

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

Continuous pagination.

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

Wholesale News

Vol. XI.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

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



J. P. Brantwick

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

Tyro :—Remove these weights and give me the same chance as the American printer, and I will soon knock him into Pi.
But I can't make a living if you give him all the "fat," and tax me to death.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY issue the following periodicals, to all of which subscriptions are payable in advance:—THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, \$4.00 per annum; THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, \$2.00 per annum; L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, \$3.00 per annum.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to "The General Manager, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

All correspondence of the Papers, literary contributions, and sketches to be addressed to "The Editor, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

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

One or two good reliable carriers required—Apply to the MANAGER, BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

THE NEW STORY.

In this issue we give a further liberal instalment of WILKIE COLLINS' new story,

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

This story, considered the best yet written by Mr. Collins, was begun in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of Nov. 7, (Number 19).

Back numbers can be had on application.

We beg to call the attention of News Dealers throughout the country to the fact that we have secured the sole right for Canada of publishing "The Law and the Lady" in serial form.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED

for the advertising and subscription departments of this paper. Good percentage, large and exclusive territory, given to each canvasser, who will be expected, on the other hand, to furnish security. Also for the sale of Johnson's new MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

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 instructed 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 the creation 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 be to supply the most serious de-

fect in the militia organization:—officers and sergeants qualified to form a permanent regimental staff, "without which battalions are as machinery without propellers."

We learn from the report that there are about 60,000 Snider-Enfield rifles in the country. But the War Department should retain for the Dominion at least 60,000 more, to be bought year after year as funds may 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 present in Canada, an insufficient number of rounds of Snider ball cartridge per rifle 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.

The Active Militia enrolled is 48,000, being 1 1/5 per cent of the population, to which must be added the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade of 2,128 very efficient men. The Reserve Militia, divided into three classes, amounts to 655,000, making a total of 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 61, 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 should be kept complete to the full number provided by the Statutes, even if the sum voted only admits of a portion being annually called out for training; the remainder being assembled for muster, if only for one day in each year at battalion headquarters, taking by turn to come out for training consecutively.

The Reserve Militia is enrolled by officers duly appointed, only once in four years; but it would be desirable that the 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 enlistment for three years, and in the country generally there appears no want of men to volunteer for its ranks.

There are seven brigades of Garrison Artillery composed of forty-five batteries, and there are sixteen independent 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 finally 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 simplification of system that will thus be introduced 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, but 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 negated it by a very large majority. The Post Master General read a statement from the Post Master of New York, where this system has been introduced, to the effect that it had increased the circulation of papers and had been found satisfactory. It 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 subscribers 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 any subscriptions to newspapers or other publications not prepaid is unsound. Newspapers not from the office of publication will be forwarded with a half cent postage stamp attached.

The short of the principle of the whole of the new proposed system is so to simplify matters as to settle everything by a stamp affixed instead of keeping difficult and intricate postage 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 scribblers, during the past four years. *Vae Victis!* On the assumed principle that the vanquished are always wrong, the misfortunes of that noble country have been the theme of much ungenerous animadversion. 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 heroic perseverance to repair its disasters. And all the world must acknowledge that she has done so successfully. The payment of the war indemnity was an unparalleled 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, but from her sufferings 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 memorable in the annals of France. Its birth is due to a patriotic compromise. 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 parties. The Constitution provides for a strong Executive and a responsible Second Chamber, and the first Ministry, the members of which are enumerated elsewhere,

is selected from the most moderate men of the Left and Right Centre.

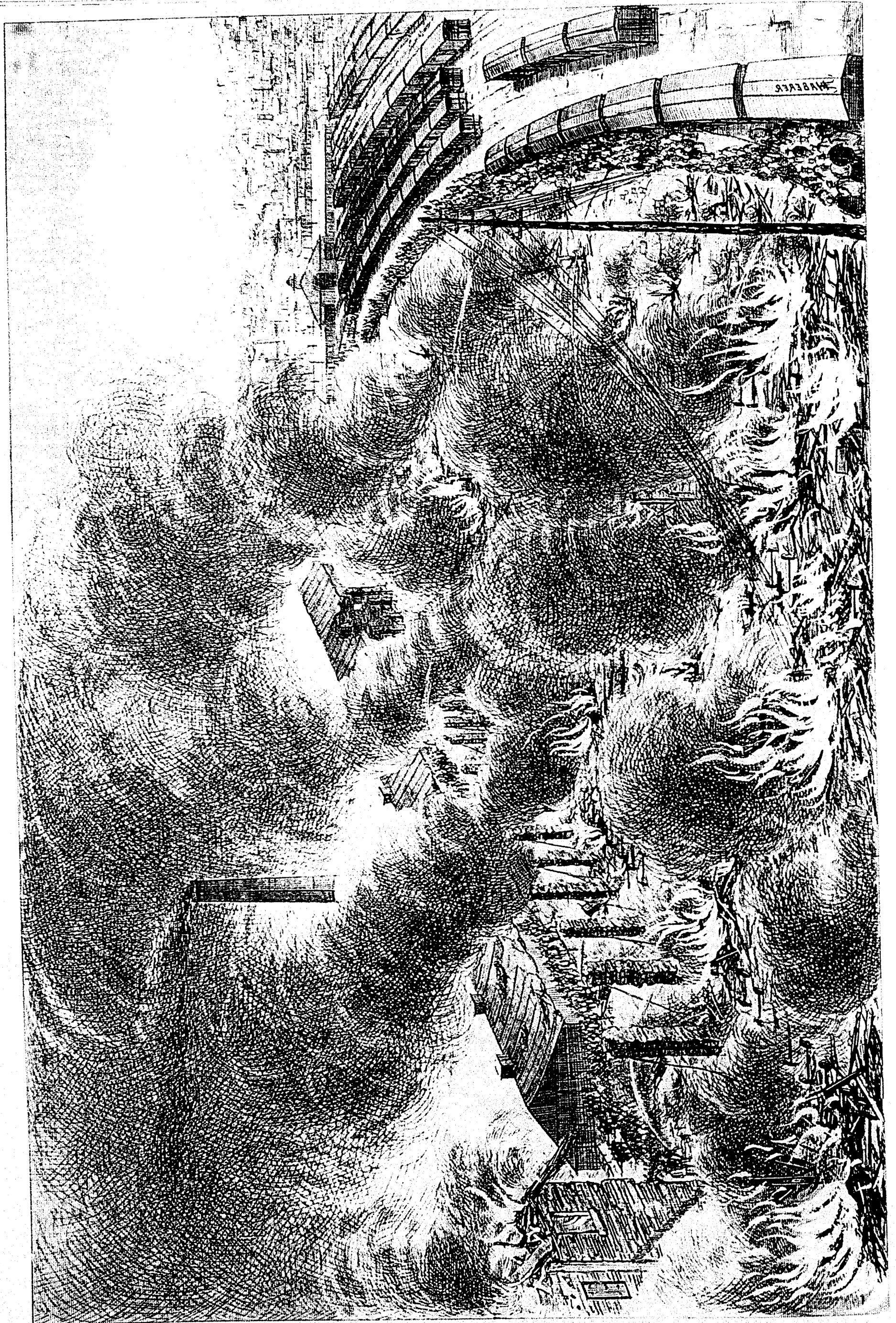
The constitution of the Senate has some interest for us, in view of the changes proposed in our own Upper House. At first it was proposed to have the Senators elected directly by the people, in precisely the same way as the members of the Chamber of Deputies. But this was abandoned as unpractical and virtually useless. It was then determined to give the election of Senators to the Councils General. The Councils General being 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 General. The people elect thereto their local magnates, their representative men, manufacturers, 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 Assembly in the event of the lawful Assembly being dissolved by force. Hence their selection as the chief Senatorial electoral college appears a wise measure. To strengthen them still more in this function, there have been added to them the deputies of the department, the members of the Councils of the arrondissements, and delegates elected by the Municipal Councils. The Senate will number three hundred members, two hundred and twenty-five of whom are to be elected in the manner just described. The remaining seventy-five are to be life members, chosen by an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly, without any restriction as to the persons 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 be 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 prudence, 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 programme of policy for the new Ministry, the leading features of which are as follows: The Assembly on meeting 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 Du Rhone.

A return recently presented to the House at Ottawa, shows the number of applicants for the pensions, who were members of the Militia of 1812. 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 States.



MONTREAL. GREAT FIDELITY AT THE GRAND HOTEL, QUEBEC, FROM ST. CHARLES.

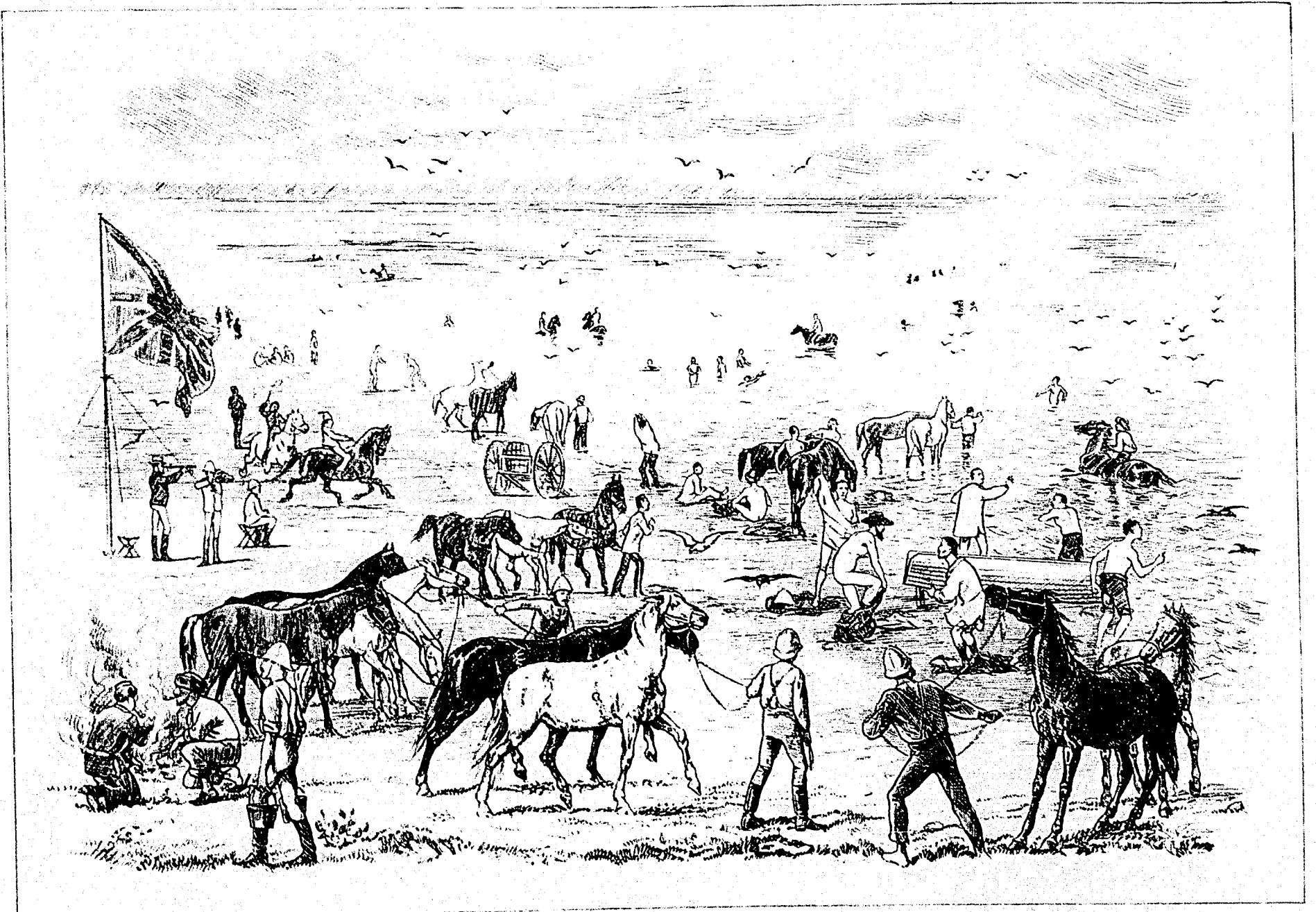
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 220 MAJOR GENERAL F. SELBY SMYTH
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.



No. 230 HON. GEO. A. WALKEM, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.



LAKE LA VIEILLE.
SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THE TOURNAMENT.

A knight, well armed, outdressed to the fray
One glorious morn, when June was rife with roses
Where his antagonist had chosen to stray.

A FEMALE HAMLET.

In analyzing the mind of Hamlet, it is necessary to accompany him in his different situations, and carefully observe the principles of action that govern him in various circumstances.

In the first soliloquy, after his recent interview with the Queen and her unlawful husband, in which he pours out the anguish of his perplexed mind, agitated and overwhelmed with afflictive images that will admit of no soothing, no exhilarating affection, and wishes for riddance from his afflictions by being delivered from a painful existence.

The audience were made to feel how severely Hamlet was affected, when he strives to obliterate the idea in the words

Let me not think on't—
and again where, in the stimulation and augmentation of his anguish, he utters these lines:

Ob, most wicked speed to post
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets!

Hamlet, in his retirement, expresses his agony without reserve, but restrains it when in public, and Miss Seaman well brought out that ease and affability which are the result of polished manners, good sense and humanity, by the natural and easy way Hamlet first encounters Horatio and Marcellus.

Let us not think on't—
and we will come back to "metal mote attractive."

Of Miss Seaman's Hamlet we do not, at the outset, wish to be thought exuberant in praise, because we confess that we did not receive half

the pleasure from the Hamlet on the stage as Shakspeare gives us in the closet; not so much from the failing of the actress, but from the difficulty there is for any actor to exhibit what the careful reader and student imagines. It is but natural that they should disappoint us by exhibiting something different from what our imagination had anticipated, and which consequently appears to us at the moment an unfaithful representation of the poet's idea.

After the conversation between Horatio, Marcellus and Hamlet, wherein the latter learns of his father's spirit in arms being seen on the platform of the Castle of Elsinore, his heart full of agony, prepared for the evidence of the guilt of the king and willing to receive it, he exclaims:

All is not well—
I doubt some foul play, would the night were come!

Miss Seaman brought out the "perturbed and perplexed" spirit of Hamlet. Again, when he has followed the ghost to a more remote part of the platform, and utters the words "Whither wilt thou lead me? Speak, I'll go no further," Miss Seaman interprets the question as though Hamlet was fearful, and presents her sword at the ghost, or in other words, stands on the defensive, and, we think, rightly so; and her voice betrayed not only fear, but the "mental suspension of force'd breath" showed the mental excitement in which he was plunged, not only by the following of the ghost, but by the apprehension of what it was going to divulge, that "foul play" which would account for the suddenness of his father's death and the mysterious circumstances attending it.

And you my snows grow unbecomingly old,
But fear me stiffly up.

well brought out the idea of Hamlet wishing to appear incoherent and inconsistent, and his desire to have it believed that his reason is somewhat disarranged; and which inconsistency he puts into practice when he, the now easy, to deceive his uncle-father and aunt-mother, rushes into Ophelia's chamber.

Swear, as before, so help you mercy!
How strange or odd see I I bear myself, &c.

The scene with Ophelia, which was very creditably played by Miss Ramage, was truthfully rendered, according to our idea of the poet's intent. We believe there was no change in Hamlet's attachment to Ophelia. His affection is permanent. Engaged in a dangerous enterprise, agitated by impetuous emotions, desirous of concealing them, and, for that reason, feigning his "wits diseased"; to confirm and publish this report, seemingly so hurtful to his reputation, he would act in direct opposition to his former conduct and inconsistently with the genuine sentiments and affections of his soul, which he so feelingly expresses in the churchyard scene.

Had I Ophelia; forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my sum.

If we may take exception to Miss Seaman's rendering of the "Get thee to a nunnery," &c., we should, by saying that, in our opinion, there is not anything in the dialogue to justify the tragic tone in which it was spoken; we should think it would be more consistent with "the expectancy and rose of the fair state, the glass of fashion," if the words were spoken or delivered in a light, airy, unconcerned and thoughtless manner; the words in themselves are sufficiently rude and harsh without any tragic emphasis.

Of Miss Seaman's Hamlet we do not, at the outset, wish to be thought exuberant in praise, because we confess that we did not receive half

sarcasms and tell unpleasant truths," and the writer condemns Mr. Irving because he delivers all such speeches as these between Polonius and Ophelia "with such intensity of manner that they present little or any contrast to the speech of his sorer moments."

Miss Seaman was very effective, especially in the in the fiery declamation of the following lines:

Had he the motive and the cue for passion
That I have! He would drown the stage with tears
And cleave the general ear with horrid speech.

And also in the scene between Hamlet, Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern, after the play scene, wherein these creatures of the King, instigated by the Queen, are employed as spies upon Hamlet, who perceives it and treats them with deserved contempt, although in such a manner, however, as to conceal, as much as possible, the real state of his mind.

Should he be thought capable of ensnaring him, he confounds them by showing them he had discovered their intentions, and overwhelms them with the supercilious dignity of his displeasure.

The perfolly and guilt of Claudius the King are, at the end of the play scene, unquestioned. All the circumstances are stamped indelibly on the imagination of Hamlet. Yet, though vehemently incensed, the gentle and affectionate principles of his nature preserve their influence—the unhappy Gertrude he will not be inhuman.

The closet scene that immediately follows was certainly, as a whole, the best of the play. It agitated the audience. The time, "the very witching hour of night," and the state of Hamlet's mind, when he "could drink hot blood and do such bitter business as the day would quake to look on."

Soft; now to my mother.
O heart, lose not thy nature; let not ever
The soul of Nero enter this firm bosom.

Miss Seaman rendered with a very striking effect. The transition from admiration to abhorrence, which, in a remarkable degree heightens the latter, was admirably shown.

Look here upon this picture, and on this,
and ending with

Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed
And batten on this moor?

Miss Seaman rendered with a very striking effect. The transition from admiration to abhorrence, which, in a remarkable degree heightens the latter, was admirably shown.

Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed
And batten on this moor?

Miss Seaman rendered with a very striking effect. The transition from admiration to abhorrence, which, in a remarkable degree heightens the latter, was admirably shown.

SWEET CIDER.

Somelody in a late periodical, a traveller who has tasted the wines of France and the coffee of Turkey in their own homes, comes back and sings heartily the praise of cider, declaring it is and ought to be the national American drink, as it is the favourite beverage in Normandy, where it is found on the tables of the great landed proprietors, who cherish their apple orchards as the monks of Cyprus their vineyards.

Massachusetts farmer in Endicott's time ate his four meals a day, measured six feet two in his stockings, read his Bible, and died, believing it, at four score and ten. Nowadays, he has cut down his apple orchards, starves at home and sells the last gleaming of wheat to educate his son at Cambridge, finds his religious speculations in Emerson, until his lean body, being too tired to work longer, goes down to death to prove the truth of these speculations at the untimely age of fifty-five.

The American goes to Europe and repairs without delay to study the tranquillity, the garden-like fullness of an English landscape; or he hires him to Southern France, or Italy, and stands enraptured gazing at the dark, low-lying hills crusted with vines, the gleaming white villas, the cloudless depths of color which are not that which he has been used to call the sky. It is certain that he never saw a picture so fair; yet, after all, it is but a picture. He has no part in it; his guide book is in his hand, his courier at his elbow, his trunks are at the hotel; there are a thousand other landscapes, statues, churches, waiting for him to see.

About this time of the year, too, when there is nothing to be done (for not even the butter can be sent into market on account of the deep snows) what a part this homely drink assumes. There are innumerable homes where, on this wintry night, you may find the gray-haired grandsire, father, mother, and children gathered around the fire, with hands seamed by hard work, and faces lined by honest, shrewd thought. Some of the neighbours drop in, having stamped through the snow; it is not brilliant critical talk, but it is intelligent, kindly, and, above all—clean. Presently one of the boys goes down cellar for the big basket of apples, and there are cakes and a great jug of hot mulled cider.

These remarks of the New York Tribune can apply to Canada, whose apples are unrivalled and where the cider press used to be an accompaniment to every farm house.

HUMOROUS.

"WHAT can't be cured must be sold fresh" is the watchword of Porkopolis.

THE man who was hummed in by a crowd has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

A FAIR critic recently objected to a work of art, because, by contrast, it spoiled her complexion.

A PUN arising out of the controversy between Monsignor Copel and Canon Liddon is now current in London—viz., "What is Ritualism?" Answer: "Popery with the lid on" (Liddon).

A TRANSATLANTIC editorial notice of a woman's grocery store reads as follows: Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo is as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper is as hot as her own tongue.

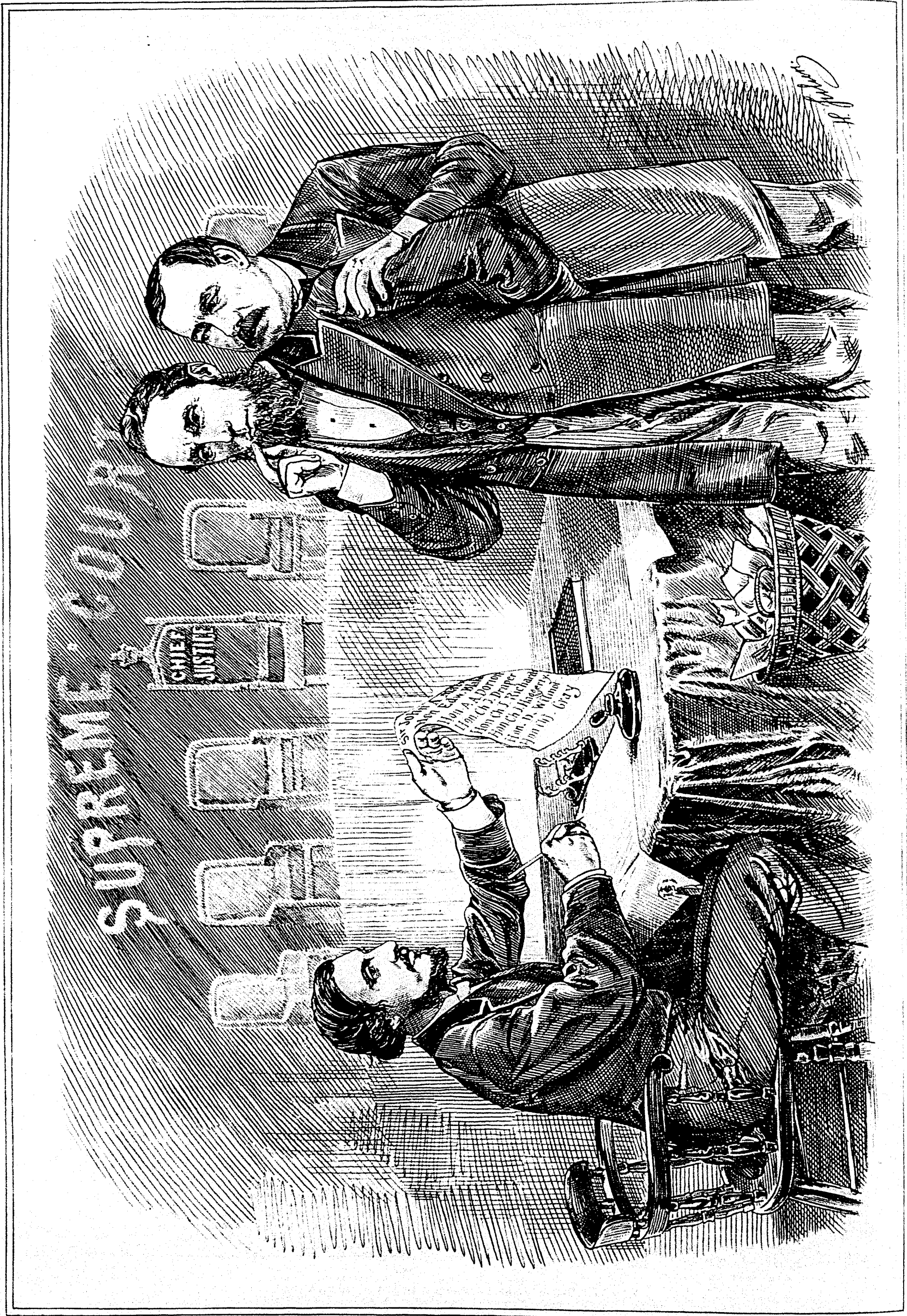
IN South Carolina, a coloured preacher puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections and crushes it. "Disgrace," he says, "obtain one hundred dollars for a vote is all wrong; ten dollars is as much as it's worth!"

JERROLD and Laman Blanchard were strolling together about London, discussing passionately a plan for joining Byron in Greece. Jerrold, telling the story many years after, said, "But a shower of rain came on, and washed all the Greece out of us."

WHILE at the breakfast-table a little girl made loud and repeated calls for buttered toast. After disposing of a liberal quantity, she was told that too much hot buttered toast would make her ill. Looking wisely at the dish for a moment, she thought she saw her way out of the difficulty, and exclaimed, "Well, give me amuzzer piece, and send for ze doctor."

A GOOD story is told à propos of a recent Hamlet, who proposed to play the part of the Dane in a red cloak, which intention was reported to a Shakspearean actor of the old school, who said, "Very well; I do not see anything shocking in that." "But it is right!" asked his interlocutor. "I dare say it is," said the actor; "red was the colour of mourning in the Royal House of Denmark." "But how do you get over this," persisted the other, quoting, "'Tis not alone my inkly cloak, good mother!" "Well," said the old Shakspearean, calmly, "I suppose that there is such a thing as red ink!"

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.—Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear son; I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only send you five. Your mother and I are well, except the young sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teaching; if not, you are on 'ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."





QUEBEC.—TOBOGANNING ON THE GLACIS OF THE CITADEL.

BY MOONLIGHT.

Oh, melancholy woods! that lift
Your crownless foreheads to the Night.

I weep, oh, crownless woods! but not
For your green glory passed away—

I mourn for the untimely blight
Of hopes that faded with the flowers.

[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."

There are methods of getting a living which
require no capital to start with, no outlay whatever,

the sups, the sceneshifters, the fairies, the tiny
pattering, prattling four year olds, who, begauzed

The music hall presents another and perhaps
a still wider field for getting a living. Here,

A number of unique modes of gaining a livelihood
may be observed among the frequenters of a country

group of more or less unrecognized modes of life
presents itself. Gambling, making "books"
upon the turf, speculating in the funds,

Finally, we come to the many well-known
paths of honest, honorable labor, whether of
hand or brain.

UNCLE BILLY'S OBJECTIONS TO
CIVIL RIGHTS.

I "interviewed" Uncle Billy, a good old
colored friend of mine, the other day, on the
question of civil rights.

I suggested to Uncle Billy that this might be
obviated by being a little more honest.

"Well, den, Marse Boss," said he, "all Ise
got to say is, de law's got to be changed."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

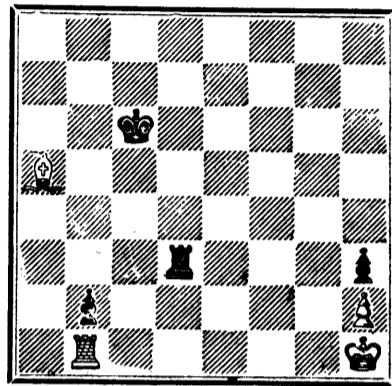
Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents
will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. P., Toronto.—Communication received. Shall
reply immediately.

PROBLEM No. 11.

From an old work on Chess.



In this position, Black having to play, moved the Rook
to Q R 6th. Can White draw the game?

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 9.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 8th (ch) Q to Q sq (a)

Solution of Problem for Young Players,
No. 8.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch) K to Q 3rd

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 9.

WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q 4th K at K 3rd
Q at Q Kt sq Q at K Kt 6th

White to play and mate in four moves.

GAME 15th.

A lively skirmish between two prominent players of the
Leipzig Chess Club.

(Queen's Gambit.)

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P takes P

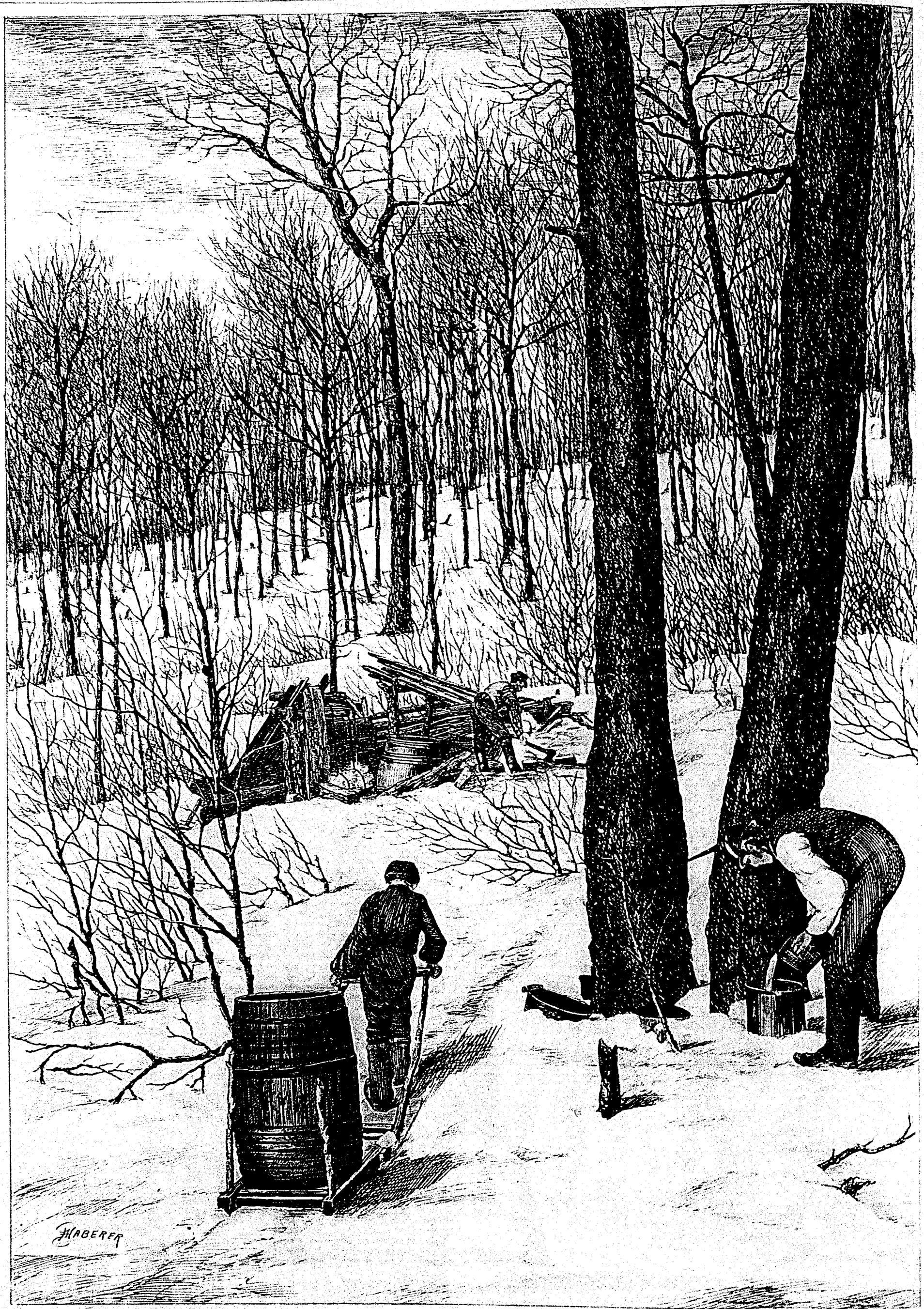
(a) Fine move. A bold dash, but as sound as bold.
(b) What if Q takes Kt?
(c) Purposely and artfully leaving K P to be taken.

GAME 16th.

Between the late Mr. Staunton and an Amateur; the
former giving his Queen's Knight.

(Remove Black's Q's Kt from the board.)

BLACK.—Mr. Staunton. WHITE.—Amateur.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th



MAKING MAPLE SUGAR IN CANADA.



SPAIN.—A CARLIST COLUMN ON THE MARCH IN GUIPUZCOA.



SPAIN.—ALFONSIST PRISONERS AT ESTELLA.

THE FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE

Stands side by side with the mower, the reaper, and the cotton gin, as tributary to the material progress of the world. 10-25-52-68

CANCER CURE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, BY DR. WOOD. Cure warranted without the use of the knife, and almost painless. 11-3-52-63

HUTCHISON & STEELE, ARCHITECTS, valuers of Real Estate, Buildings, &c., 225 St. James St. A. C. HUTCHISON. A. D. STEELE. 10-25-52-71



LAWLOR'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
365 Notre Dame Street,
11-7-52-06. MONTREAL.

JOSEPH LUCKWELL,
BUILDER & JOINER
85, ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-20-52-32

JUST received a large Stock of reversible CLOTHES & HORSES, light, strong and compact. Also on hand, Bunnel's WASHING MACHINE, Bailey's CLOTHES WRINGERS, Mrs. Pot's SAD IRONS, &c. MEILLEUR & CO., 11-4-52-87. 385 Craig, near Bleury Street.

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
783 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Gravel Roofs repaired at short Notice.
Prepared Roofing Felt, Hooping Composition, Gravel, Wood Varnish for Painting Shingles. 11-7-52-94.

COCHRAN'S WRITING INKS!

SOME OF THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

BLUE BLACK (will give one copy if required.)
VIOLET BLACK, copying and writing combined.
COMMERCIAL BLACK, a really good black ink.
BLACK COPYING INK (will give six copies.)
BRIGHT SCARLET, a very brilliant color.
All the bottles are full Imperial measure.
We would call the attention of Schools and Academies to the quality of the Black inks.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Successors to BONE, GRAHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1829.
375 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
11-7-52-92.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts. —

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To be Proprietors of

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.
10-14-19-e2w-8.

DR. HAYWARD'S NEW DISCOVERY,

(PATENTED 1872)

ENGLAND, FRANCE & BELGIUM.

The Treatment and Mode of Cure.

How to use it successfully,

With safety and certainty in all cases of decay of the nerve structures, loss of vital power, weakness, low spirits, despondency, languor, exhaustion, muscular debility, loss of strength, appetite, indigestion, and functional ailments from various excesses, &c., &c.

Without Medicine.

Full Printed Instructions, with Pamphlet and Diagrams for Invalids, post Free, 25 cents.

(FROM SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.)
DR. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 14 York Street, Portman Square, London, W.
For Qualifications, vide "Medical Register."
11-9-52-111.

LADIES' COLLEGE, COMPTON, P.Q.

A Superior School, exclusively for Young Ladies, beautifully situated in one of the healthiest localities in the Eastern Townships.

PATRON, The Lord Bishop of Quebec.

PRINCIPAL, Revd. J. Dinzey, assisted by a Lady Principal, and a staff of competent Teachers.

TERMS: Board, Washing, Fuel, Light, with Tuition in English (in all its branches), French, and Drawing, per annum, \$160. Music, with use of Piano, \$30.
Spring Term will commence April 7th.

For circulars, address Revd. J. Dinzey, Compton, P.Q.
From the Metropolitan:

The buildings of the above mentioned School, are excellent, and great pains have been taken to render the means of education effective. I wish that each Diocese had such an Institution.

From the Lord Bishop of Quebec:

I hope that those who have daughters to educate will, by a prompt support, secure for their children a sound and religious education, and for the country a permanence of the advantages which such an Institution offers.
11-9-6-109.



A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

A country parson, being in the City, cannot resist a visit to the theatre, although he is constantly inveighing from his own pulpit, against the wicked frivolity of such worldly pleasures. He is much discomfited by the boy in attendance, as he imagines his identity is discovered.
BOY:—This way up the middle aisle, Sir, please.

The source of many a writer's woe has been discovered."

PENS! PENS!! PENS!!!

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"The misery of a bad pen is now a voluntary infliction."
Another blessing to men! The Hindoo Pen.

1,200 Newspapers recommend them. See Graphic, 17 May, 1873.
Sold by every respectable Stationer. Post, 1s. 1d.

Patentees—**MACNIVEN & CAMERON,**
23 to 33, BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH. 11-12-4-121.

INDICESTION! INDICESTION!

SEE NAME ON LABEL. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SOLD as wine in bottles; Lozenges in bottles, globules in bottles; and as powder in 1 oz. bottles, and by all Chemists and Manufacturers. Full directions given.

T. MORSON AND SON, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, RUSSELL-SQUARE, LONDON.

11-3-17-81-e3w-04.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$6,000,000,

Having Over Two Thousand Stockholders.

AVAILABLE FUNDS TO MEET CLAIMS NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Insure all Classes of Risks against Fire at moderate rates, which will be paid immediately on the Loss being established

MARINE BRANCH.

This Company issue Policies on Inland Hulls and Inland Cargoes on terms as favorable as any First-Class Company. Open Policies issued on Special Terms. Losses adjusted equitably and Paid Promptly.

DIRECTORS:—J. F. SINCENNES, PRESIDENT.

ANDREW WILSON, M. C. MULLAREY, J. R. THIBAUDEAU, L. A. BOYER, M. P.,

W. F. KAY, HORACE AYLWIN, ANDREW ROBERTSON.

GENERAL MANAGER, ALFRED PERRY. SECRETARY, ARTHUR GAGNON.

MANAGER MARINE DEPARTMENT, CHAS. G. FORTIER.

BANKERS:—BANK OF MONTREAL. LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

10-20-52-22

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada,
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Ont.

FIRE AND MARINE, Endeavours to deserve confidence by a PROMPT AND JUST SETTLEMENT OF FAIR CLAIMS.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 160 ST. PETER STREET, COR. NOTRE-DAME

10-19-52-29.

T. S. EVANS, Secy.

J. V. MORGAN, 75 ST. JAMES STREET,
Agent for the SILICATED CARBON FILLER COMPANY, also the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, BATHURSEA, LONDON. 10-25-52-65



LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
The only Good Sauce.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the name Lea & Perrins have been forged L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,** and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

To be obtained of **J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,** and **URQUHART & CO.,** Montreal.

10-14-31-6.

JAMES MATTINSON,

(Late of the Firm of Charles Garth & Co.)

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER,
BRASS & IRON FINISHER,

Machinist and Manufacturer of Steam Pumps, &c.,
579 CORNER CRAIG, NEAR COTTE ST.,
MONTREAL.

All work personally superintended, and executed with despatch on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Duplicate pieces of the Baster Engine kept on hand.

10-19-26-27.

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER

Price 75c. Three Bottles for \$2.00.

Extract of a letter from Pictou, Nova Scotia:

"Some of my customers of undoubted respectability have spoken very highly of the CINGALESE."

Proprietor:

J. GARDNER, CHEMIST,

457 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

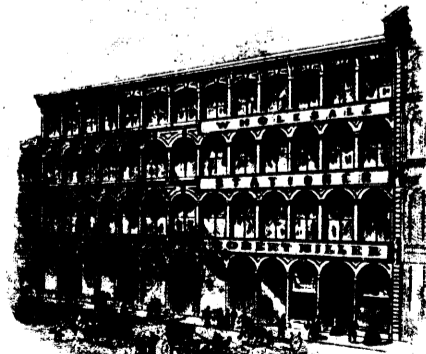
ASK FOR CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER.

10-25-52-62.

DR. PROUDFOOT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
(graduate McGill College), 37 Beaver Hall. Special attention given to diseases to the EYE & EAR. 11-7-52-93.

GRAVEL ROOFING. **R. ALEXANDER,**
805 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.
08-10-21-52-36.

ROBERT MILLER,



Publisher, Book-binder, Manufacturing and WHOLESALE STATIONER,

IMPORTER OF
Wall Papers, Window Shades and SCHOOL BOOKS,

397 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

10-19-26-08-30.

Printed and Published by the BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MONTREAL.

WHITESIDE'S PATENT SPRING BED!