar with you you ha hives are with their hasbands, I should have spoken to ycu personaliy, instead of writing. As it is, I don't know liow you inight receeive
what I have to say to you, if I sald it by word or What I have to say to you, if I sald it by word of
mouth. So I write. "The man agninst whom I warn you is stll fraser or wickeder crealurer walks the. earth.
Don't throw my letter aside! I have waited Don't throw my letter aside : I have walted
u say this until I could find proof that might satisisy you. I have got the proof.
"You may remember tbat I ventured to exprens some disapproval, when you first told me
you had asked this man to visic us. if sou had allowed me time to explain myself, I might have been bold enough to give you a good reason for the aversion I felt towards your friend. But you would not wait. You hastily, and most unjustly, accused me of feelling prejudiced agalnst the miserable creature on account of bis de-
formity. No other feeling than compassion for deformed persons has ever entered my mind I have indeed almost a fellow-feeling for them; belng that next worst thing myself to a de-
formity-a plain woman. I I Dexter as your guest, because he bad asked me to be his wife in past days, and because I had my marriage, with a gullty and borrible love Was it not my duty, as a good wife, to object to his being your guest at Gleninch? And was it not your duty, as a good husband, to encourage me to say more
"Well! Mr. Dexter has been your guest for many weeks; and Mr. Dexter has aared
speak to me again of his love. He has ingalted me, and insuited you, by declaring that he adores me, and that you hate me. He has promised me a life of unalloyed happiness, in a foreign country with my lover. And he has prophested for me a lite of unendate misery at home with my huìband.
" Why did I not make my complaint to you, at once and for ever?
if " Are you sure you would have belleved me, had denied all intention of insulting me? heard you once say, when you were not aware that I was within hearing, that the vainest Women were always the ugly women. You
might bave accused me of vanity. Who knows ? "But I have no desire to shelter myself under this excuse. I am a jealous unhappy creature; always doubtful of your affection for me; always fearing that another woman has got my place in your heart. Miserrimus Dexter has practised on this weakness of mine. He has declared he can prove to me, if I will permit of loathing to you; that you shrinkfrom touching me; that you curse the hour when you were foolish enough to make me your wife. For two nights and days I struggled against the tempta tion to let him produce his proofs. It was a from feeling sure of the sincerity of your far thon for her; and it ended in the geturg the better of my resistance. I wickediy concealed the disgust which the wretch inspired in me; Wickediy gave him leave to explain himaelf; I
wickedly permitted this enemy of yours and o Wickedly permitted this enemy of yours and of mine to take me into his conidence. And because Miserrimus Dexter's proposal did, after all, echo a doubt of you that had long been "Fonsecretly at my heart.
Forgive me, Eustace ! This
and you. It shall be my last.
" I will not spare myself; I will write a full confession of wiat isald to him and of what he
sald to me. You may make me suffer for it,

When you know what I have done; but you will at least be warned in time; you will see your "I I said to his true light.
"I sald to him, "How can you prove to me '"He answered, 'I can me in secret?
handwriting ; yon can prove it, under his own "I said, 'His Diary has a lock; and drawer in which he keeps it has a lock. How can you get at the Dlary and the drawer ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "He answered, ' I have my own way of gettng at both of them, without the slightest risk of being discovered by your husband. All you
have to do is to give me the opportuity ing you privately. 1 will engage, in return, to
bring the open Dlary with me to your room, bring the open Diary with me to your room.' "I said, "How can
What do you mean"
"He pointed to the key, in the door of communication between. my study. ${ }^{\text {"He said, ! With my infirmity, I may not be }}$ able to profit by the first opportunity of visiting
you bere, unobserved: I must be able to choose my own time and my own be able of to
gett. ing to you secretly. Let me take this key; lesving the door locked. When the key is
missed, if you say it doesn't matter-if you missed, if you say it doesn't matter-if you
point out that the door is locked, and tell the servants not to trouble themselves about finding the key-thare will be no disturbatice in the means of communication with pous whith no one will suspect. Will you do this?

II have done it
"Yes! I have become the accom plice of this doubled-faced villain. I have degraded myself, to pry into your Diary. I know how base my eonduct is. I can make no axcuse. I can only repeat that 1 love you, and that 1 am sorely afraid you don't love me. And Miserrimus the most secret thoughts of your heart, in your own writing.
"He is to be with me, for this purpose, while you are out, some time in the course of the next two hours. I shall decline to be satisfied with only once looking at your Dlary; and it to me again, at the same time to-morrow Before then, you will receive these lines, by the hand of my nurse. Go out as usual, after read. ing them. But return privately, and unlock he table drawer in which yon keep your book. (T'O be continued.)

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