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NEW YEAR'S DAY.—THE VISIT IN THE SNOW-STORM.—By C. KENDRICK.

THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS OF
CHARLES DICKENS.

I.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The most forcible and vivid scenes and characters of Dickens are those which are faithful reproductions of his own experience. One of his great gifts seems to have been that of taking by observation a strong mental photograph or brain picture of his surroundings, and of being able to recall these and describe them with extraordinary minuteness in after-life. This appears to have been a natural gift, commencing with his early infancy, and enabling him to remember toddling from mother to nurse during his first efforts to walk. Of himself, he says in his autobiography, which he afterwards adapted to "David Copperfield": "If it should appear from anything I set down in this narrative, that I was a child of close observation, or that, as a man, I have a strong memory of my childhood, I undoubtedly lay claim to both of these characteristics." He speaks of himself moreover as a "very queer small boy," and again as a "very small and not over particularly taken-care-of boy." We learn from Forster's "Life of Dickens" that after leaving a small preparatory day school at Chatham he went for two years to a school kept by a Baptist Minister, in the same town, the Rev. Mr. Giles, where he laid good foundations during a period of two years—which school he afterwards remembered with pleasure and respect, and which he left with extreme regret, on his father's removal to Somerset House, London, and to his residence in Bayham Street—a poor neighbourhood in the north-west district.

While at Chatham his imagination was kindled by Roderick Random, The Vicar of Wakefield, Don Quixote, The Arabian Nights, and the Spectator, Idler, &c., a choice collection of books to which he had access "in a little room upstairs, which nobody else ever troubled." Here he devoured and impersonated the heroes; it was the birth-place of his fancy, and he says: "I have seen Tom Pipes going up the steeple; I have watched Strap, resting with knapsack on his back, at the wicket gate; and I know that Trunnion held that club with Mr. Pickles in the parlour of our little village ale-house."

That he should recite the tales so strongly impressed on his mind to his school-fellows is most natural, and even at this early age he took to writing—one of his efforts, "Misnar," or "The Sultan of India," being very popular amongst his school-fellows. On leaving he says his "good master came flitting in between the packing cases to give me Goldsmith's 'Boz' as a keepsake. I kept it for his sake and for its own a long time afterwards." During the publication of "Pickwick" the same "good master," Mr. Giles, sent a silver snuff-box as another souvenir, inscribed: "To the imitable Boz." At this school probably he met with his hero Steerforth, and his remembrances of it appear to be all genial. Of his journey up to London he says: "I have never forgotten the smell of the damp straw in which I was packed and forwarded like game, carriage paid; there was no other inside passenger, and I consumed my sandwiches in solitude and dreariness. It rained hard all the way, and I thought life steeper than I expected to find it."

Just now as his mind was fully open to improvement, his opportunity passed from him, and from about the age of ten to twelve he was sadly neglected, and his condition at that period seems to have called forth his tenderest sympathy in after-life. With touching reverence for his unfortunate and weak father he raises excuses for him, of whom he says: "He was proud of me in his way; but in the case of his temper and the straitness of his means, he appeared to have utterly lost the idea of educating me at all. So I degenerated into cleaning his boots of a morning and my own, making myself generally useful in the work of the house, and going on such poor errands as arose out of our poor way of living."

Things went from bad to worse till, moving from Bayham Street to Gower Street, north, "a large brass plate appeared on the door announcing

"MRS. DICKENS' ESTABLISHMENT."

"I left," says he, "a great many circulars at a great many doors; yet nobody ever came to school or proposed to come, and at last my father was arrested."

That his sister fared better by being placed in the Royal Academy of Music and well instructed there was the occasion of much heart-burning, though he strongly disclaims the idea of jealousy. Then came his hard and depressing struggle at the blacking warehouse, described in "David Copperfield."

Poverty was now his "Schoolmaster."

"I know," he says, "that I worked from morning to night with common men and boys, a shabby child. I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and to make it last the week through, by putting it away in a drawer wrapped in six little parcels, one for each day. I know that I have lounged about the streets insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond." Reflectively he says: "It is wonderful to me how I could have been so easily cast aside at such an age. It is wonderful to me that, even after my descent into the poor little drudge I had been in London, no one had compassion on me—a child of singular abilities—to suggest that I should be placed at a common school. No one made any sign. My father and mother could hardly have been better satisfied if I had been twenty years of age, distinguished at a grammar school and going to Cambridge." A change, however, was about to come, and he was sent for nearly two years as a day scholar to "Wellington House Academy," of which establishment he favours us with a succinct account in "Household Words" (Vol. 4, No. 31, pp. 49-52) under the title of "Our School." When he went to look at it in midsummer, 1831, he found that the "Railway had swallowed the play-ground, sliced away the school-room, and pared off a corner of the house, which resembled a forlorn flat iron, without a handle, standing on end."

"It was a school," he says, "of some celebrity in its neighbourhood. Nobody could have said why—and we had the honour to attain and hold the eminent position of first boy. The master was supposed among us to know nothing, and one of the ushers was supposed to know everything. The chief was always ruling, ciphering books, with a bloated mahogany

ruler, or smiting the palms of offenders with the same diabolical instrument, or viciously drawing a pair of pantaloons tight with one of his large hands and caning the wearer with the other. A profound respect for money pervaded "our school," which was, of course derived from its chief. "Our school" was remarkable for white mice. Red polls, linnets, and green canaries, were kept in desks, drawers, hat-boxes and other strange refuges. We recall one white mouse who lived in the cover of a Latin dictionary, who ran up ladders, drew Roman chariots, shouldered muskets, turned wheels, and even made a creditable appearance as the Dog of Montargis. He might have achieved greater things, but mistaking his way in a triumphal procession to the Capitol, he fell into a deep inkstand and was drowned."

The usher, who "knew everything," was a great favourite with the boys, "and would have made it a much better school if he had had more power."

"He was writing master, mathematical master, and English master. He made out the bills, mended the pens and did all sorts of things." He was, no doubt, the original of poor Mr. Mell, who played on the melancholy lute, at Salem House.

"The Latin master was a colourless, doubled-up, near-sighted man with a crutch, who was always cold, and always putting onions into his ears for deafness, and disclosing ends of flannel under all his garments. He was a very good scholar and took pains where he saw a desire to learn—otherwise perhaps not. We remember how he fell asleep one sultry afternoon, when the chief aroused him and said: 'Mr. Blinkins, are you ill, sir?' 'Sir, rather so,' was the blushing reply. 'Mr. Blinkins, this is no place to be ill in' (which was very true) and catching a wandering eye, the chief eyed that boy for inattention, and thus expressed his feelings towards the Latin master through the medium of a substitute.

"Then, there was a fat, little dancing master who used to come in a gig, and taught us hornpipes. Also, a brisk little French master who used to come in the sunniest weather with a handleless umbrella, and to whom the chief was always polite because (as we believed) if the chief offended him he would instantly address the chief in French, and so for ever confound him before the boys with his inability to understand or reply. There was, beside, a serving man named Phil. He mended whatever was broken and made whatever was wanted, and was general glazier. He waited at table, and although usually morose and impenetrable, with a profound contempt for learning, yet one time when we had the scarlet fever in the school, Phil nursed all the sick boys of his own accord and was like a mother to them."

The two years of Mr. Giles' school at Chatham, and the two years of Mr. Jones' Academy in the Hampstead Road are probably combined in the elaborate picture of Salem House Academy in "David Copperfield," where Creakle, the brutal and coarse chief; Mr. Mell, the gentle and accomplished usher, "who understood boys"; Steerforth, the brilliant but unprincipled "head boy"; the patient and kind-hearted Traddles, who let out all his wrongs in skittions; and the tough's mother's wooden-legged Tungay, are characters drawn with a lingering fondness and faith, which are less works of the imagination than "portraits from the life."

"Poor Traddles! in a tight sky-blue suit that made his arms and legs look like German sausages or poly-poly puddings—he was the merriest and most miserable of all the boys. He was always being caned. I think he was caned every day that half year, except one holiday Monday when he was only ruled on both hands—and was always going to write to his uncle about it and never did. After laying his head on the desk for a little while he would cheer up, somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry. I used at first to wonder what comfort he found in drawing skeletons, but I believe he did it because they were easy and didn't want any features. He was very honourable, and held it as a solemn duty in the boys to stand by one another. He suffered for this on several occasions, and particularly once when Steerforth laughed in church and the beadle thought it was Traddles, and took him out. He never said who was the real offender, though he smarted for it next day and was imprisoned so many hours that he came forth with a whole churchyard full of skeletons swarming all over his Latin dictionary."

Under this cruel tyrant, Dickens himself suffered much. "Not," says he, "that I mean to say that there were special marks of distinction which only I received. Half the establishment was writhing and crying before the day's work began; and how much of it had writhed and cried before the day's work was over, I'm afraid to recollect. I should think there never can have been a man who enjoyed his profession more than Mr. Creakle did. He had a delight in cutting at the boys, which was like the satisfaction of a craving appetite. I am confident that he couldn't resist a chubby boy especially, there was a fascination in such a subject which made him restless in his mind until he had marked him for the day. I was chubby myself and ought to know. I am sure when I think of that fellow now, my blood rises against him with disinterested indignation—but it rises hotly, because I know him to have been an incapable brute, who had no more right to be possessed of the great trust he held than to be Lord High Admiral or Commander-in-Chief—in either of which capacities he would have done infinitely less mischief."

When Mr. Mell admits upon Steerforth's cruel taunt that "his mother lives on charity in an almshouse," and is indignantly dismissed by Mr. Creakle, he gently taps upon the shoulder the conscience-stricken Copperfield, who has inadvertently disclosed the fact, and takes his farewell. "I take my leave of you, Mr. Creakle, and all of you. James Steerforth, the best wish I can leave you is that you may come to be ashamed of what you have done to-day. At present, I would prefer to see you anything rather than a friend to me or to anyone in whom I take an interest." Mr. Creakle then caned Tommy Traddles for being discovered in tears instead of cheers on account of Mr. Mell's departure, and I soon forgot him in contemplation of Steerforth, who, in an easy amateur way, took some of his classes until a new master could be found.

The indignation which Dickens felt towards the cruelty and oppression practised in private schools led him, at an early period of his popularity, to go into Yorkshire to make a full exposure of the scandalous slavery there exacted under the lash. Of this he tells us in one of his later editions of "Nicholas Nickleby." "I cannot call to mind, now, how I came to hear about Yorkshire schools when I was a not very robust child, sitting in bye-places near Rochester Castle with a head full of Partridge, Strap, Tom Pipes, and Sancho Panza; but I know that my impressions of them were picked up at

bat time, and that they were somehow or other connected with a suppurated abscess that some boy came home with, in consequence of his Yorkshire 'guide, philosopher, and friend' having ripped it open with an inky penknife."

With a view to his investigation he tells us that he "concerted a pious fraud," taking some letters of introduction in a feigned name, to make enquiries on behalf of a widowed mother, who wished to place her "suppositious little boy" in one of these schools. An honest Yorkshireman, to whom one of these letters was addressed, on leaving him without giving him the required information, suddenly took up his hat and said in a low voice: "Weel, Measther, we've been vara pleasant toogather, and ar'll apak' my moind t'voo. Dinnot let the weeder send her son to yan of our schools, measther, while there's a bare to hold in a Lunnon, or a gootour to lie asleep in! I never saw him afterwards, but I sometimes imagine that I desery a faint reflection of him in John Browdie."

"This is the 1st class in English spelling and philosophy, Nickleby," said Squeers. "We'll get up a Latin one and hand that over to you. Now then, where's the first boy?" "Please, sir, he's cleaning windows!" says a small boy. "So he is, to be sure," rejoined Squeers. "We go upon the practical mode of teaching, Nickleby, the regular education system—c-le-a-n—clean, verb active, to make bright, to scour; w-i-n—win, d-e-r—der, winder, a casement. When the boy knows this out of book he goes and does it. Where's the second boy?" "He's weeding the garden, please, sir!" "To be sure, so he is," said Squeers. "B-o-t—bot, t-i-n—tin, n-e-y—ney, Bottinney, a knowledge of plants. He goes and knows 'em. That's our system, Nickleby. What do you think of it?"

Perhaps we may assume that Nicholas Nickleby has been so well read by our readers that further quotation would be "an old story." Dickens has, however, told us in a few pregnant sentences what he thought of it.

"Of the monstrous neglect of education in England, and the disregard of it by the State, as the means of forming good or bad citizens, and miserable or happy men, private schools long afforded a notable example. Although any man who had proved his unfitness for any other occupation in life, was free, without examination or qualification, to open a school anywhere; although preparation for the functions which he undertook was required from the surgeon who assisted to bring a boy into the world or might one day perhaps assist to send him out of it; in the chemist, the attorney, the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick-maker; the whole round of crafts and trades, the schoolmaster excepted, and although schoolmasters, as a race, were the blockheads and impostors who might be expected to spring from such a state of things and flourish in it, these Yorkshire schoolmasters were the lowest and most rotten round in the wide ladder. Traders in the awards, indifference or inability of parents, and the helplessness of children—ignorant, sordid, brutal—men to whom few considerate persons would have entrusted the board and holding of a horse to a dog—any formed a corner-stone of a structure which, for absurdity and a magnificent and high-minded *laissez-aller* neglect, has rarely been exceeded in the world."

The tale of incompetence, cruelty, slavery, and heartlessness all combined, is here completed. In our next Review we shall quote his examples of a more refined species of cruelty—for which a higher, and therefore more culpable, class of society is held responsible. E.

WEATHER SUPERSTITIONS.

There is a natural tendency in the human mind arising from the mutual influence of the different organs of the brain, and the consequent association of ideas, to attach notions of good or evil to those objects which have been observed to precede or to accompany pleasurable or painful circumstances; hence the origin of many superstitious opinions.

From such association of ideas many animals were anciently worshipped, either as good or evil spirits; and even at a later period when their worship was rejected as superstitious, or useless, they were considered as foreboders of evil or of good.

Hence the rise of sorcerers, augurs, and other impostors, the interpreters of omens and portents who pretended in the peculiar flight and song and croaking of birds to read the destinies of monarchs and of nations.

In the figurative language of the ancients, facts were often ascribed to contemporaneous remarkable circumstances; hence the influence of Procyon or dog-days, the blustering of the stormy Orion, and many others. There can be no doubt that many of these superstitions originated in the observance of facts, ascribable to atmospheric influence. Some observations on the physical origin of such superstitions may be found in Cicero's work on Divination. Thus, certain birds being affected by peculiarities of the air, previous to thunderstorms, or other terrible events, and showing signs of their affections by particular habits, were found to be foreboders of tempests, hurricanes, and other dangerous atmospheric commotions; and they were subsequently considered as evil omens in general, raining, as it were, an ill name by their utility as indicators. So the crow, garrulous before stormy weather, was afterwards regarded as a predictor of general misfortune. Many animals too were considered as influenced by human prayers and supplications. The cat, among the Egyptians, was sacred to Isis or the Moon, their Hecate or Diana. The Egyptians typified the Moon by this animal, as the Chinese and some of the people of India do now by the rabbit; but the cause is as likely to remain a mystery as their hieroglyphic mode of writing. Some of the ancients have amused themselves with guessing at the reason. They have supposed that the cat became fat or lean with the increase or wane of the Moon; that it usually brought forth as many young as there are days in a lunar period; and that the pupils of its eyes dilated or contracted according to the changes of the planet.

Among all the birds of evil report among the ancients the owl stands foremost, as being the most generally regarded as the harbinger of mischief and of death. Pliny represents the horned owl as a funeral bird, a monster of the night, the abomination of human kind. And Virgil describes its death-howl from the top of the temple by night; a circumstance probably introduced here by the poet as a precursor of the death of Dido.

Ovid constantly speaks of this bird as an evil omen; and

the same notions respecting it may be found among the effusions of most of the ancient poets; indeed, there is scarcely a poet, ancient or modern, who does not speak of the owl in this point of view.

Spenser, in the *Fairie Queene*, gives us:

"The ill-faced owle, death's dreadful messengere."

In Shakspeare's *Henry VI.* we find—

"The ominous and fearful owl of death."

And in the *Comedy of Errors* we have the owl associated with "goblins and evilish sprites."

The superstitious opinion that the owl is the harbinger of death, still prevails among the ignorant of modern Europe. In England, no village ghost, or fairy dance, no pigmy maze, or haunted house, is more common than a death foretold by the owl.

The striking and peculiar look of this bird, its loud and dismal cry, uttered often when all other birds are quiet, as well as its being the bird of night, are the circumstances which, aided by an occasional coincidence of events, have caused the owl to be regarded in the light of an evil omen.

The dread attached to owls seems to have been extended to other birds of the night, a circumstance which rather corroborates the idea that they were dreaded, in a great measure, from being companions of darkness and obscurity. The hollow booming of the bittern from a pool on a still evening, and the hoarse sound of the fern-fowl, are equally striking. "The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful drete," "the croaking in an *hellowing* for revenge," the hoarse raven that croaked the fatal entrance of Duncan under the battlements of Macbeth's Castle, at Inverness. The corvid of the Romans, whether the raven or the crow, was represented as ominous, who by his croaking prognosticated evil. The magpie, which in windy and stormy weather is garrulous and said to fly high in small flocks uttering its cry, which is feigned injurious to travellers, probably from the fact of the bird's garrulity before rain. The appearance also of vultures, who prey on carcases, and naturally follow armies and inhabit the field of battle after the conflict, is associated with death and destruction; and they become evil omens when following armies. Swallows at one time among the Greeks appear to have been regarded as an evil omen when a flock of them settled on a tent or ship.

It is an old observation that the appearance of a certain beetle, called *ten bris noctingua*, was a presage of death. The appearance of these insects did in some minds absolutely forebode the death of sick persons in the house where they were found, since the peculiarity of atmosphere suited to the beetle may be such an one as would produce the death of the patient.

Some of these superstitions, and others which have gained importance from their extensive prevalence, would form a curious history, if traced to their particular source and arranged according to the age or country in which they prevailed. The few cited may whet the appetite of some of our readers to investigate the subject; if so, our object is served in calling their attention to it.

SEASIDE VISITORS.

A noticeable feature in the visitors at the seaside is their good-tempered faces. They have left their sour speeches and petty cares at home, and have come into the sun with a similar feeling to that with which a butterfly fresh broken from its chrysalis moves amongst the flowers and bloom. They feel as if old things had passed away, and all had become new. Why should they not, if they remember to pay their bill at the hotel? Human beings, like the crabs in the rocks, require a change of shell and claw. I suppose that every seven years we are, physically, entirely changed beings to what we were before, not having—*anatomists tell us*—a particle of the same matter which we had in our bodies at the beginning of the seventh year. Our moral nature is more rapid in changing itself. It throws its old self off as quickly as a lobster throws off its claws when put alive into a pan of boiling water. Even a new dress or new style of hair-looping will make a woman feel herself a totally different being to what she was before; and this metamorphosis extends to all classes. Servant-girlism, in its Sunday bonnet, whilst hanging on the arm of its young man, conceals itself to be a Lilliput lady. And how different a clergyman feels when ascending the Highlands in a shooting-coat to what he does when he has his surplice on, announcing the absolution, or baptizing a refractory baby. Even the cheap-trippers to the Spa become a little conscious of a higher nature when the strains of good music enter into their ears; but I believe, after all, they prefer Punch and Judy. The effects of the music on the beach are very various. I see that it makes lovers draw close, to one another, and put on an abandoned look, as if their present feelings would never change; and I see little children giving, under its sweet influences, fresh tokens of affection to their dolls; and old men stretch their legs in front of the benches, with a sigh that life is running so fast out of them; and young men take an extra strain and pull at their cigars. But the elevated feeling soon passes away; and in a quarter of an hour—barring the infants with their dolls—most of them will be drinking porter in the refreshment-room. But we ought to be thankful for anything in this naughty world which makes us feel good, even for a little while; and music has—as I hear a cheap-tripper say—"an elevating effect." A gentleman to my right hand looks as if it had made him pray, for his eyes and forehead are heavenwards, and his lips are trembling. There are a good number of gentlemen in white cravats listening to the music. I hope it will sweeten their sermons when they get back to their parsonages. Generally speaking, there is too much cayenne in them. I suppose they think what is good for the stomach must be good for the soul. There are also a few puppies in the crowd. I can tell them by the snobbish way in which they take off their hats to girls staying at the same hotel with them, and the slanting half-sneaking look with which they puff the smoke out of their Grimaldi pipes. It is Sunday to-morrow, and I hope the whole lot of them—clergymen, young ladies, gentlemen and gents, lovers, snobs, and puppies—will go and hear the good clergyman who preaches at the parish church—*Once a Week*.

The Queen has sanctioned the admission into Woolwich Academy of a young gentleman belonging to the Royal Family of Japan, and it is stated that there are at the present time several students at certain of the Woolwich schools who have been sent to England from the East to receive a military education, among them being a Prince of Siam.

Our Illustrations.

POINT DU CHENE, N. B.

Point du Chene is a village situated on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, two miles from Shediac, of which it is the port. Though at present but a small place it will, no doubt, before long become a town of some importance, as it is the eastern terminus of the European and North American Railway, and the calling place of the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co., the North Shore line, and the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co. As yet the population is small, consisting mainly of employees of the railway and steamship companies. The village is not wholly destitute of attractions for the passing visitor, as there is excellent sea-bathing to be had, and the walks in the neighbourhood, though few in number, are exceedingly pretty.

THE ST. JOHN, N. B., Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

During the terrific gale which prevailed at St. John on the morning of the 30th of November, (and which caused the wreck of the "Reward," illustrated in a recent number) a portion of the side walls of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association was blown down. The building was, at the time of the accident, well advanced. The walls were finished and ready for the roof timbers, which were about to be put in position. The height of the walls was about fifty-one feet, and about half of this was blown down, leaving the back and front standing complete, and to all appearance, uninjured. The south wall fell inside the building crushing a portion of the floor to the basement; the other fell on the adjoining building, the property of Mr. Elias Flagler, crushing and destroying it, together with a quantity of goods belonging to the occupants. The damages occasioned by the accident are estimated at from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Although the loss was a serious one to the contractors they determined to complete their contract as quickly as possible.

MADAME NINA PIZZOTTI.

Madame Alexandrina Isabella Margarita Nina Huerta Pizzotti was born in Brussels, and is the daughter of the celebrated guitarist and composer, Don Antonio Huerta, an officer in the Spanish army. Isabella, Infanta of Spain and ex-Queen, was sponsor for the young "Nina," who inherited her father's genius and musical ability, and has been received in London, Boston, and Montreal with great appreciation by the lovers of classical and artistic music. Her advent to Montreal was with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, which has had so large a share of public favour in this city, and since her residence here she has exhibited her remarkable musical talent not only to the delight of her audiences, but with the marked approval of the press, and of the musical critics. Both as a vocalist and pianiste, Madame Pizzotti has few rivals and many friends, and her talents as a teacher have been proved by the successful appearance in public of her pupils. M. Pizzotti, her husband, is an accomplished professor of languages, especially of his native Italian.

THE MERRYWEATHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

The Merryweather steam fire engine, the property of the Town of Whitby, and of which we give an illustration, has been fortunate enough, although but a short time in the country, to distinguish itself by saving the business portion of the Town of Oshawa from destruction by fire on the night of Sunday, the 8th inst. The engine is a single cylinder one, and classes No. 5 on the list of the six different sizes of double and single cylinder engines manufactured by the eminent engineering firm of Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, London, England. It is the pioneer engine to Canada, and is a splendid specimen of the engines manufactured specially for Canadian service by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, and as it is absolutely necessary for use in this climate it is frost proof in every part. In fact it is similar to those supplied by the same firm to Russia, and which are frequently used when the thermometer is far below zero. It is also adapted for the Merryweather engines that they are very simple in construction, durable, light of weight, and specially adapted for pumping through long lines of hose, the latter being a very necessary qualification in this country where water has often to be forced a long way to be of service in case of fire in numerous towns and villages. The trial of the engine we illustrate in this city, and the splendid work it did, throwing one stream through 800 feet of hose and another through 160 feet, both at the same time, over the Court House, is yet fresh in the memory of the public. From this city the engine was taken to Kingston, at the trial in which place the engine was put at the fish market, taking suction through 24 feet of suction hose from the lake. As the trial was to thoroughly test the long line power of the engine, 900 feet of hose was laid up one of the main streets running from the lake, and water was thrown with ease over the flagstaffs of the buildings on either side of the street. This was regarded as very satisfactory, particularly as the street was an incline from the lake. Streams were also thrown through two lines of 100 feet each with equal success. The result of the trial was that the Kingston authorities ordered a large double cylinder engine with iron wheels, and the small engine was bought on the spot by a deputation from Whitby. At its trial in Whitby the engine was still more successful, having actually sent a jet to a height of 123 feet through 880 feet of hose laid up an incline, suction being taken from water at a depth of 22 feet. Through 200 feet of hose a stream was thrown 15 to 20 feet higher than the vane of the Episcopal Church, which is 133 feet high, and through 80 feet of hose a vertical jet was sent to the extraordinary height of 180 feet. As may reasonably be supposed the Whitby people since the good work done by their engine at Oshawa are more than ever satisfied with it. They are certainly to be congratulated in having so superior a means of protection against fire. The agent in this country for Messrs. Merryweather & Sons is Mr. A. G. Gilbert, who for a number of years past has been connected with the press of Canada, and to whose exertions the introduction of the Merryweather engines to Canada is due.

THE RECENT FIRES IN HAMILTON.

During the afternoon of Monday, the 16th ult., a fire broke out in the wool warehouse of Mr. John Harvey, King Street, Hamilton, which at one time seriously threatened the safety of the surrounding buildings. About four o'clock flames were seen issuing from the second floor rear windows of the premises, which formed the centre of a block of three buildings situated on the south side of the Gore. Upon examination it was discovered that some bales of Chinese grass were on fire, among a large quantity of wool. The alarm was immediately given, but by the time the fire brigade arrived on the spot the fire had made such headway that it was evident the building was doomed. By dint of great exertions, and often at the peril of their lives, the firemen succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames, but not before the warehouse was completely gutted. About seven a portion of the building fell in, and four of the men narrowly escaped being buried in the ruins. During the night and the greater part of the following day the *debris* continued to burn, notwithstanding the constant efforts made to quench the embers. All day on Tuesday ominous volumes of smoke rolled from the ruins, and fears were entertained for the

safety of the adjoining buildings. About half-past five in the afternoon they were realized. At that time the cellar of the adjoining warehouse, occupied by Messrs. J. H. Davis & Co., wool merchants, was discovered to be on fire, and before many minutes the flames were raging through the building, which burned until the roof and floors of the rear had fallen and the front was almost gutted. The premises of Messrs. Turner & Co., wholesale grocers, and of the Bank of Commerce, were only saved by the exertions of the firemen, aided by the employees of the two establishments. The loss caused by the two fires is placed at about \$200,000. At the time of the outbreak of the second fire, a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. T. C. Kerr & Co., while passing Davis & Co.'s building, was struck by a large bale of wool thrown out of a window above. The blow took effect on the back of the neck, producing a severe contusion of the spine. In consequence of certain complaints having been made of the deficiency of the fire brigade organization the Hamilton Board of Trade have appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the condition of the facilities and apparatus possessed by the city for the extinction of fires.

Miscellaneous.

Mlle. Marguerite Bellanger, who played such a conspicuous rôle in the private affairs of the Second Empire, is reported dead.

A mass of gold weighing 3 lbs. has been found by some sappers at Chatham. It is thought to have formed part of a sceptre, and has been presented to the Queen by the colonel in command.

Two Japanese priests are now at Berlin, upon a special mission of inquiry as to the Christian religion. The Rev. Dr. Lisso is engaged in explaining to them the distinguishing features of the various Christian creeds.

Fancy! The Marquis of Westminster has just been furnished with a ceiling costing the large sum of \$110,000. It consists of the best Spanish mahogany, which is two feet in thickness, a foot deep of which is elaborately carved around with the letters W. G. The cornice to the ceiling is of polished ebony of the finest description, and is three feet wide. Upon this are magnificent paintings, copies from the great masters.

The portrait in verse of Mr. Lowe, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, given in a recent English paper, has three neat couplets:

"With equal calm, impartially severe,
He snubs a pupil-teacher or a peer,
However to merit eold, that feline mind
Was never yet to fault or blunder blind.
Red-tape experience he delights to spurn,
Too quick to listen and too proud to learn."

German princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family have always heretofore had to join the Greek Church. At the recent Imperial meeting at Berlin there was a question, as the *Journal de Bruxelles* learns from St. Petersburg, of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. A new line of conduct seems, however, to have been adopted by the Emperor William, as he is said to have peremptorily declared that henceforth German Protestant princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family must be allowed to continue in the Protestant faith.

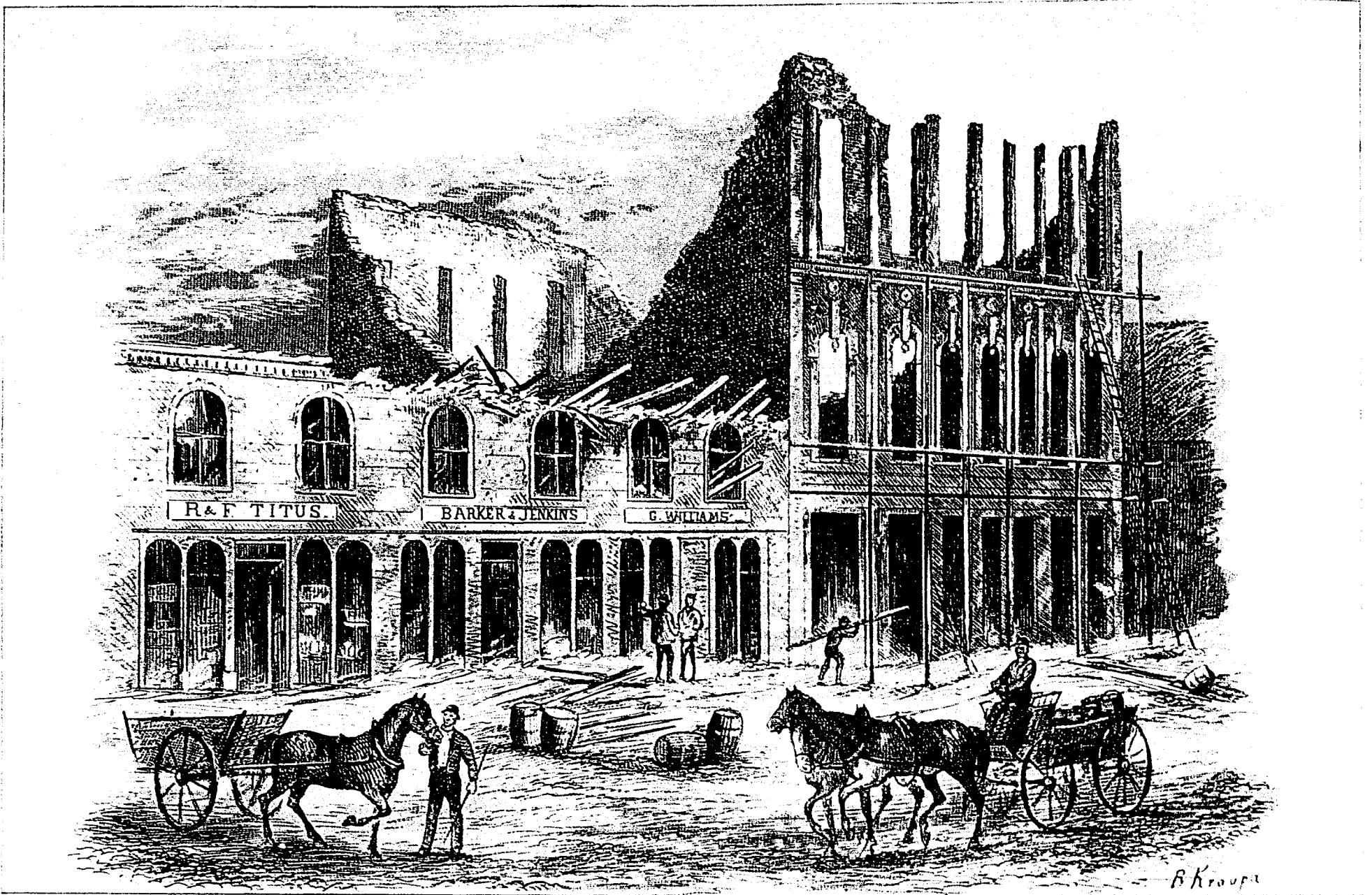
The sum to be returned to the Orleans Princes—from 35 to 40 millions—will be divided into eight parts—1, for the Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres, on the title of their father, the Duke of Orleans; 2, Duke de Nemours; 3, Prince de Joinville; 4, Duke de Montpensier; 5, Duke d'Anjou; 6, King of the Belgians, Count de Flandre, Princess Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, from their mother, the Princess Louise of Orleans; 7, Prince Philippe of Wurtemberg, from his mother, the Princess Marie of Orleans; and 8, the Princess of Saxe-Coburg, *née* Princess Clementina of Orleans. The descendants of Louis Philippe consist at this moment of 52 persons.

The editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* has been shown a newly-invented implement which he thinks will become indispensable to owners of breech-loading guns. He says:—"This instrument, about the size of a pocket knife, and strong as it is simple in structure, caps and uncaps cartridges with great facility, and it crimps the shell and extracts pin or central-fire cartridges with equal ease. Another new invention is a brass shell for breech-loaders, which is considered an improvement on any yet devised. We saw also, for the first time, the Good-enough oil can, a very convenient affair, costing a mere trifle, and which should be in every gun case."

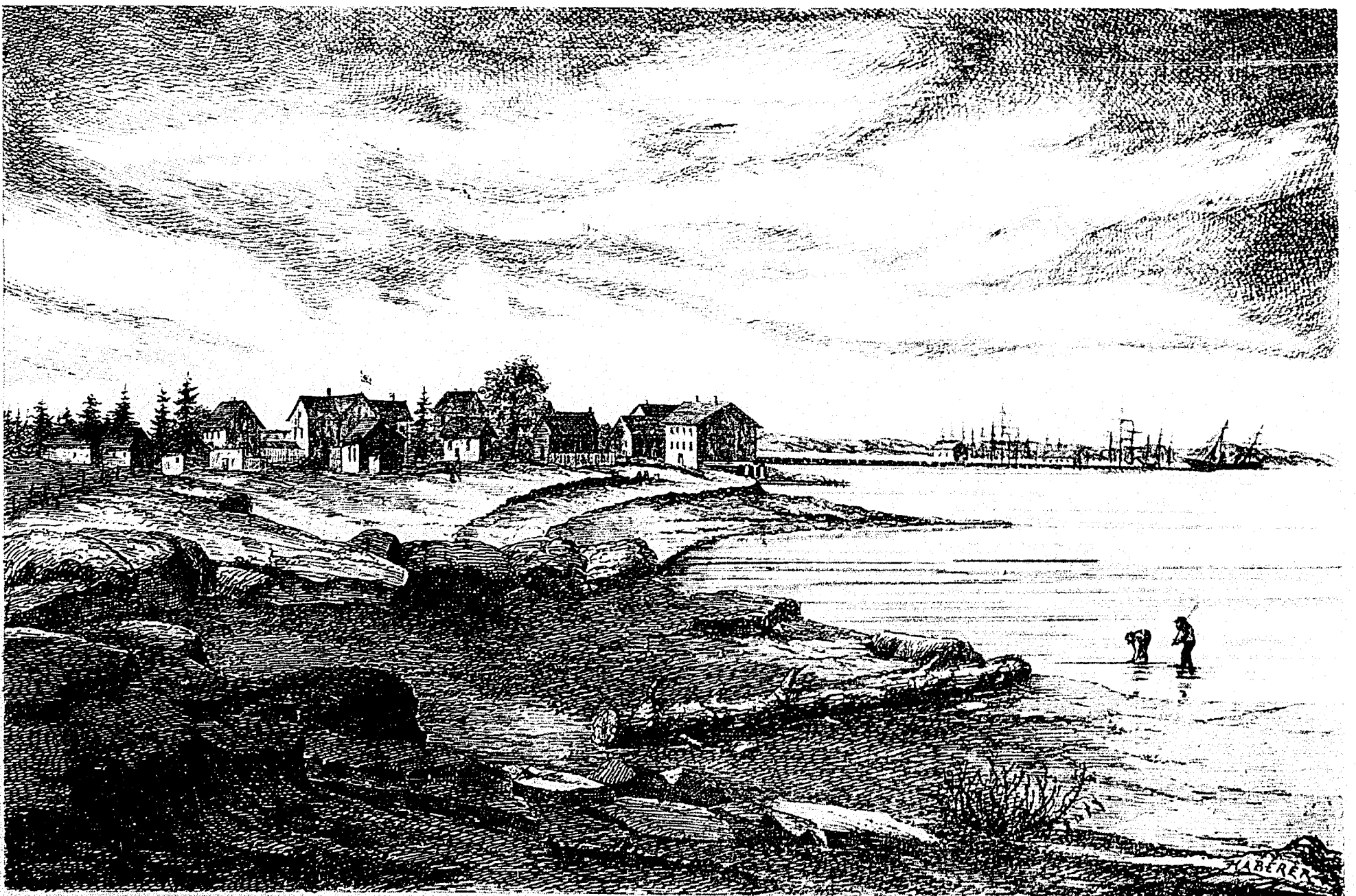
ITALIAN SPORTSMEN.—The Pugliese are great sportsmen, but more especially with those birds, such as duck and curlew, which possess an extraordinary amount of cunning. Various are their means of gaining a near approach to these wary fowl, and ruses are adopted which could not but surprise a British or American sportsman. One trick we will, however, mention. They construct a cow of paper or pasteboard, and two men get inside the body with their guns. A hole is cut in each side of the animal out of which the muzzles protrude and the shots are fired, and to make the deception more complete a bell is hung round the neck of the animal, which is generally the case with oxen when they are grazing in the swamps or coverts.

Dean Stanley and the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, have agreed to surrender their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the following terms: That the commission give them £18,000 per annum—£6,000 for themselves, £2,000 to the dean, and £1,000 for each of the canons. The archdeacon gives one-third of his income to his co-archdeacon. The remaining £12,000 will go to pay the different officers of the Cathedral, and the maintaining the service of the Church in efficiency; £30,000 is to be set aside, the interest of which, at only three per cent., the Chapter are to receive, making £900 a year for repairing and maintaining the fabric. According to these figures St. Paul's, London, is far from being so wealthy a corporation as either Trinity Parish or the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city.

The American Palestine Exploration Society is about sending off an expedition for the purpose of carrying out the objects of that body. According to the *Independent*, it is to be under the direction of Lieut. E. Steever, U. S. A., who will have special charge of the topographical survey, and of the preparation of a reliable map. He will be accompanied by Professor John A. Payne, late of Robert College, Constantinople, who will superintend the archaeological department, and make what collections he can in natural history and geology; but being himself especially a botanist, he will devote his principal attention to that branch. Mr. Van Dyke and other gentlemen will probably accompany the party to the field, and among them will be an artist of considerable reputation. This labour is one, of course, that will require some time for its completion, and, according to the *Independent*, at least six years will be necessary to accomplish its objects thoroughly, even allowing for the assistance of a British society organized for a similar purpose) in doing its share of the work.



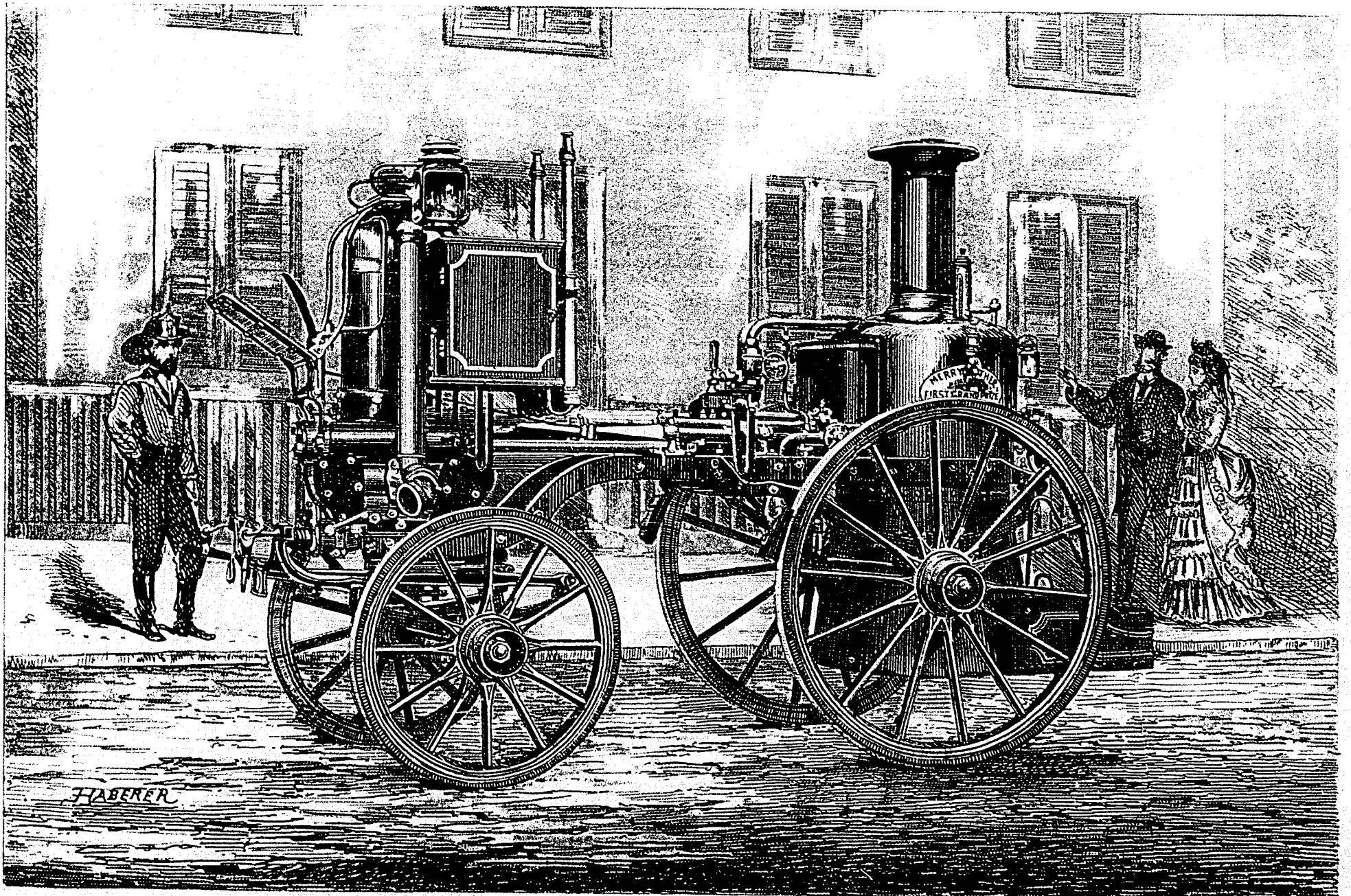
St. John, N. B.—RUINS OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION BUILDING AFTER THE HURRICANE OF THE 30TH NOV., 1872.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. RUSSELL.



POINT DU CHÊNE, N. B.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. O. C.



MADAME NINA PIZZOTTI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SAWYER.



THE WHITBY MERRYWEATHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE, WHICH SAVED THE TOWN OF OSHAWA FROM DESTRUCTION BY FIRE ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9TH DECEMBER, 1872.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JANUARY 11, 1873.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 5.—	Catherine de Medici died, 1559. Damiens' attempt on the life of Louis XV., 1757. Marshal Radetsky died, 1838.
MONDAY,	" 6.—	Epiphany. Joan of Arc born, 1402. Metastasio born, 1698. Benjamin Franklin born, 1706. Madame d'Arblay died, 1810.
TUESDAY,	" 7.—	St. Lucia, M. Fenelon died 1717. Allan Ramsay died, 1757.
WEDNESDAY,	" 8.—	Galileo died, 1642.
THURSDAY,	" 9.—	De Conzelles Expedition against the Mohawks, 1684. Fontenelle died, 1757.
FRIDAY,	" 10.—	Linnaeus died, 1758. Miss Mitford died, 1855.
SATURDAY,	" 11.—	Parnegiano born, 1503. Roubillac died, 1762. Cimarra died, 1861. Schlegel died, 1829. Fenians sentenced at Toronto, 1867.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, Dec. 16-26, 1872.

	Mean Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Mean Rel. Hum.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	7 A. M.	Temp. of day.	previous night.	7 A. M.			
	2 P. M.						
	9 P. M.						
Dec. 16	22.3	25.3	9.0	80	29.96	S W	Snow.
17	21.5	25.0	15.9	75	29.74	W	Clear.
18	21.0	24.0	15.2	80	29.78	W	Snow.
19	15.7	22.5	12.0	74	29.83	W	Clear.
20	20.6	31.2	14.0	65	29.64	N E	Snow.
21	16.0	20.0	12.0	75	29.69	S W	Clear.
22	4.0	9.0	5.0	70	29.11	S W	Clear.
23	6.5	11.0	-3.5	85	29.84	S W	Snow.
24	-12.9	6.0	-16.9	79	29.40	W	Clear.
25	-9.5	-6.5	-17.5	72	29.50	W	Clear.
26	-7.5	-4.0	-11.0	80	29.15	N E	Snow.

The first cold term of the present winter commenced at midnight of the 23rd, when the thermometer stood at zero. During the early morning of the 25th the temperature fell to 17.5 below zero, and it did not rise above zero until noon of the 27th; consequently, for the space of eighty-four hours the temperature of the air was at and below zero.

Extreme Range of Temperature between the maximum of the 23rd and the minimum of the 25th, 18.5. Extreme range of Barometer between the minimum height on the 24th and the maximum height on the 25th, 0.360 inches.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain a double-page copy, after a steel engraving, of Domenico's famous

ST. JOHN.

OUR CHROMO FOR 1873

We are happy to state that we are preparing a fine Chromo for presentation to our subscribers for 1873. The subject and execution being thoroughly Canadian and very artistic, will no doubt please our numerous patrons. It represents a Snow-shoe Party by Moonlight, halting at a farm-house near the Mountain of Montreal, and is taken from a photograph by Notman, coloured by Henry Sandham. It will be printed on plate paper, and be the size of a double page illustration in THE NEWS. We hope to distribute it early in January to our subscribers; and we take this opportunity to request an early renewal of all subscriptions, and trust that our friends will exert themselves to send us each a few new names. The price, \$4.00, is henceforth strictly payable in advance. Our remittance of \$20.00 entitles the sender to six copies for one year, which will be addressed separately if desired.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

The year that has just gone by has been, taken all in all, one of almost unexampled peace and prosperity. War has left no unseemly stain upon its pages, and until within the last few weeks no rumour of war has arisen to shake the general feeling of security which has prevailed. In this respect the record of 1872 offers a pleasing contrast to that of its two predecessors, which were characterized by one of the bloodiest struggles the world has ever witnessed. True there have been complications, but these, though of a sufficiently grave nature, were at no time expected to lead to serious difficulty, and, thanks to the spirit of conciliation in which negotiations were entered upon and carried out by the two powers who were parties to the litigation, matters were smoothed down, and the way was paved to an amicable and honourable understanding. The Geneva Arbitration will stand for all time as a monument of diplomacy casting honour alike on England and America, and showing to the nations an example of forbearance that they will do well to follow in the future. The verdict of the Geneva tribunal has undoubtedly caused considerable dissatisfaction in certain quarters at home, but in this country it has very generally been greeted, if not with entire approval, at least with a feeling of relief that a question involving results so important for Canadians was settled without an appeal to arms which must have proved eminently disastrous to this country.

In the United Kingdom, if we except its share in the settlement of the "Alabama" and other difficulties with the United States, little has occurred to signalize the past year. The Zanzibar expedition, inasmuch as nothing has been actually accomplished as yet, more properly belongs to the record of 1873. The introduction of the Ballot in both parliamentary and municipal elections; the rapid strides of Republicanism among the lower and less educated classes; and the fatal riots between the Catholics and Protestants at Belfast, make up the sum of the principal characteristics of the year 1872 in the history of the Sister Isles.

Very different has it been with France. For her 1872 has been a most eventful year; a year to be remembered long hence and to be marked in the calendar of time. Eighteen months ago the country was struggling for almost very existence. Only twelve months ago, though she had in some measure recovered from her death-struggle, she was yet in very poor case, bankrupt alike in money and prestige. But now, thanks to the wise and energetic rule of President Thiers, and the unhesitating patriotism of her sons, her coffers are refilled, and she bids fair soon to take her true place once more among the nations. The close of the year was indeed marked by a crisis which, at one time, threatened to be fatal, but which, happily for the nation, was safely tidied over.

With her antagonist, Germany, things have not been altogether quiet. There has been a troublesome Reform Bill to carry, the passage of which through Parliament was only effected by making a large addition to the Peerage. There have been difficulties with the Roman See, arising from the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the discontinuance of the stipend of the Bishop of Ermeland. There has been the ominous illness of Prince Bismarck, followed by his resignation of the Presidency of the Council. And, as if to counterbalance these, there has been a gathering of the Kaisers, over which all Europe has been set wondering and prophesying.

In Russia, notwithstanding the presence of the Czar at Berlin, a strong anti-German feeling has sprung up, from which the seers are already beginning to augur trouble at the death of the present occupant of the Imperial throne. In connection with the Muscovite Empire a difficulty has occurred, which, though at present but small, might lead to important results. An expedition is being organized against the Khan of Khiva, which threatens consequences beyond those merely which are involved in a season's campaign against a petty, semi-civilized chieftain. Great Britain, always jealous of the encroachments of Russia in the East, has, by her ambassador, declared herself bound to the maintenance of the Afghan frontier, and determined to interfere in the case of any violation of Afghan territory.

Spain has, during the whole year, been a prey to Carlist insurrections; an attempt has been made on the life of the King; there have been more than one crisis in the Cabinet; yet we hope that, with wise and patriotic men at the helm of State, there is yet a bright future in store for the Iberian peninsula. Of Italy there is but little to chronicle. The position of parties at the Vatican and the Quirinal still remains unchanged. His Holiness resolutely declines to meet any advances made by Victor Emmanuel, never ceasing to insist upon the restitution of his States, and to protest against the sequestration of clerical property in Rome. Meantime the Italian Government is bent upon schemes of reform, one of its last acts at the close of the year being the introduction of a measure for the augmentation of the army. Austria still pursues the even tenor of the way she has followed for the last year or two. The little Swiss Republic has been thrown into an unusual ferment by the session at Geneva of the Arbitration Commission, and by the difficulties with Rome respecting

Mgr. Mermillod. The only event of importance in Turkey during the year is the elevation to power of a minister of known liberal tendencies, by whom we may shortly expect to see effected an entire remodelling of Turkish institutions on a European basis. Far away Africa, always a point of attraction, has excited more than usual interest this year, and has added another name to the list of her explorers. Mr. Stanley's undertaking, his arduous journey, and the discovery of Livingstone, share the honours of the year with the Geneva Convention.

The United States have, during the year, undergone a Presidential election which resulted in the return of General Grant by an immense majority for a second term of office. Hardly was the turmoil of the election over when the nation was thrown into mourning by the death of the defeated candidate, Horace Greeley, to whose talents and probity the whole American people united in paying a tribute of sorrow. Boston, the Parent City of the Republic, has been alternately the scene of a World's Jubilee, and of a disastrous conflagration which threatened it with the fate of Chicago.

In Canada we have also had the excitement of a General Election which has resulted, in so far as may be judged at present, in the support of the existing ministry, though apparently by a smaller majority than they were previously able to claim. Beyond this no event of any special importance has taken place. As year after year rolls on we have to congratulate ourselves on renewed and steadily increasing prosperity. Eighteen hundred and seventy-two has proved no exception to the rule. New railways are built. Lines already commenced are far on the road to completion. Already trains are running on a portion of the Intercolonial, and before many more months are passed we shall see the practical inception of our great national enterprise, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Commerce and agriculture are both in a thriving condition, and upon the whole we enter upon the New Year with undimmed prospects. May it be a Prosperous New Year for our country and a happy New Year for us all!

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT HIS GATES.—By Mrs. Oliphant. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is the Canadian edition of Mrs. Oliphant's last and very popular novel, which, while appearing in serial form, was eagerly devoured by thousands of readers both in England and on this continent. It is an exceedingly attractive story, told in the author's best style. The characters are admirably conceived. Little "Norah," in particular is a charming creation. The story is one eminently calculated to enlist the reader's interest, and we have no doubt that the book will meet with a large and ready sale. This edition is in every way a credit to the enterprising publishing house whose name is speedily becoming a household word in Canadian families. We trust that their endeavours to supply Canadian readers with wholesome literature will be fully appreciated, and they will meet with the support and encouragement their enterprise so highly deserves.

FORCE.—By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. pp. 305. \$1.50.

This is the fourth volume of Harper's Science of the Young series. In former volumes Mr. Abbott has treated, in a manner adapted to the comprehension of young people, of Heat, Light, and Water and Land. In the present work he devotes himself to the important subject of Force, describing the different modes in which force is exercised, and explaining its phenomena and effects. The book is written in great part in a colloquial form, the author having apparently taken as his model the time-honoured book of our youth, "Sandford and Merton." Before we have perused many pages we are irresistibly carried back to that entertaining work of fiction, to the somewhat dry narrations of the estimable tutor, the unwonted precocity of dutiful Master Sandford, and the indifference and impulsiveness of the graceless Tommy. Lawrence makes a very excellent copy of Mr. Barlow, and his charges are ably reproduced in John and Rick. Unquestionably there is an amount of the gaily-goody introduced in the book, but this is more than compensated by the real value of the information it contains. To a boy of a mechanical turn, Mr. Abbott's book would be a most welcome gift, and from its pages many an adult might add considerably to his stock of knowledge.

THE MARBLE PROPHECY, and other Poems. By J. G. Holland. Author of "Bitter Sweet," "Kathrina," &c., &c. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The poem which gives its title to Dr. Holland's last production is an apostrophe in blank verse to the celebrated statue of Laocoon in the Vatican. The writer is supposed to be present at a ceremony on a high feast-day in St. Peter's. The service over, he leaves the church and repairs to the Vatican to muse before the statue, the

"great embodiment
Of human life and human history!

Speaking of all the generations past
To all the generations yet to come
Of the long struggle, the sublime despair,
The wild and weary agony of man!"

The poem is written with undeniable power, and contains passages of much grandeur. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that its beauty is marred by a pervading spirit of intolerance and sectarian hostility. In these days, when the movement in favour of religious toleration and concord among members of different creeds is beginning to be generally recognized and supported, it is to be regretted that an author occupying so high a position as Dr. Holland should lend

THE MAGAZINES.

News of the Week.

himself to fan religious animosity. In "The Marble Prophecy" he is loud in denouncing the Church of Rome, and thunders out against its ministers as "sacerdotal hucksters." As we are no admirers of this kind of tone on the "drum ecclesiastic," we turn with relief to the author's shorter poems. Here we find something more to our taste in the vigorous lines—"Wanted."

"God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands; Men whom the lost of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honour—men who will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue, And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking! Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty, and in private thinking."

We can do no more than mention one or two other poems, which especially struck us with their beauty and pathos. These are "Gradatim," "The Mountain Christening," "The Heart of the War," "A Christmas Carol," "The Old Clock of Prague," and "Where shall the Baby's Dimple Be?"

THAT BOWL OF PUNCH! What It Did, and How It Did It.—By Bernard Bigsby. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

Mr. Bernard Bigsby is well-known in England, and has recently won a reputation among Canadians as a humorist of no mean powers. "That Bowl of Punch" is his contribution to the festive literature of the season. A very fair bowl of punch it was, and—contrary to the ordinary rule—free from anything like unpleasant effects.

SERMONS.—By the Rev. F. D. Witt Talmage, author of "Crumbs Swept Up," &c. Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Phonographically Reported and Revised. Second series. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

No American preacher, with the exception of Henry Ward Beecher, enjoys such a world-wide reputation as Mr. Talmage, the eloquent and earnest pastor of the Brooklyn Free Tabernacle. His sermons are printed both in America and in England. They are read wherever the English language is spoken. His clear, forcible logic has found its way to the human mind in every quarter of the globe, and his name has become as a household word in thousands of homes and ten thousands of hearts. The collection before us contains some of the most soul-stirring specimens of pulpit oratory it has ever been our fortune to come across. Mr. Talmage's sermons, delivered, as they are, on the spur of the moment, are unique in vigour, point, and beauty of imagery. He possesses the priceless gift of ability to say what he has to say in plain straightforward language that goes direct to his hearer's hearts. Yet his language is so grand, so impressive, that once heard it is never to be forgotten. Believing in his inmost soul the truths he expounds to his hearers, his preaching is as that of an inspired apostle. He seeks no embellishments of flowery expression, no graceful turn of language, and his oratory thus assumes a ruggedness that is majestic. Wonderful originality, and a freedom in dealing with his subjects that is often startling, combined with a cool, irresistible logic, characterize the preaching of the Evangelist of Brooklyn. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting a passage or two from the volume before us. But that the reader may have a better idea of the general effect of Mr. Talmage's preaching, as heard Sunday after Sunday in the Tabernacle, we prefix a brief description of his mode of delivery as described by the editor of this book.

After describing the qualities of the preacher's oratory, he goes on, "All of which makes him intensely dramatic. His manner mates with his nature. It is each sermon in action. He conscripts voice, eyes, hands, his entire body, into the service of the illustration of the truth. Gestures are the accompaniment of what he says. As the preacher stands out before the immense throng,—on a platform, not in a pulpit—without scrap of notes or even a table before him, the effect produced can not be understood by those who have never seen it. The solemnity, the tears, the awful hush, as though the audience would not breathe again, are oftentimes painful."

With this picture before him the reader can the better understand the tremendous effect of Mr. Talmage's oratory. Hear him on the efficacy of prayer:

"God does answer prayer. The text shows it. You say, 'I don't believe the Bible; I think that those things were merely coincidences; which are often brought as answers to prayer.' Do you say that? Was it more happen-so that Elijah prayed for rain just as the rain was going to come anyhow? Did Daniel pray in the wild beasts' den just at the time when all the lions happened to have the lockjaw? Did Jesus pray at the grave of Lazarus just at the time when Lazarus was going to dress himself and come out anyhow? Did Jesus see his place in his sermon, and make a mistake when he said, 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' And lest some one so stupid they could not understand it, he goes on. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

In his sermon entitled "Fishing too near Shore," speaking of the mercy of God, he says:

"It is said that when Charlemagne's host was overpowered by the three armies of the Saracens in the pass of Roncesvalles, his warrior Roland, in terrible earnestness, seized a trumpet and blew it with such terrific strength that the opposing army recoiled back with terror; but at the third blast of the trumpet it broke in two. I see your soul fiercely assailed by all the powers of earth and hell. I put the mighty trumpet of the Gospel to my lips, and I blow it three times. Blast the first—Whoever will, let him come. Blast the second—Seek ye the Lord while He may be found. Blast the third—Now is the accepted time; now is the day of Salvation. Does not the host of your sins fall back? But the trumpet does not, like that of Roland, break in two. As it was handed down to us from the lips of our fathers, we hand it down to the lips of our children, and tell them to sound it when we are dead, that all the generations of men may know that our God is a pardoning God—a sympathetic God—a loving God; and that more to him than the anthems of Heaven, more to him than the throne on which he sits, more to him than are the temples of celestial worship, is the joy of seeing the wanderer putting his hand on the door-latch of his Father's house. Hear it, all ye nations! Breathe for the worst hunger. Medicine for the worst sickness. Light for the thickest darkness. Harbour for the worst storm."

Our space does not allow of further quotation, but we could reproduce from this volume hundreds of such extracts, breathing the highest sentiments couched in the most eloquent language. "The Grand Review" is an especially noble production, but no quotation from it could give an adequate idea of the grandeur of the whole—the grandeur of thought, imagination, and expression. We have derived infinite pleasure from the perusal of these sermons, and cordially recommend them to our readers, assured that they will find them singularly instructive and attractive reading.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The new volume of this excellent periodical, of which the January issue is the first number, promises to be exceptionally interesting. Several popular features are announced for the coming year, among which is a series of Reminiscences by Robert Dale Owen, known principally in connection with the rise of the manufacturing interests in England and the spread of the Socialistic movement in the States. The first of these opens the number before us, and contains much valuable information respecting the early history of machine cotton spinning. Mr. Parton supplies another paper on Jefferson, in which we are introduced to the members of the Cabinet of Washington. Mrs. Agassiz contributes a sketch of the cruise of the Hassler Expedition in the Straits of Magellan, especially interesting on account of the information it contains with reference to a region of which comparatively little is known. "The Kitchen Common Sense" is an amusing little narrative of domestic economy, which every housekeeper would enjoy. Space does not allow of our entering more fully into the contents of the January number, but we cannot refrain from bestowing a word of well-deserved praise on the taste with which this magazine is uniformly conducted, and the very high literary character of the papers and sketches which appear in its pages. We look forward with the anticipation of much pleasure to the papers on the Trial of Queen Caroline promised for future numbers.

Dr. Dio Lewis's lively little periodical *Today* reaches us every week filled with entertaining reading matter. The Christmas number presents a most attractive appearance both to eye and mind. It is twice the usual size and is beautifully and unsparingly illustrated with woodcuts. The contents embrace a variety of stories and poetry suitable to the season, with articles by the editor, and a couple of illustrated comic sketches by Max Adeler. From the time of its birth we prophesied success for *Today*, and we are glad to see that it is now giving substantial verification of our predictions. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it the brightest and best of American periodicals of its kind.

In *Lippincott's Magazine* we find a very interesting account of the mode of constructing iron bridges at the Phoenix Works in the Schuylkill Valley, to which are appended some remarks on the structure and strength of some of the best known iron bridges on this continent. The description of a Quinine Hunt in Peru is continued. Both these papers are accompanied by illustrations. Caroline Chesebrough commences in this number "Probationer Leonhard," a serial which promises well. "Monsieur Fournier's Experiment" is one of those weird, semi-sensational, semi-scientific stories which hold the reader spell-bound, until he reaches the conclusion with a feeling of almost relief. A visit to Dr. Keil, the so-called "King of Aurora," the Dutch communistic colony in Oregon, forms the subject of a most interesting sketch. In the next edition of "The Romance of American History," Mr. Schele de Vere will do well to remember King Keil in his chapter on American "Kaisers, Kings and Princes." We cannot let the number pass without a word of commendation for "The Maestro's Confession," the death-bed unburdening of Andrea Dal Castagno—a poem of great beauty, by Margaret J. Preston.

Three papers in the *Penn Monthly* are especially worthy of attention. Of these the first gives some account of the celebration, in 1837, of the centennial anniversary of the University of Gottingen, followed so quickly by the persecution of the Seven Professors—whose bold opposition to the unconstitutional acts of the King presents a case, in Hanoverian history, somewhat analogous to that of the Seven Bishops in the reign of James II. The second paper, on The Service of Song, contains some very excellent remarks on the hymnology of Germany, England, and America, and the sources from which English and American Hymnologists have drawn in the compilation of their hymnals. The third is on a subject now attracting universal attention—Household Taste. This is a matter on which Canadian householders and housekeepers are far too indifferent, and we seriously recommend to our readers a perusal of the paper in question. They would there find the questions of house-building, decorating, and furnishing put in a new light. Reform in these matters is most desirable, and the sooner we can prepare ourselves for effecting it the better.

The reader of *Scribner's*—provided always that he have not seen Stanley's book—will at once turn to the illustrated paper "How I Found Livingstone," giving a condensed account of the travels in Central Africa of the *Herald's* special commissioner. The newspaper reader will find something to his taste in Mr. Hamerton's letter "On the Reading of Newspapers," addressed to a friend who had entirely abandoned the habit of reading newspapers, in which some very thoughtful remarks are offered. In short stories this number is, as befits the season, unusually rich, Dr. Eggleston contributing a Christmas Ghost Story, and Saxe Holm a pleasant tale of American life, entitled "The One-Legged Dancers." George MacDonald has in this number an exquisite rendering of "A Spiritual Song," from the German of Novalis. Bret Harte, Christina G. Rossetti, and William Cullen Bryant are also contributors in this department.

The *Overland Monthly* for January opens the tenth volume of our trans-continental contemporary. It contains, in deference to the season, we presume, fiction in greater abundance than is usually to be found in its pages. "The Ghost of Rummelsburg," a Netherlandish legend; "Brave Mrs. Lyle," a story of the Civil War; "The Thrust in Tierce," and "Half and Half," a charming little Christmas story, are all of them excellent. The chief attraction of the number is a paper by Therese Yelverton, (Viscountess Avonmore) entitled "A Journey in a Junk," describing a trip made by the writer to the ruins of Angkor Wat, Ptolemy's Sinarum Metropolis, in Cambodia, two hundred and fifty miles from Saigon, through a wild, water-covered country—a trip which this venturesome lady made attended only by an opium-sodden mandarin, a ditto interpreter (native) and his wife, two Annamite boys, a couple of native soldiers, and eight Cambodian rowers. The remaining articles, with the exception of one on Chinese Proverbs, relate to matters of mere local interest.

THE DOMINION.—A recent Order in Council imposes a duty of 10 per cent. on all tea and coffee imported into the Dominion from the United States. The order goes into effect at once. Hon. Mr. Cauchon has been elected for the County of Montmorenci.—A new inspection district under the Inland Revenue Department is ordered to be called Windsor District, and to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of London, Guelph, Paris, St. Catharines, Hamilton; and the Inspection District of Toronto—the Inland Revenue Divisions of Algoma, Collingwood, Toronto, Cobourg, Peterboro' and Belleville.—The second session of the second Parliament of Quebec was prorogued on the 23rd ult. Among the Bills which received the Royal Assent were: An act to change the *chef-lieu* of the County of Ottawa, for municipal and registration purposes, from Aymer to Hull; an act to provide for the decision of controverted elections by the Judges, and to make better provision for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections; an act to amend the law respecting the jurisdiction of three Judges of the Superior Court in Review; and an act to confirm certain by-laws authorizing subscriptions of stock in the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company.

UNITED STATES.—The Stokes trial is progressing in New York. Barnum's menagerie has been destroyed by fire.—It is reported in San Francisco that extensive coal fields have been discovered in San Diego county.—The *New York Herald* reports favourable prospects of a revival of the maritime trade, the clouds overshadowing the shipyards for ten years being dispelled.—George Francis Train has been arrested and lodged in the Tombs on a charge of publishing obscene literature.—President Grant has expressed his determination to put an end to polygamy in the States. After the holidays the necessary laws will be presented in Congress.—Jay Gould has made a settlement with the Erie Railroad Company. He has transferred to the Company nine millions, two and a half millions being stocks and bonds and the balance in real estate. He estimates the nine millions transferred to represent seven millions par. Mr. Barlow corroborates the above, and said that the Company estimates the actual present value of the nine millions at six and a half to seven millions par; and the value to Erie Railway Company at fully nine millions.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The funeral of Viscountess Beaconsfield took place on the 20th ult.—The "Challenger" has sailed from Portsmouth on her cruise for the purpose of making scientific deep sea soundings.—An explosion is reported in a coal mine at Silverdale, by which eight miners suffered.—By the late heavy storms in the United Kingdom the streams throughout the country were swollen to a great height, causing much damage. Windsor and Eton are flooded. The river Trent and its affluents, the Soar and the Derwent, rose above their banks, submerging a large portion of the country in Leicestershire, Derby, and Nottingham. In some sections of these counties only the tops of the trees and heiges were visible. Heavy land slides occurred near Dover. The town of Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, was flooded, and many of the residents were compelled to take refuge from the water in the upper stories of their dwellings. The vicinity of Cambridge, for miles, was like a swamp, and the streets of the city were flooded. The recent rainfall is estimated at fifty millions of tons of water.—A despatch from Liverpool says 149 persons, including passengers and sailors, perished by marine disasters between the 10th and 20th ult.

FRANCE.—The Assembly has rejected M. Bonnet's motion against the duties on raw materials by a vote of 461 to 158. On the 21st ult. the Assembly adjourned for the Christmas holiday: one of its last acts previous to adjournment was to pass the bill restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.—The Allan steamship "Germany" went ashore on Saturday week on a sandbank at the mouth of the Gironde. Thirty persons were lost. The remainder, after passing the entire night in a perilous position, were rescued by a French steamship. The "Germany" was bound from Liverpool to Havana and New Orleans.

AUSTRIA.—Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain, has gone to Vienna, probably to assume higher functions. RUSSIA.—The Government has resolved to undertake the Khiva expedition. A St. Petersburg newspaper states that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian troops penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to intervene in support of Afghan independence. In the meantime the Khan of Khiva has summoned the auxiliary tribes to his assistance. It is stated that ex-Minister Catacazy has not fallen into disgrace with the Czar. He has just been employed to adjust certain ecclesiastical difficulties between the Pope and the Russian Government concerning the appointment of Catholic bishops in Poland.

SPAIN.—There has been a crisis in the Spanish Cabinet. The Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and the Colonies retired, but their places were speedily filled. On the 20th ultimo Senor Zorilla announced in the Senate that a bill would soon be introduced by the Government providing for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Porto Rico. He took occasion at the same time to repeat the statements heretofore made that no reforms would be made in the Government of Cuba while a single insurgent remained in the island.—The Cortes adjourned on Christmas Eve until the 15th of January, previously passing a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 83 in a house of 335.

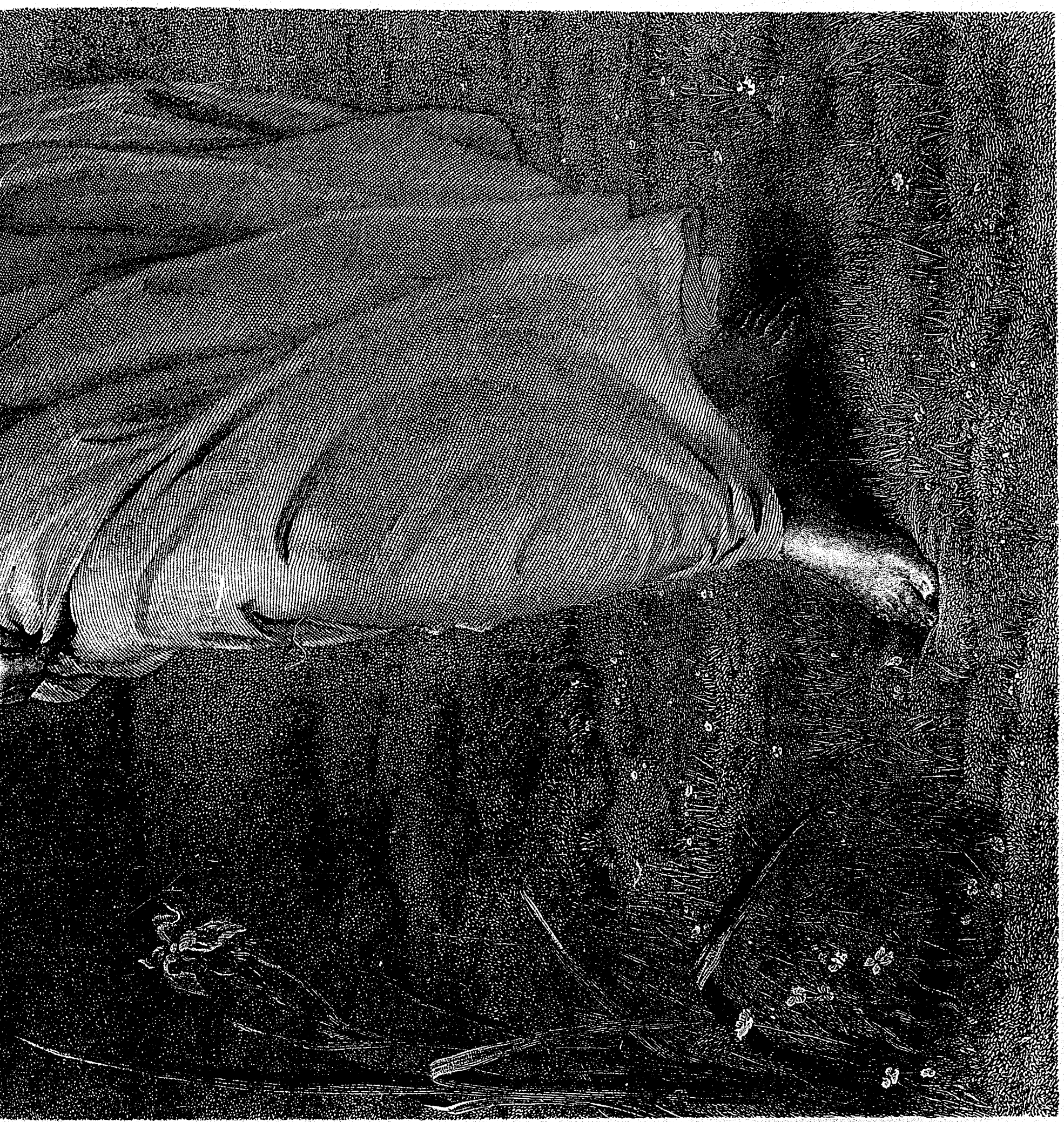
ITALY.—An army bill has been introduced in the Parliament. It provides that all Italians between 18 and 29 years of age shall be liable to military duty.—Naples has been visited by a gale of unprecedented violence, which caused much damage to property in the city and the shipping in the bay.—The Pope held a consistory on the 23rd ultimo at which twenty-two cardinals were present. His Holiness delivered an allocution in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely persecuted. The purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government which compelled the clergy to serve in the army and imposed heavy taxes on church property. He solemnly protested against the bill now pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that the title to the property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censure of those who encroached on the rights of the Church, and denounced Germany, where the pit falls of open violence, calumny and ridicule were employed to destroy the Church by men who were ignorant of religion, yet sought to defile its dogmas. The allocution concluded with a protest against the Clergy Donation Bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes and a general condemnation of the Armenian schism.

BELGIUM.—Despatches from Ghent report that the streams in that section of Belgium have risen above their embankments and inundated the country. The city of Ghent was flooded, and in some of the streets the water stood three feet deep.

EGYPT.—The Khedive has concluded a loan of 12,500,000*l.* with Constantinople.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The last mail from the Cape brings intelligence that the first Ministry under the system of Responsible Government has been formed in the colony.





Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

“L’ALLEGRO.”

Science & Mechanics.

INVENTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Next to saying "I told you so" there is no mental effort which conveys more unalloyed pleasure to the human race than to calmly suggest and expatiate upon means by which calamities might have been avoided, after such misfortunes have taken place. The recent fire in Boston gives rise to many instances of this fact, and the daily journals are filled with editorials and communications, some conveying excellent ideas worthy of careful attention, others suggesting plans as ridiculous and impossible as can well be imagined. The Chicago fire, though a severe lesson, served but to interrupt our sleep of fancied security; the Boston conflagration has been the means of a thorough arousing of the whole nation; and, as a result, plans innumerable for the avoidance of similar disasters are being devised.

A number of these suggestions, some found drifting about in the columns of periodicals, others obtained directly from their originators, we have gathered together; and below we briefly give their general details.

A word at the outset as to roofs, and in particular the Mansard, which, like Mrs. O'Leary's cow in Chicago, has been the special object of public malediction. The blame should not be placed on the architectural design—no one will deny that the roof is handsome and that its ornate pavilions are a great improvement over the squat coverings of former times—the fault lies in bad material and worse construction; that roofs, if made of thin beams, protected by a single sheeting of tin or slate, would be exactly as unsafe. That we can build or repair roofs on the French plan is amply evidenced by the one in process of construction on the new *Staats Zeitung* building and on the Masonic Temple in this city. A mere glance at the massive iron beams and stone window casings of these edifices will remove all doubts of the structures being dangerous.

The main objection to the Mansard is its height from the ground, but if we provide a proper supply of water and suitable means of forcing it where it is needed, this can be overcome.

Lake Chicago, Boston has demonstrated the value of brick over every other building material, as a fireproof substance, and consequently many of the plans suggested are based on the construction of brick walls.

A daily contemporary editorially says that parapet walls should be placed between the houses, eight or ten feet high, and pierced with a few apertures so arranged as to admit a free play of hose pipe. These partitions are designed not only to check the advance of the flames, but also as barricades behind which the firemen can obtain shelter.

A recent invention consists in building two immense walls of solid brick masonry intersecting in the centre of every block. At the point of intersection the partitions are highest, their upper edges sloping off to the corners of the building. The idea is to confine the fire to one quarter of the square and so prevent its spread.

Another proposition is to carry the walls of a building three feet up above a flat roof, forming a reservoir which is to be flooded with water from below by a force pump.

One of the best plans is that derived from the French, and consists in making all partitions and floors of solid plaster and iron.

A scientific contemporary advocates the construction of partitions analogous to sectional iron boilers. Iron enclosed water spaces are suggested, not to be over one inch in thickness and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of three or four feet head. The sections are to be flooded in case of fire.

Various plans are published having in view increased water facilities. It is proposed to carry river water through the streets in large mains, from which pipes are to extend through the houses and above the roofs, having suitable hose connection in every story, by which, the water being under pressure, a thorough flooding can in a short time be effected.

Another idea is to erect reservoirs on elevated positions into which salt water is to be pumped and distributed by pipes throughout the city.

A very similar device is to build towers along the ridge that forms the backbone of Manhattan Island, and supply fresh water drawn from the Hudson River some distance from its mouth.

In Chicago wells are suggested, which, communicating with the river, are to be sunk at suitable points and an increased quantity of water thus obtained.

Another design, for utilizing salt water, is to locate a powerful pumping engine in every fire district, which, in connection with a large standing pipe, is to maintain such a constant pressure at every hydrant as to obviate the necessity of fire engines.

One excellent idea is the pressing of the ferry boats into service, placing them under the orders of the Chief Engineer and requiring them to carry donkey engines of uniform power, with hose nozzles regulated to a standard gauge. In case of fire, the vessels are to congregate at some fixed point and act in concert in forcing water into the city.

Additional mains from the Croton reservoir are suggested, by which the supply is to be economized by forbidding tapping except in certain localities.

A well-known engineer considers it practicable to force salt water, in time of emergency, through the regular fresh water pipes, which he would have constructed of double their present size.

One of the best devices for the application of

water is that published some time since, in this journal, consisting in a large number of perforated pipes extending entirely through the building. By merely turning a cock, thousands of fine streams are thrown in every room.

A recent invention on this principle consists in permanently affixing a perforated pipe at the summit of the roof, allowing the water to run over the latter, and thence down the side of the building.

A further improvement is a portable system of perforated tubes, which can be readily laid along a roof or rested on supports within the building and thence connected with the engines. This plan has the advantage that the firemen can thoroughly drench buildings even at their highest portions, which otherwise they would be unable to approach on account of the heat.

We have encountered two ingeniously ridiculous ideas. The first is the proposition that our fire department be provided with rolls of thick woollen blankets, sufficient to surround a block of houses. With these the fire is to be smothered by hand, while the cloth is kept wet by the engines. The second inventive genius thinks that a wooden veil, saturated with water and placed between a fierce conflagration and threatened buildings, will instantly avert all danger.

From all the plans, ideas and suggestions above enumerated, and from the experience we have so dearly earned, a few general conclusions may be safely drawn. Of these the chief is that a city to be fireproof needs both properly constructed buildings and a thoroughly efficient water supply. No matter how well organized a fire department may be, if the houses are built of inflammable material, disasters greater or less must ensue. And on the other hand, even if edifices be ever so well constructed, if the water supply and its mode of application be not as nearly perfect as can be, similar consequences will follow. In the construction of fireproof buildings, brick should be preferred. Walls should be thick and solid. Avoid hollow partitions and floors of wood or lath and plaster. Employ iron beams and either solid plaster or surfaces of plaster packed with non-conducting and non-inflammable material within. Provide double iron sliding shutters to all windows. Place iron trap doors on the elevator shaft at every story, and thus be able to cut off the immense draft it produces. Introduce a reliable system of perforated pipes or similar devices for sending water throughout the structure, and provide hand fire extinguishers ready for immediate use.

For the high buildings of large cities, steam fire engines have been proved inefficient. Therefore an additional supply of water must be provided, drawn from the rivers, kept under constant pressure capable of throwing the highest necessary stream. The water supply should be so introduced as to be available as furnishing power for elevators, supplying small manufacturers and others, thus enabling them to dispense with steam apparatus and its attendant dangers.

Blowing up buildings with gunpowder is a last resort and should never be left in such unskilful hands as it was at Boston. Fire must be fought by men practised in the warfare, and never delegated to the inexperienced, however willing.

Lastly, in every city in the country is needed a well considered code of municipal regulations in regard to precautions of every kind against fire, enforced by heavy and severe penalties, and in addition, a rigid and efficient system of inspection to see that such regulations are fully observed.—*Scientific American*.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.—Prof Tyndal in one of his Boston lectures, while dwelling upon the effects of polarized light, said: "The study of this branch of optics, leads us into a new world—a world of chromatic beauty. There has been nothing in the past to set beside it but the attraction of gravitation. In those latter days, however, we have a study which may become yet more wonderful—the conversion of energy. He then exhibited plates of selenite of uniform thickness, and it was found that they produced certain definite colours. These plates were arranged as sectors of a circle, each sector being of a different thickness and thus producing a different colour. When the beam was reversed the complement of the first colour was produced. The effect was very fine. He sent the beam through some plates that were so arranged that they produced a fine-coloured heart's-ease on the screen. Another represented a rooster, with all the shades and tints of colour which that fowl generally wears, and far more brilliant. When the beam was reversed the complementary colours resulted, and a rooster was seen with a green comb and its feathers coloured with red.

The London *Telegraph* gives some details of the extraordinary precautions which have been taken in regard to the preparation of the French meter, which is to be the future standard of international measurement. The learned men appointed by the Academy of Science have decided in favour of the implement actually existing in the archives of Paris. Copies of this standard are to be delicately made, and furnished to the countries which accept it as a common canon. The length of the original is to be taken at the freezing-point; the material of the authenticated copies will be composed of mixed platinum and iridium, and they will be constructed out of the same ingot. They will be heated for many days at a prodigious temperature, so as to be proof, as far as possible, against subsequent molecular action. Each meter will be stored up in company with extremely sensitive thermometers, specially manufactured and tested; and the divisions upon each rod will be marked with micro-machinery constructed for that particular purpose. This might seem needless care, but in reality great

issues depend upon the utmost attainable accuracy in establishing such a standard.

NEW FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.—The *Building News* publishes the following description of an invention in which iron or steel, hollow earthenware and concrete or cement are the materials employed in combination. The walls, partitions, floors and roofs are constructed of cells of metal in which are placed earthenware pipes, the sides of which are splayed outward at the base to form a skewback. The pipes and iron fillets are bolted together so as to constitute composite girders. Between each skewback, an earthenware hollow pipe with oval-shaped head and flat soffit, channel and indented to receive the plaster of ceiling, is placed, with sufficient room left between the composite girders to receive a charge of cement concrete. The upper surface of the floor is levelled and covered with strong cement grout. Holes are left in the soffits of the hollow pipes for ventilation, and the pipes themselves may be utilized to convey warm air through the building. In walls and partitions, the iron and steel lengths are placed in a vertical, in floors, in a horizontal, and in roofs in an angular position. In partitions, wire is used instead of lath to receive the concrete and plaster. The proportions of the concrete are six parts of broken brick, slag and sand, and one of cement, well mixed. The floors are made in one body and not in layers. This method is said to be cheap, to require no skilled labour to construct, to furnish thorough ventilation, and to require comparatively no repairs.

TELEGRAPHING BY SOUND THROUGH WATER.—In 1828 Sturm and Colladon made a series of experiments at Lake Geneva, Switzerland, to determine the rate of transmission of sound through water. The sounds were produced by striking a bell suspended from a boat at a suitable depth in the water, while the observers were stationed in another boat at a distance and received the sonorous impressions through a long metallic tube, the lower end of which was closed by a membrane and immersed at a considerable depth in the water. In these experiments the bell weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds, and the sound was heard at a distance of about 1,000 yards.

During the recent siege of Paris the attempt was made to obtain telegraphic communication with the provinces by this device of transmission of sound through water, and the Minister of Public Works confided the necessary experiments to M. Lucas, who reports the following results:—The experiments were conducted as in the former instance and made in the River Seine. Two bells were employed, one of about eighty pounds and the other of seven hundred pounds weight. In the case of the first the sound was transmitted to a distance of about 1,500 yards, while in the case of the second or larger bell, only to 1,500 yards. There was therefore no advantage gained by the increase in the size of the bell—in fact there was a loss. The great diminution in the distance to which the sound was conveyed in his experiments is accredited by M. Lucas to want of depth in the waters of the Seine as compared with those of Lake Geneva.—*Scribner's*.

The *Standard*, when speaking of a meeting held by the German *Frauentag* at Darmstadt, says: "This is an association formed chiefly to advance the better education of women; and its objects are under the especial care and approval of our own Royal Princesses. There were representatives from several parts of Germany, and from England also; and it seems one excellent feature in their combination, that they address themselves to culture in 'the sensible sense' of the term, without flying up, or rather down, to parliaments, politics, law courts, platforms, and physiology. The delegates of the *Frauentag* confine themselves to desiring a nobler teaching for girls, a clearer knowledge of history, literature, the fine arts, and that science, so rarely occupying the mind of women—geography. They repudiate Utopia, and they will have nothing to do with the empyrean flights of French political economy. They distribute their purposes into two sections: one, the intellectual improvement of their sex in the matter of amusement not less than that of study—which is an important though generally neglected point; and the multiplication, in their favour, of honourable and remunerative employments. The distinctive characteristics of the speeches delivered at the Darmstadt meeting of the *Frauentag* were their clearness and practicality, which were not once lost sight of. In proof, moreover, of the success attending their efforts, it was shown that their industrial bazaars were not so much over-crowded by exhibitors as insufficiently supplied with them, the articles offered for sale being usually disposed of in great part before being exposed. It may be a question whether this system of depending so much upon bazaars, or, in other words, upon fancy-work, is the wisest one to rely upon. But the German friends of female education only profess to be trying experiments."

HOW THE OLD AND INFIRM ARE SUPPORTED BY FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—During the vigour of youth the expenditure of the power of the mind (which is the real seat of man's strength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions, without the aid of science.

But Time, the everlasting dissipator of reason as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch that science may render to man the desired assistance and restore the drain upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphites combination really will supply the *vis viva* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigour of youth is past.

Courrier des Dames.

THE HAIR.

The following remarks by a writer in *Harpur's Bazar* on *coiffures* and the use of false hair will be of interest to our lady readers:—

"We are often annoyed by the incapacity to see what is becoming to the face, or the reverse, as well as the utter disregard of anatomy evinced by the perruquiers and their pitifully blind and thoughtless victims. When the style, beautiful and simple in itself, but usually most trying to the face, of wearing all the hair scraped back, and bound into a circle of close plaits behind, came in ten years ago, every woman discarded the slovenly net that had been ruining the backs of her dresses for two years, and scraped her hair tight to her skull. She was right to discard the net, but she was mad to force the classic style upon herself, *bon gré mal gré*. The consequence was obvious—hardly one woman in ten looked fit to be seen; for the head must be exceptionally fine, the features exceptionally regular, that can stand this treatment. Let every woman study her face before she dresses her hair, as she studies her feet before she buys her boots.

"If she finds her forehead narrowing above the cheek-bones, let her never fall to insert pads in her hair at the side. If it be a broad forehead, while her face is narrow, let her avoid this style rigidly, *whatever be the fashion*. If her head is slightly flat, plaits across it, or the hair turned over a cushion, are the only alternatives; but if naturally too high, let her give the fullness of hair to other parts. If the head be perfect in shape, still let her disregard the fashion, and make a point of showing a charm that is exceedingly rare. It would be simply waste and ruin to pad it into all sorts of shapes.

"One word against the huge bundles of false hair now worn. Far be it from me to overcondemn the practice of wearing false hair. This fashion will never go out while hair is considered a "glory" to a woman, and while, through age and other causes, the glory is liable to become "leached," and to fall off.

"Moreover, there are cases (since caps are not in use) in which a few bands of extra tresses are more than an improvement—even a necessity; witness a very scanty supply of hair, or hair in patches, on a young head. And the practice is not a dirty one, as has been unjustly asserted, any more than wearing one's own hair. Besides, if one is careful and patient enough to collect it, one need never wear anything but one's own hair.

"But, O women! beware of piling on your heads a greater mass of hair than a human head is able to grow. The huge plaits of three, stuffed and padded, which are so obviously artificial; the mighty cables, half as thick as one's arm, that rise up aloft and swell out behind, fill the effect of them merely as a burden, not a beauty, is quite painful to the eye; in addition to rows of ringlets, which in themselves would require the whole head of hair to form them—these debased fashions are a few of the many that detract from the beauty of the head and face, instead of enhancing it, imposed by foolish women on themselves. The eye soon becomes vitiated, and does not perceive, in fact, the vulgar and painful effect that is instantly apparent to another."

A dreadful rumour is abroad. It originated with "an eminent French chemist"—name not given. But the unknown assures society that many of the new "evening" silks are covered with pirated of lead, that, consequently, they are liable to a tremendous explosion at any time, and that gentlemen must take care lest their partners in the dance suddenly blow up.

The Emperor of Germany has lately conferred the Order of the Iron Cross on Mrs. Alsager, the English lady who was nursing in the hospitals of Saarbrück from the commencement of the war, 1870, to January, 1871, a false report of her death having prevented the Inspector of the hospitals there (Dr. Kupper) from sending her name in for the decoration at the time when it was first awarded.

Mr. J. Cordy Jefferson, in his new book on "Brides and Bridals," thinks that the custom of throwing an old shoe after a newly wedded pair represented, first, the hurling of missiles at a man engaged in a forcible capture of a wife, and, later, the transference of authority from the parents to the bridegroom, the shoe or sandal having ever been an instrument of domestic correction.

Somewhere on the Jersey shore there has occurred a marriage of primitive simplicity. It is worthy of note. When the clergyman who had been summoned arrived at the house, he found the expectant bride arrayed in neat homespun, with sleeves rolled up, churning butter. The bridegroom was at work in the fields. He was called in; the twain were made one, and then promptly returned to their respective duties.

The "Infant's Pavilion" will be a notable feature of the Vienna Exposition. Within this pavilion, gathered from all nations, will be grouped the various contrivances used in the care of children. Those that minister to the physical needs, those that amuse and develop the mental faculties, toys and games of all kinds, will find a place there. This is not all. It is the design to present the various plans and systems used in charitable movements for the care of children, and the medical methods and inventions used for remedying physical defects and malformations. The idea of the "Infant's Pavilion" certainly commands itself to the feelings of every one.

Art and Literature.

The erection of a monument to the Countess Dash is proposed in Paris.

Mr. S. C. Hall has made a present to Mr. Long-fellow of Coleridge's inkstand.

A monument to the late Dr. Norman Macleod is to be erected in Glasgow Cathedral.

Playing cards are to be in future amongst the amusements provided for soldiers in their recreation rooms.

The first "History of the Third Republic" is announced in Paris. It is written by M. Adolphe Michel.

An edition of the novels of Captain James Grant, translated into Russian, will shortly be published at St. Petersburg.

An Irish writer is preparing a reply to Mr. Froude's book *The English in Ireland*, and it is likely to be a trenchant attack upon the historian.

Eight fresh lines of Chaucer have been found in the Ellesmere manuscript of the "Franklin's Tale," which are not in any other MS. yet examined.

Mme. Nilsson's appearance at St. Petersburg in "Hamlet," at the Imperial Theatre, was a great success, and she was called before the curtain twenty-two times.

Strauss, the well-known composer of dance music, is going to appear in a literary character. His "Reminiscences of America" will shortly be published in Prague.

Marie Antoinette's work-table has been placed in the Louvre. The Empress Eugénie bought it at a sale some years back for £1,720, and it was fortunately saved from the Tuileries before the fire.

Dr. F. W. Joyce, author of "The Origin and History of Irish Names and Places," and other works, is about to publish a volume of Irish music and songs. The volume will comprise 100 Irish airs never published before.

Melbourne has developed a talent for violin manufacture, and a former pupil of Joseph Panormo is making instruments which are said to put the productions of Stradivarius, Amati, and Paolo Magini completely in the shade.

The Grand Duke Alexis is to bow himself to the people in print. He kept a diary while here and wherever he has travelled, and the matter is to be worked up into a volume of travels by a man who understands how to do that sort of thing.

Dr. C. M. Ingleby has at press a volume entitled "Shakespeare's Plays sung by the Poets of a Century," being a complete Catalogue of early notices of Shakespeare and his works, with a photographic frontispiece, reproducing the Hunt portrait.

The Paris journals announce the death of M. Pion, the celebrated publisher. In the literary world few names were more widely known than that of the publisher of the "Vie de César." M. Pion was sixty-seven years of age, and succumbed to an illness of only a few days' duration.

M. Doré will shortly send three more pictures for exhibition in England. The subjects are, "The Dream of Phileas's Wife," the night succeeding the Crucifixion, which he entitles "The Night of Remorse," a work treated somewhat in the style of Martin; and a "Massacre of the Innocents."

It is not generally known that the poet Shelley at one time of his life was an agitator in Ireland, and contended stoutly for "Home Rule." This, with many other new facts and writings of the poet, will be given in the new "Life of Shelley," by Mr. Denis Florence MacCarthy, which will shortly be published in London.

A project is on foot for establishing another illustrated newspaper in London, with the peculiarity that one-half will be illustrated by lithography. It is believed that pictures of passing events can by the different processes of that art be produced much more expeditiously and infinitely cheaper than by the ordinary wood-engraving process.

A writer from Copenhagen says that a life-like portrait of Carl Maria von Weber has lately been discovered by a relic-hunter in that city. It was drawn by Hornemann in 1820, and differs in some respects from the well-known likenesses. An unpublished cantata by Weber was performed at Dresden on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Wedding of the King of Saxony.

The *Court Journal* understands that Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of *Gin's Baby*, &c., intends to publish a Christmas story, and that it will take up the question of the agricultural labourer. It will be entitled *Little Hodge*, and is to be issued in the style of Charles Dickens' Christmas stories, at one shilling. He has also nearly completed a novel intended to illustrate the Coolie system, and the relations of the races in the West Indies.

The *Journal of Mental Science* gives some interesting facts upon a much vexed subject. Does the

Hair turn white
In a single night?

whether it be from sudden fear, or from some other cause of mental disturbance. The writer vouches for the truth of two instances—one that of a young man of twenty, whose hair, stiff, black, and wiry, turned, in one night, from intense mental anxiety, from its natural colour to iron-gray; the second case was that of a sea-captain, who suffered shipwreck, whose hair turned gray, and became further bleached when a similar disaster occurred a second time.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

In the time of frozen weather,
Ley spear, and snowy feather,
An old and young man sat together—
The ingle flame was low;
For the youth the fire had waited,
While the tempest on'er abated,
But o'er all the world belated,
Fell the dizzy snow.

Over moorland, manse andcroft,
From the cold grey skies aloft,—
Swept the snow-blooms white and soft,—
Knee-deep plunged the youth,
Careless vigour marked his tread,
On his cheek, by e's flush of red,
And a sweet wreath round his head,
Grass and flowers in sooth.

By the dusk of fading ember,
In his lonely log-but chamber,
Cried the old man, "I remember
Fairer flowers than those—
Mine were sweet as summer laughers,
Winter chilled them, like the waters,
O sweet snow-blooms—O my daughters,
Lily and white rose!

But the purling and the singing,
Of the little treshets springing,
In my old ears still are ringing
Very soft and low,
Evening hoots and woodland crishes
Haunt me from the frazzled bushes,
And the rapture of the thrushes
Is upon me as I go.

Tenderly the stripling smiling
Still the old man's thoughts beguiling,
Shook his fragrant tresses, wiliag
Him until the morn:
None may wake him then from sleeping,
His snow-daughters gather weeping—
Chirp the wrens and red-breasts peeping
"Spring will soon be born."

EDWARD ELLIS.

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THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

SECOND SCENE—Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

Grace rose from her chair. "What is the cab for?" she asked sharply.

"For you and for me," Julian replied. "I am going to take you back to your lodgings."

"I refuse to go. My place is in this house. Neither Lady Janet nor you can get over the plain facts. All I asked was to be confronted with her. And what did she do when she came into the room. She fainted at the sight of me."

Reiterating her one triumphant assertion, she fixed her eyes on Julian with a look which said plainly—answer that if you can. In mercy to her, Julian answered it on the spot.

"So far as I understand," he said, "you appear to take it for granted that no innocent woman would have fainted on first seeing you. I have something to tell you which will alter your opinion. On her arrival in England this lady informed my aunt that she had met with you accidentally on the French frontier, and that she had seen you (so far as she knew) struck dead at her side by a shell. Remember that, and recall what happened just now. Without a word to warn her of your restoration to life, she finds herself suddenly face to face with you, a living woman—and this at a time when it is easy for any one who looks at her to see that she is in delicate health. What is there wonderful, what is there unaccountable, in her fainting under such circumstances as these?"

The question was plainly put. Where was the answer to it?

There was no answer to it. Mercy's wisely candid statement of the manner in which she had first met with Grace, and of the accident which had followed, had served Mercy's purpose but too well. It was simply impossible for persons acquainted with that statement to attach a guilty meaning to the swoon. The false Grace Roseberry was still as far beyond the reach of suspicion as ever, and the true Grace was quick enough to see it. She sank into the chair from which she had risen; her hands fell in hopeless despair on her lap.

"Everything is against me," she said. "The truth itself turns liar, and takes her side." She paused and rallied her sinking courage. "No!" she cried resolutely, "I won't submit to have my name and my place taken from me by a vile adventuress! Say what you like, I insist on exposing her; I won't leave the house!"

The servant entered the room, and announced that the cab was at the door.

Grace turned to Julian with a defiant wave of her hand.

"Don't let me detain you," she said. "I see I have neither advice nor help to expect from Mr. Julian Gray."

Julian beckoned to the servant to follow him into a corner of the room.

"Do you know if the doctor has been sent for?" he asked.

"I believe not, sir. It is said in the servants' hall that the doctor is not wanted."

Julian was too anxious to be satisfied with

a report from the servants' hall. He hastily wrote on a slip of paper:

"Has she recovered?" and then gave the note to the man, with directions to take it to Lady Janet.

"Did you hear what I said?" Grace inquired, while the messenger was absent in the dining-room.

"I will answer you directly," said Julian.

The servant appeared again as he spoke, with some lines in pencil written by Lady Janet on the back of Julian's note:

"Thank God we have revived her. In a few minutes we hope to be able to take her to her room."

The nearest way to Mercy's room was through the library. Grace's immediate removal had now become a necessity which was not to be trifled with. Julian addressed himself to meeting the difficulty the instant he was left alone with Grace.

"Listen to me," he said. "The cab is waiting, and I have my last words to say to you. You are now (thanks to the consul's recommendation) in my care. Decide at once whether you will remain under my charge, or whether you will transfer yourself to the charge of the police."

Grace started.

"What do you mean," she asked angrily.

"If you wish to remain under my charge," Julian proceeded, "you will accompany me at once to the cab. In that case, I will undertake to give you an opportunity of telling your story to my own lawyer. He will be a fitter person to advise you than I am. Nothing will induce me to believe that the lady whom you have accused has committed, or is capable of committing, such a fraud as you charge her with. You will hear what the lawyer thinks, if you come with me. If you refuse, I shall have no choice but to send into the next room and tell them you are still here. The result will be that you will find yourself in charge of the police. Take which course you like; I will give you a minute to decide in. And remember this, if I appear to express myself harshly, it is your conduct which forces me to speak out. I mean kindly towards you; I am advising you honestly for your good."

He took out his watch to count the minute.

Grace stole one furtive glance at his steady resolute face. She was perfectly unmoved by the manly consideration for her which Julian's last words had expressed. All she understood was, that he was not a man to be trifled with. Future opportunities would offer themselves of returning secretly to the house. She determined to yield—and deceive him.

"I am ready to go," she said, rising with dogged submission. "Your turn now," she muttered to herself as she turned to the looking-glass to arrange her shawl. "My turn will come."

Julian advanced towards her, as if to offer her his arm, and checked himself. Firmly persuaded as he was that her mind was deranged—readily as he admitted that she claimed, in virtue of her affliction, every indulgence that he could extend to her—there was something repellent to him at that moment in the bare idea of touching her. The image of the beautiful creature who was the object of her monstrous accusation—the image of Mercy as she lay helpless for a moment in his arms—was vivid in his mind while he opened the door that led into the hall, and drew back to let Grace pass out before him. He left the servant to help her into the cab. The man respectfully addressed him as he took his seat opposite to Grace.

"I am ordered to say that your room is ready, sir; and that her ladyship expects you to dinner."

Absorbed in the events which had followed his aunt's invitation, Julian had forgotten his engagement to stay at Mablethorpe House. Could he return, knowing his own heart as he now knew it? Could he honourably remain, perhaps for weeks together, in Mercy's society, conscious as he now was of the impression which she had produced on him? No. The one honourable course that he could take was to find an excuse for withdrawing from his engagement. "Beg her ladyship not to wait dinner for me," he said. "I will write and make my apologies." The cab drove off.

The wondering servant waited on the doorstep, looking after it. "I wouldn't stand in Mr. Julian's shoes for some time," he thought, with his mind running on the difficulties of the young clergyman's position. "There she is, along with him in the cab. What is he going to do with her after that?"

Julian himself—if it had been put to him at the moment—could not have answered the question.

Lady Janet's anxiety was far from being relieved when Mercy had been restored to her senses and conducted to her own room.

Her mind remained in a condition of unreasoning alarm which it was impossible to remove. Over and over again she was told that the woman who had terrified her had left the house, and would never be permitted to enter it more. Over and over again she was assured that the stranger's frantic assertions were regarded by everybody about her as unworthy of a moment's serious attention. She persisted in doubting whether they were telling her the truth. A shocking distrust of her

friends seemed to possess her. She shrank when Lady Janet approached the bedside. She shuddered when Lady Janet kissed her. She flatly refused to let Horace see her. She asked the strangest questions about Julian Gray, and shook her head suspiciously when they told her that he was absent from the house. At intervals, she hid her face in the bedclothes, and murmured to herself piteously, "Oh! what shall I do? What shall I do?" At other times, her one petition was to be left alone. "I want nobody in my room"—that was her sullen cry—"Nobody in my room."

The evening advanced and brought with it no change for the better. Lady Janet, by the advice of Horace, sent for her own medical adviser.

The doctor shook his head. The symptoms, he said, indicated a serious shock to the nervous system. He wrote a sedative prescription; and he gave (with a happy choice of language) some sound and safe advice. It amounted briefly to this: "Take her away, and try the sea-side." Lady Janet's customary energy acted on the advice without a moment's needless delay. She gave the necessary directions for packing the trunks over night, and decided on leaving Mablethorpe House with Mercy the next morning.

Shortly after the doctor had taken his departure, a letter from Julian, addressed to Lady Janet, was delivered by private messenger.

Beginning with the necessary apologies for the writer's absence, the letter proceeded in these terms:

"Before I permitted my companion to accompany me to the lawyer's office, I felt the necessity of consulting him as to my present position towards her.

"I told him—what I think it only right to repeat to you—that I do not feel justified in acting on my own opinion that her mind is deranged. In the case of this friendless woman, I want medical authority, and, more even than that, I want some positive proof, to satisfy my conscience as well as to confirm my view.

"Finding me obstinate on this point, the lawyer undertook to consult a physician accustomed to the treatment of the insane, on my behalf.

"After sending a message, and receiving the answer, he said: 'Bring the lady here—in half an hour: she shall tell her story to the doctor instead of telling it to me.' The proposal rather staggered me: I asked how it was possible to induce her to do that. He laughed, and answered: 'I shall present the doctor as my senior partner; my senior partner will be the very man to advise her.' You know that I hate all deception—even where the end in view appears to justify it. On this occasion, however, there was no other alternative than to let the lawyer take his own course—or to run the risk of a delay which might be followed by serious results.

"I waited in a room by myself (feeling very uneasy I own) until the doctor joined me after the interview was over.

"His opinion is, briefly, this:

"After careful examination of the unfortunate creature, he thinks that there are unmistakably symptoms of mental aberration. But how far the mischief has gone, and whether her case is, or is not, sufficiently grave to render actual restraint necessary, he cannot positively say, in our present state of ignorance as to facts.

"Thus far," he observed, "we know nothing of that part of her delusion which relates to Mercy Merrick. The solution of the difficulty, in this case, is to be found there. I entirely agree with the lady that the inquiries of the consul at Mannheim are far from being conclusive. Furnish me with satisfactory evidence either that there is, or is not, such a person really in existence as Mercy Merrick, and I will give you a positive opinion on the case, whenever you choose to ask for it."

"Those words have decided me on starting for the Continent, and renewing the search for Mercy Merrick.

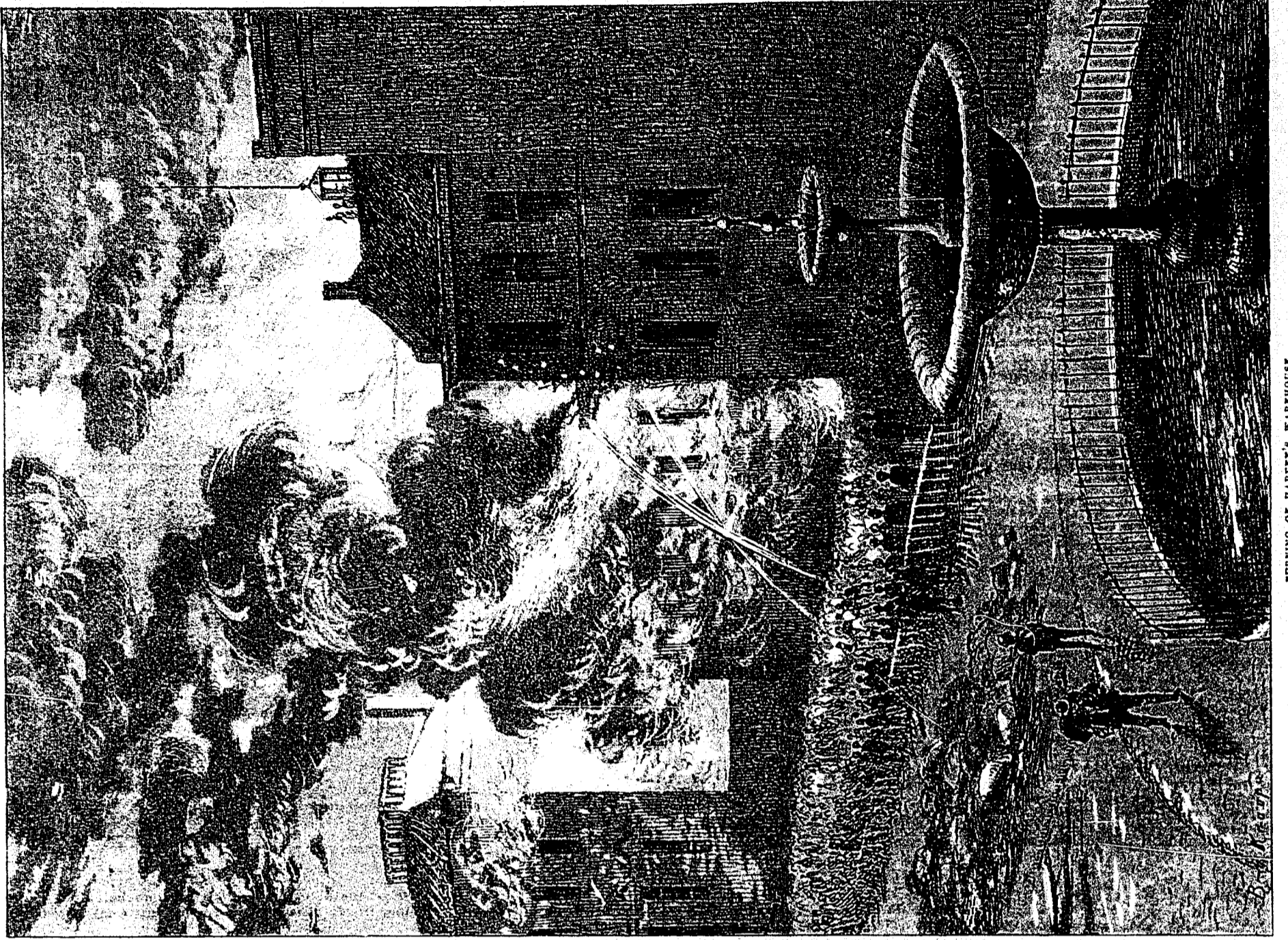
"My friend the lawyer wonders jocosely whether I am in my right senses. His advice is, that I should apply to the nearest magistrate, and relieve you and myself of all further trouble in that way.

"Perhaps you agree with him? My dear aunt (as you have often said) I do nothing like other people. I am interested in this case. I cannot abandon a forlorn woman who has been confided to me to the tender mercies of strangers, so long as there is any hope of my making discoveries which may be instrumental in restoring her to herself—perhaps, also, in restoring her to her friends.

"I start by the mail train of to-night. My plan is, to go first to Mannheim, and consult with the consul and the hospital doctors; then to find my way to the German surgeon, and to question him; and, that done, to make the last and hardest effort of all—the effort to trace the French ambulance and to penetrate the mystery of Mercy Merrick.

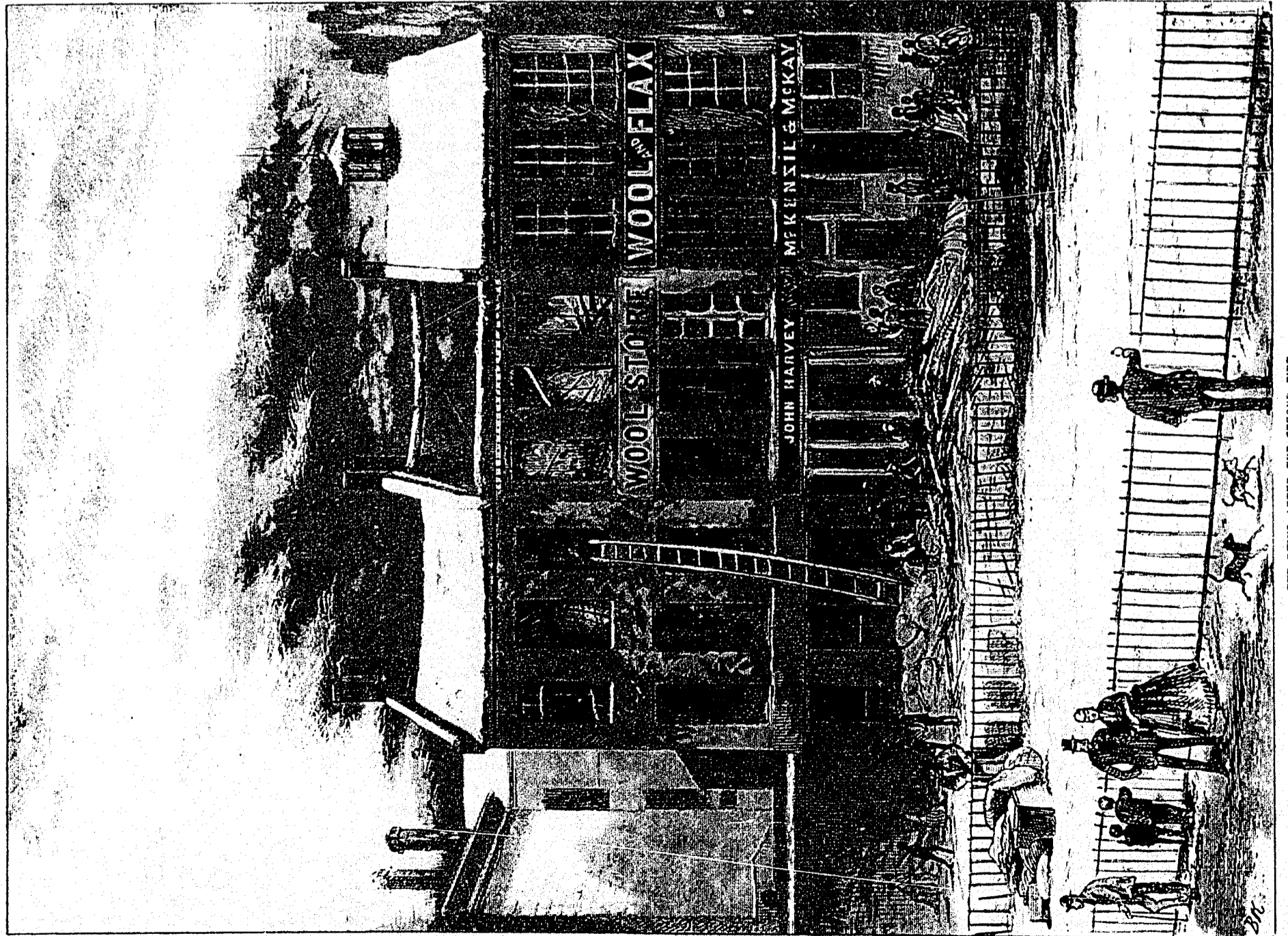
"Immediately on my return I will wait on you, and tell you what I have accomplished, or how I have failed.

"In the meanwhile, pray be under no alarm about the reappearance of this unhappy woman at your house. She is fully occupied in writing (at my suggestion) to her friends in



BURNING OF HARVEY'S WAREHOUSE

THE FIRES AT HAMILTON ON THE 16TH AND 17TH DECEMBER, 1872.—FROM SKETCHES BY F. M. BELL SMITH.



THE RUINS AFTER THE SECOND FIRE.

THE DOMESTIC QUESTION AS DEVELOPED AT RECENT MEETINGS.—From sketches by E. Jump.



THE PARLOUR KITCHEN 50 YEARS HENCE.

PROFESSOR C.—“Now this is my beau ideal! Beauty, Elegance, and Utility, all combined. “Parlour” from *parler*, to talk (we get that like other pretty ideas from the French). “Kitchen”—a place to work in (decidedly German)—or as our Roman friends have it “Laboratory”—all combined in one charming and savoury apartment. Good again! What have we here, Miss Angelina?”

MISS ANGELINA.—“A standing dish in our parlour, Professor, on the first of January. Bore’s head!—he, he!”

PROFESSOR.—“Good again! *Ingenuus didicisse*, etc. But really that amiable Doctor, who first suggested the “Parlour Kitchen,” would be delighted to see the “Bores of the Period” so sensibly converted into “comestibles” and handled so embracingly by you, Miss Angelina!”



THE PATENT GRIDIRON.

BIDDY.—“If ye plase, Ma’am, your new fanglings have dropped me mate in the floor! What’ll I do?”

MISTRESS.—“Well, Biddy, Professor Cook tells us that only the carbonaceous portion undergoes combustion, so I suppose you can quickly rescue the fibrinous residue!”

BIDDY.—“Faith, Ma’am, an’ if it’s this rat trap of a toasting fork ye mane, I wish it gone busted like the mate, shure I niver lost my stake thro’ my fryin’ pan that way.”



THE COOKING MACHINE, 1873.

MARY-ANNE.—“Now this is what I call ‘real nice,’—compared to the times Grandma used to talk about, when the girls were perfect slaves, and spoilt their complexions over horrid stoves!”

EMMA.—“Well, there’s something natural after all in having manual labour done as it ought to be *by men*. Thank goodness we’ve got our ‘rights’ at last, but what a time it took to get ‘em!”

Canada; and she is under the care of the landlady at her lodgings—an experienced and trustworthy person, who has satisfied the doctor as well as myself of her fitness for the charge that she has undertaken.

"Pray mention this to Miss Roseberry (whenever you think it desirable), with the respectful expression of my sympathy, and of my best wishes for her speedy restoration to health. And once more forgive me for failing, under stress of necessity, to enjoy the hospitality of Mablethorpe House."

Lady Janet closed Julian's letter, feeling far from satisfied with it. She sat for a while, pondering over what her nephew had written to her.

"One of two things," thought the quick-witted old lady. "Either the lawyer is right, and Julian is a fit companion for the mad-woman whom he has taken under his charge, or, he has some second motive for this absurd journey of his which he has carefully abstained from mentioning in his letter. What can the motive be?"

At intervals during the night that question recurred to her ladyship again and again. The utmost exercise of her ingenuity failing to answer it, her one resource left was to wait patiently for Julian's return, and, in her own favourite phrase, to "have it out of him" then.

The next morning Lady Janet and her adopted daughter left Mablethorpe House for Brighton; Horace (who had begged to be allowed to accompany them) being sentenced to remain in London by Mercy's express desire. Why—nobody could guess; and Mercy refused to say.

CHAPTER XIII.

ENTER JULIAN.

A week has passed. The scene opens again in the dining-room at Mablethorpe House.

The hospitable table bears once more its burden of good things for lunch. But, on this occasion, Lady Janet sits alone. Her attention is divided between reading her newspaper and feeding her cat. The cat is a sleek and splendid creature. He carries an erect tail. He rolls luxuriously on the sofa carpet. He approaches his mistress in a series of coquetish curves. He smells with dainty hesitation at the choicest morsels that can be offered to him. The musical monotony of his purring tails soothingly on her ladyship's ear. She stops in the middle of a leading article and looks with a care-worn face at the happy cat. "Upon my honour," cries Lady Janet, thinking in her inventively ironical manner, of the cares that trouble her, "all things considered, Tom, I wish I was you!"

The cat starts—not at his mistress's complimentary apostrophe, but at a knock at the door which follows close upon it. Lady Janet says, carelessly enough, "Come in;" looks round listlessly to see who it is; and starts, like the cat, when the door opens and discloses—Julian Gray!

"You—or your ghost?" she exclaims. She has noticed already that Julian is paler than usual, and that there is something in his manner at once uneasy and subdued—highly uncharacteristic of him at other times. He takes a seat by her side, and kisses her hand. But—for the first time in his aunt's experience of him—he refuses the good things on the luncheon-table, and he has nothing to say to the cat! That neglected animal takes refuge on Lady Janet's lap. Lady Janet, with her eyes fixed expectantly on her nephew (determining to "have it out of him," at the first opportunity) waits to hear what he has to say for himself. Julian has no alternative but to break the silence, and tell his story as he best may.

"I got back from the Continent last night," he began. "And I come here, as I promised, to report myself on my return. How does your ladyship do? How is Miss Roseberry?"

Lady Janet laid an indicative finger on the lace pelerine which ornamented the upper part of her dress. "Here is the old lady, well," she answered—and pointed next to the room above them. "And there," she added, "is the young lady, ill. Is anything the matter with you, Julian?"

"Perhaps I am a little tired after my journey. Never mind me. Is Miss Roseberry still suffering from the shock?"

"What else should she be suffering from? I will never forgive you, Julian, for bringing that crazy impostor into my house."

"My dear aunt, when I was the innocent means of bringing her here I had no idea that such a person as Miss Roseberry was in existence. Nobody laments what has happened more sincerely than I do. Have you had medical advice?"

"I took her to the seaside a week since, by medical advice."

"Has the change of air done her no good?"

"None whatever. If anything, the change of air has made her worse. Sometimes she brightens up, and seems as if she was eager to say something—and then, Heaven only knows why, checks herself suddenly as if she was afraid to speak. I could support that. But what cuts me to the heart, Julian, is, that she does not appear to trust me and to love me as she did. She seems to be doubtful of me; she seems to be frightened of me. If

I did not know that it was simply impossible that such a thing could be, I should really think she suspected me of believing what that wretch said of her. In one word (and between ourselves) I begin to fear she will never get over the fright which caused that fainting fit. There is serious mischief somewhere—and try as I may to discover it, it is mischief beyond my finding."

(To be continued.)

Varieties.

The following reminder has just been placed on a tomb in Montmartre: "Oh, my dear Henry, come and rejoin me as soon as conveniently possible."

A Western paper itemizes briefly thus: "Mrs. John Baggs, of Omaha, has left Mr. John Baggs, taking the money bags and leaving John to hold the little empty Baggs."

A literary English gentleman at Damas' table rather astonished him by asking the servant, *sotto voce*, but impressively, for "Racine." The quick cut of the attentive host caught at the whispered want of his guest; he beckoned to the servant, and gave him instructions, thinking that the literary English gentleman wanted to quote something from French classics, and to refresh his memory. Great was the Briton's surprise on receiving a large and handsomely bound volume. An explanation consequently ensued across the table in broken English and French, when it was discovered that he wanted horse-radish with his slice of beef, and had explained his neediness in the best way in his power by asking for "Racine," or root, as the nearest he could come to horse-radish. This is, doubtless, the style in which the Geneva Conference work has been done—in mangled French and English.

The following advertisements have been from time to time clipped from the Irish papers:

From the *Freeman's Journal*, 1877: "Compound reward.—Lost, a cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra Road, about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening."

From the *Cork Reporter* (advertisement of a wine-merchant): "The advertiser, having made an advantageous purchase, offers for sale, on very low terms, about sixty dozen of prime port-wine, lately the property of a gentleman forty years of age, full in the body, and with a high bouquet."

The two following advertisements appeared in all the Dublin papers, emanating from a well-known ivory-stable keeper:

"To be sold, cheap, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head, as good as new."

"To be sold, a splendid gray horse, calculated for a charger, or would carry a lady with a switch tail."

From *Stamford's Newsletter*: "Ten shillings reward.—Lost, by a gentleman, a white terrier dog except the head which is black. To be brought to," &c.

To these Irish advertisements may be added one English one, which was the subject of a humorous article in the *Saturday Review* some four or five years since: "To be sold, an Ecard grand piano, the property of a lady about to travel in a walnut-wood case, with carved legs."

The following scene, it is said, took place in a Parisian *magasin*—An elegantly-dressed lady asked to see some materials for paretots. The shopman mounted the steps, and took down several pieces of striped velvet. "The rain would spoil it," said the lady. "Show me some swanskin." Several pieces being laid upon the counter. "Too thick," said the lady, "after an examination of ten minutes; show me some lady's cloth." Several great rolls were laid before her. They were too thin. Then came velvet, silk, satin, moire, until the counter disappeared under the piles of stuffs, behind which stood the nearly invisible shopman, still patient and polite. At last, "I have decided," said the customer, "in favour of Bannel, blue flannel." Ten or twelve pieces were placed upon the heap. "That will do," she said, after a long and minute scrutiny. "How much will it take to make a dog's paretot?" and she held up a microscopic toy terrier. "A paretot?" asked the shopman, not at all disconcerted, and appearing to make a mental calculation. "Will it have pockets, madame?"

One of the citizens of the American republic, says the *Court Journal*, got into difficulties at the Café de la Paix lately. With the graceful, free-and-easy custom of the Americans, he carefully diffused his person upon a couple of chairs, reclining his heels upon a table on the Boulevard, and ordered his cooling drink in a peremptory tone, which elicited a brisk remonstrance from the *garçon*. The American citizen felt himself bound to avenge the national honour, outraged by a mean waiter, and drew forth a revolver from his pocket and levelled it at the *garçon's* head. The weapon was wrested from his grasp by some people at the next table, and the Yankee was consigned to custody, whence he was released after a short incarceration. A lady of the same nationality, discovering a half-caste girl seated near her at the *table d'hôte* of the Hotel du Louvre, simply ordered the waiter to "turn out that nigger." The tawny-coloured young lady, who was "black yet comely," coloured even through her swartly skin. She rose to move, but the *garçon* informed the fair American lady that her request could not be complied with; whereat she summoned her brood around her, and satiated majestically out of the room, declaring that she would not reside in an hotel where she was exposed to the contamination of a "coloured person" at the same table as herself.

Chess.

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

TO THE CHESS PLAYERS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA:

At the first meeting of Chess players of the Dominion of Canada, held at Hamilton on the 24th of September, 1877, the following Rules were unanimously adopted:

- 1. That a Chess Association be organized.
2. That the annual fee for members shall be \$2.00, and for Chess clubs \$5.00.
3. That the next Congress shall be held in Toronto, commencing on the second Tuesday of May, 1878.
4. That the duty of arranging future proceedings shall be carried out by the Managing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Toronto; Taylor, St. Catharines; Henderson, St. Liboire; Jackson, Seaforth; White, Montreal; and Robertson, Hamilton.

As the time for holding the next Congress is rapidly approaching, the above-named Managing Committee deem it necessary to call the earnest attention of Chess players to the position in which the committee are placed. They are very anxious to decide at once upon a program of proceedings for the next Congress at Toronto, which would mainly consist in having a tournament at which certain prizes would be offered. The committee, however, are utterly unable to make any arrangements, as they have not yet been placed in the position of having funds at their disposal, neither have the several Chess clubs in the Dominion, nor the various Chess players (with the exception of a few) paid the subscription prescribed at the preliminary meeting. The Managing Committee desire therefore to impress upon all those who take an interest in promoting the objects of the Association, the necessity of immediately communicating with the Secretary-Treasurer in regard to the fee payable by the clubs to which they belong, and by themselves personally. Unless this is at once done, there can be no prospect of a successful meeting in Toronto, and the Managing Committee considering that all Chess players feel a deep interest in having an important and successful meeting in May next, hope that the present appeal will be liberally responded to from all quarters.

The Managing Committee also desire to state that the present rate of subscription must be looked upon as an entrance fee from clubs and members, no further fee being required from clubs, the subscription fee for members will be regulated at the next Congress (and will probably be merely a nominal sum). However, everything depends upon the present action of Chess players, but in order to establish the Association, to meet the necessary expenses consequent thereon, and also to enable the Managing Committee to offer prizes of sufficient value to encourage the attendance of players, no less sum than that named will suffice.

If, however, Chess players will join heartily in the movement, and by at once paying the first subscription, place the Managing Committee in possession of the necessary funds, there is every prospect of inaugurating a grand assembly of American Chess talent in May next, establishing the royal game as the family pastime of the Dominion, and affording to all lovers of the game the opportunity of an annual pleasant reunion.

The Managing Committee would add that if the fund permit, two sets of prizes will be allotted, one for senior and one for junior players, each player being rated according to his position in his club, and that Chess players will be invited to send in a list of Chess problems for which prizes will also be awarded.

By order, I. RYALL, M. B.

Secy. Treas. Canadian Chess Association, Box 541 P. O., Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont., 4th Dec., 1877.

A lively game in the recent Tourney among the members of the Hamilton Chess Club.

PERIOD'S DEFENCE.

- White. Black.
W. F. M. I. R. M. B.
1. P. to K. 4th P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd K. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. Kt. takes P. P. to Q. 3rd
4. Kt. takes K. B. P. (a) K. takes Kt.
5. B. ch. K. to K.
6. Castles. B. to K. Kt. 5th (b)
7. P. to K. B. 3rd B. to R. 4th
8. P. to Q. 3rd (c) Q. Kt. to Q. 2nd
9. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd Kt. to K. 4th
10. B. to Kt. 3rd P. to Q. B. 3rd
11. P. to Q. 4th Kt. to Kt. 3rd (d)
12. P. to K. Kt. 4th K. to Q. 2nd
13. B. to K. Kt. 7th (e) B. to K. 2nd
14. B. takes Kt. B. takes B.
15. P. takes B. Kt. to B. 5th
16. P. to K. 5th (f) B. to K. 5th (g)
17. Kt. to K. 4th P. to Q. 4th
18. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd Q. to Kt. 4th
19. Q. to K. Kt. takes P.
20. P. to K. 5th, ch. (h) K. to K.
21. Q. to K. 5th Kt. takes Kt.
22. Q. takes Q. Kt. to K. 7th, ch.
23. K. to R. B. takes Q.
24. Q. R. to K. (i) Kt. takes Q. P.
25. P. to Q. B. 3rd Kt. takes B.
26. P. takes Kt. R. to K. B.
27. K. to Kt. 2nd B. to B. 5th
28. R. to K. 2nd K. to B. 3rd
29. R. to Q. K. to K. 2nd
30. P. to B. 4th R. takes K. P.
31. R. to Q. B. 2nd R. to Q.
32. P. takes P. R. takes P.
33. R. takes R. P. takes R.
34. K. to R. 3rd R. to R. 3rd, ch.
35. K. to Kt. 4th R. takes R. P.
36. R. to B. 5th K. to Q. 3rd
37. P. to Kt. 5th K. to B. 3rd
38. R. to R. 2nd B. to K. 6th
39. R. to R. 2nd P. to Q. 5th, win.

- (a) The first player has two pawns for his Kt. and a fine attack.
(b) A (b) city in the defence, and retards the attack slightly.
(c) R. to K. is apparently stronger.
(d) An oversight evidently, losing a piece.
(e) Time lost: P. to K. 5th seems the move here.
(f) Kt. to Q. 2nd strikes us as better.
(g) Black now begins a strong counter-attack.
(h) We should have preferred K. to Kt. 2nd.
(i) P. to Q. B. 3rd even yet would have left Black some difficulty to win.

Jacob's Rheumatic Liquid is Invaluable.

THEY EXCEL.—Doctor Josephus's Shoshonoe's Vegetable Pills now superiorly sugar-coated cannot be excelled as a Family Medicine for general purposes.

The Pills contain the active properties of Mandrake and Dandelion, as well as compound Extract of Colocynth and Extract of Hyoseyanus. Test them for your own satisfaction. One box contains about 28 Pills, and each Pill is a sufficient dose for an adult in ordinary cases. Try them.

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NOTICE.

Intercolonial Railway.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders at their Office, in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock Noon on Friday, the 31st of January, 1878, for 700 Tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample, to be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and the Offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered as follows: 200 Tons at Campbellton, 225 Tons at New Castle, 175 Tons at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, September, and October next.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELLAN, Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway, Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1877. 7-1 a



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are hereby informed that the time for receiving Tenders for the construction of the Nine Locks, Weirs, and other works on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, has been extended to SATURDAY, the 26th JANUARY next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1877. 7-1 b

TO LET.

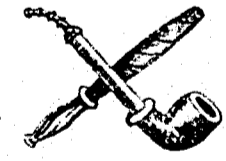
A LARGE AND AIRY OFFICE ON PLACE D'ARVES HILL, with Gas, Fixtures, Heating Apparatus, and Fire-Proof Vault, complete, suitable for a Banking House or an Insurance. For particulars, apply to No. 1, PLACE D'ARVES HILL. 7-2 c

BEARINE FOR THE HAIR.

Prepared from Pure Bear's Grease; it makes the Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy, and is delicate. Put in a-c. Price 50 Cents. 7-2 d

ST. LAWRENCE CIGAR STORE.

NO. 313 St. James St. NO. 133 St. James St.



(Opposite the Post Office.)

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PALL MALL PIPES, MEERSCHAUMS. New Designs.

G. B. D. Briars, with Scrows, Silver Mounted &c. &c. Next door to Medical Hall. 6-25 e

THEATRE ROYAL

MANAGER, MR. GEO. HOLMAN.

Will be produced XMAS NIGHT, and played until further notice, the

GRAND ORIENTAL MUSICAL SPECTACLE.

IN 3 ACTS.

CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

MISS SALLIE HOLMAN as Cherry. MISS JULIA HOLMAN as Fair Star.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Dress Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, 75c.; Parquetto, 40c.; Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, \$1 and \$5, according to location. Seats secured at O'Brien's Music Store. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock. 6-22 in

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.

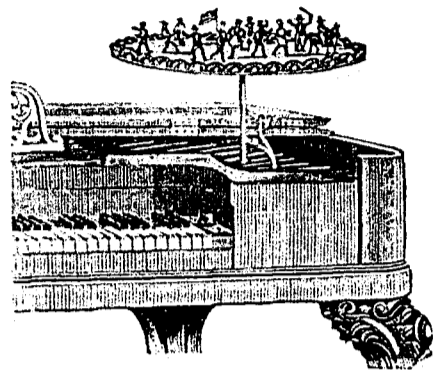
THOMAS A. HAINES, Manager.

Christmas and New Year's Greeting TO THE PUBLIC OF MONTREAL,

432, NOTRE DAME STREET, 432.

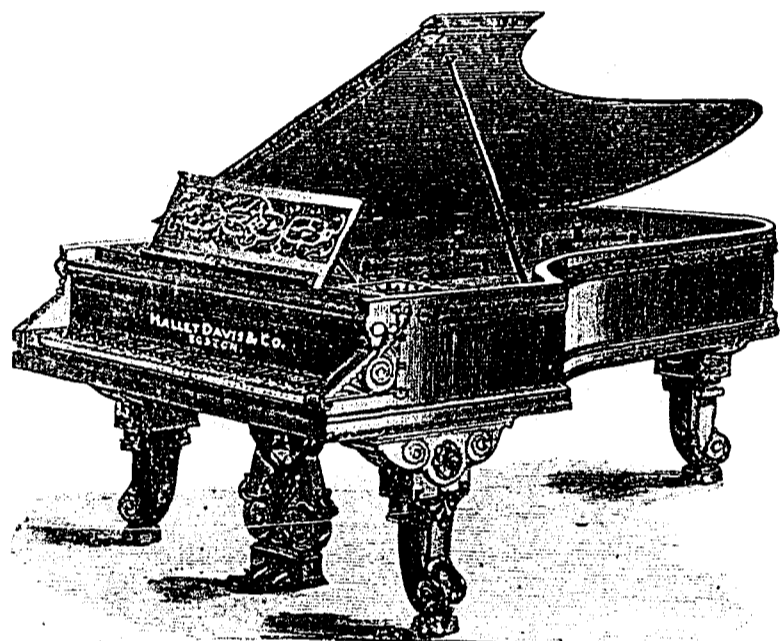
TERPSICHOEAN ATTACHMENT.

FOR PIANOS.



BEARS, GOATS, & SO. NO. SOLD SEPARATELY. FIGURES.

Pianos, Organs, &c., sold at the old prices during the Holidays.



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS, BOSTON, MASS. HUMMING-BIRD, PARLOR GEM, AND ORGANS FROM \$50 UPWARDS.

All parties buying PIANOS will have them at the old price till the close of the Holidays. Afterwards an advance will take place. Terms liberal, and every effort made to meet the views of purchasers, by paying in instalments. 6-25 c

THOMAS A. HAINES, Manager.

TO CONTRACTORS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting on the following Divisions, viz:

- No. 1, on Sections 3, 4, 9, and 15,—a distance of about 78 miles.
- No. 2, on Sections 16, 19, and 20,—a distance of about 46 miles.
- No. 3, on Sections 21, 22, and 23,—from the Miramichi River to Moncton, a distance of about 72 miles.

All the above sections are in the Province of New Brunswick.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and at the Offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock Noon on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1878.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELAN, Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, Nov. 30th, 1872. 6-24 d N.B.—Separate Tenders will be required for Divisions Numbered 1, 2, and 3.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather.

From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Oshawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per gallon than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully, F. W. GLEN, President.

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSRS. LYMAN'S, CLARE & CO., 382, 384, & 386, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the principal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-5 U



TO CONTRACTORS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of Passenger and Refreshment Buildings, Freight Building, and Engine House, at Campbellton, N. B., and for Passenger and Refreshment Buildings, at New Castle, N. B.

Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineers' Offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1878.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELAN, Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1872. 3-24 d

NEW YORK & BOSTON PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

432, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated HALLET DAVIS & Co's Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; W. H. JEWETT & Co's Piano-fortes, Boston U. S.; GEO. WOOD & Co's Parlor and Vestry Organs, Boston, U. S.; WEBER & Co's well-known Piano-fortes, warranted for five years.

THOMAS A. HAINES, MANAGER.

SPLendid STOCK OF PIANOS & ORGANS.

Pianos for Hire. Organs for Hire. Pianos exchanged. Repairs properly done. Pianos sold on instalments.

Remember the place—432, Notre Dame St. next door to the Recollet House.

CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS IN MONTREAL. 5-16 zc

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

(FOUNDED 1838.)

PROGRESS & FINANCIAL POSITION.

From its commencement, thirty-four years ago, the business has been marked only by uninterrupted progression. The new Entrants in the year just closed (5th April last, 1872) have considerably exceeded those of any former year; and the Accounts for the year, now in the course of being made up and audited, will exhibit a corresponding and considerable advance on the Statements of the previous year 1871.

At the 32nd Annual Meeting, the following were reported as the results at 5th April, 1871:

	Per An.
17,395 Life Policies in force	£7,269,051 Stg.
338 Life Annuities do.	14,744 " "
Annual Income	£306,715 Stg.
Funds on hand	1,382,409 " "
Claims for the year	109,467 " "
Total claims paid	1,359,167 " "

Additional Bonuses were declared to the Policy-holders, namely:—

Reversionary Bonus: Additions to the Sums Assured in Class B, amounting to £163,521 Stg.

Cash Bonuses for the year to Policy-holders in class A, to be applied towards payment of their next premiums, and amounting to 38,841 "

The Total Cash Bonuses paid under Class A have been £152,967 Stg., equivalent to Ordinary Additions to the Sums Assured of nearly

ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS IN FAVOUR OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

The CONDITIONS of the Policies are unusually favourable as regards Indisputability, Non-Forfeiture, Residence, &c. In Class B there are almost no Conditions or Restrictions, the Policy-holders being free to reside in any part of the world.

The UTMOST PROTECTION is afforded under accidental omission, or inability, to pay premiums; and the Policy-holder's convenience or wishes are met in as far as possible by arrangements for Postponing the payment of Premiums; Loans to the extent of the Value of the Policy; Reduction of Assurance and Premiums to a smaller amount, &c.

The NON-FORFEITABLE PREMIUM System is specially designed to protect the Policy-holder from loss if he should, from any cause, discontinue his premium payments.

IN SURRENDERING the whole or a portion of his Assurance, the Policy-holder of more than two years' standing is allowed an ample Value in cash, or (in most cases) a Paid-up Policy. A special calculation of this value is made in each case, with due regard to the circumstances of the Policy, and the interests of the other Assured.

P. WARDLAW,

Secretary.

99, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 6-26 b

FOR SALE.

A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence. The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees, and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to

D. R. STODART,

Broker.

146, St. James Street.

4 1211

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE, JAMES GOULD.

PORT ELGIN. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Wm. ALLEN, Proprietor.

QUEBEC. THE CLARENDON, WILLIS RUSSELL & SON.

ST. JOHN, N. B. VICTORIA HOTEL, B. T. CROGGS.

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

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHER.

G. B. MURRAY, PHOTOGRAPHER, BROCKVILLE, ONT., has refitted his rooms and is now prepared to take all kinds of Photographs. Studio—Opposite Victoria Hall, Main Street. 5-1411

PARTNER WANTED.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED for a Manufacturing concern in the city, doing a large and extending business. An eighth or a quarter interest would be given to a suitable party by the proprietor, whose object in admitting a partner is to be relieved to some extent of his too onerous duties arising from a constant increase of the business. Capital required from \$5,000 to \$50,000. None but men of good business habits and requirements need apply. All communications will be strictly confidential.

For further information address or apply to ANGUS, LOGAN & CO., 375, St. Paul Street, Montreal. With whom particulars are lodged. 6-24 d

"BEST IN USE."

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-1511

AGENTS WANTED.—\$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P. O. Box 380, Montreal, P. Q. 6-24 d

WONDERFUL!—"Dominion" Parlor Steam Engine, \$100; "Little Ottawa" Tug, \$150; "Britannia" Steamboat, \$200. All real working steam models. Sent, carriage paid on receipt of price. Address: McINTOSH & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Novelties, Brockville, Ont. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. 6-24

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1872. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.—THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluid, and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material, Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the Life Principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure, a cure is certain: for, when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and the mind weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known and remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Urinary, and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Sold by all Druggists. 6-17 zc

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS" is the old proverb. If it be true generally, it is especially so of the "Gold Chain" trade; much of the chain made in Birmingham "for export" might more truthfully be called "copper alloy" than gold, for almost three-fourths of it is base-metal. Our

STANDARD GOLD CHAINS

are all made of sufficient fineness to resist nitric acid, and not to tarnish in wear, each part being polished to the highest bright-burnished surface. Our

Coloured Chains are Coloured by the Acid Process,

(not gilt) and can all be relied on as a standard of fineness. To prevent deception, we stamp each chain **R. W. & CO.** on the swivel, without which mark we do not guarantee any chain. To be had of all Jewellers.

ROBERT WILKES,
Wholesale Jeweller and Manufacturer,
of 2-19 m3 Montreal and Toronto.



MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for Indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in 1/2, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in 1/2-oz., 1, and 2-oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

Trade Name and Mark registered. 7-1 tf

BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

\$10,000,000.00 worth of property saved.

Over 1200 actual fires put out with it.

Send for "Its Record."

F. W. FARWELL, Secretary.

407, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

6-17 r

GRAY'S

Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum.

BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC.
(Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally. For sale at all Druggists. 25 Cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, **HENRY R. GRAY,** Chemist, 6-10 z MONTREAL.



EARLY PIETY.

POLLY DARE-ALL.—"O please, Parson Humdrum, I do so want to speak to you, I think I've got religion."
DR. HUMDRUM.—"Indeed, my child. Have you experienced any blessed change?"
POLLY.—"O yes, Sir; lots of things. I don't steal the jam, nor pull the cat's tail, nor wish Grandma was dead, nor hook apples, nor look over Tom's hand when we're playing Euchre."
DR. H.—"H'm, that's a good girl."
POLLY.—"And, please Sir, will you lend us your Newfoundland dog to draw our toboggan this afternoon?"



STAMMERING

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

1872. FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 1873.

NEW CABINET GOODS, in Mahogany, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Sandal Wood and Oak. Some of the finest Stock ever imported, consisting of the following articles:
STATIONERY CABINETS, WRITING DESKS, SECRETARIES, DRESSING CASES, WORKBOXES, ENVELOPE HOLDERS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of **INK-STANDS, PLAIN & FANCY, PURSES & POCKET-BOOKS,** In Russia & Morocco Leathers.
SCRAP BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Including a large Stock of **Office and Library Requisites.**
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
(Successors to ROBT. GRAHAM, Estab. 1829.) Stationers & Account-Book Manufacturers, 375, NOTRE DAME STREET, 6-26 b Third Door East of St. John Street.

PALAIS MUSICAL, CHAMP DE MARS.

NEW VARIETY THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The best Entertainment ever offered to the Citizens of Montreal.
HARTLEY NEVILLE,
Sole Proprietor and Manager. 6-22 m

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways.



GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY MAY 20, 1872.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

LEAVE BROCKVILLE.
EXPRESS at 8:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:00 P.M., and at Sand Point at 1:40 P.M.
MAIL TRAIN at 3:30 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.
THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:20 P.M., making a certain connection with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, arriving at Ottawa at 7:20 P.M.
LEAVE OTTAWA.
THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.
BOAT EXPRESS at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:35 P.M., and at Sand Point at 8:10 P.M.
EXPRESS at 6:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.

ARRIVE AT SAND POINT at 1:40 P.M., 3:10 P.M., and 9:45 P.M.

LEAVE SAND POINT at 8:00 A.M., 11:40 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.
Connections made at Sand Point with Steamers to and from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.
Freight loaded with despatch, and no TRANSHIPMENT WHEN IN OUR LOADS.
H. ABBOTT, Manager. 6-21 tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

And its Amendments.
CANADA. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH Day of FEBRUARY next, A.D., 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Montreal, 11th Dec. 1872.
PIERRE GRAVEL,
By **CASSIDY & LACORTE,**
His Attorneys ad litem. 6-24 z

THE MARION WATCHES, Manufactured by THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, are unsurpassed as Reliable Timekeepers.

Read the following certificates from railroad men who have tested them:—

"UTICA, N.Y., Feb 14, 1870.
"Watch No. 2617—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds."
"I. VROOMAN,
"Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R."

"Watch No. 4026—bearing Trade Mark 'Edwin Rollo, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being three seconds."
"JOSHUA I. BRAGO,
"Conductor N. J. R. R."

"Watch No. 1064, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only one second per month."
"WILLARD DENBY,
"Of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, Jersey City, N. J."

"Watch No. 2183—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being thirty seconds."
"Wm. DUNN,
"Baggage Express, Utica, N. Y."

"Watch No. 1251, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month."
"F. A. HASKELL,
"Conductor Hudson River R. R."

"Watch No. 1143, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month."
"JAMES B. RYKER,
"Of Kelly & Co., 447 Broadway, N. Y. City."

"Watch No. 1117, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only an average of two-thirds of a second per day."
"B. F. PHILLIPS,
"Conductor N. J. Cen. R. R."

A large stock of the above Watches on hand. Stem Winders or Key Winders, in every style of Gold and Silver Cases, by

JOHN WOOD & SON,
325 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' wholesale prices. Fine Jewellery always in Stock. 5-24 tf

MARAVILLA COCOA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."
"Morning Post." "It may justly be called the PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."
"British Medical Journal."

MARAVILLA COCOA.

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

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

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

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.
MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium. 5-19 z

SIGNOR HAZAZER'S ACADEMY OF

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
ST. CATHERINE and UNIVERSITY STREETS
OPENED ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14th.

Circulars can be had at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's Music Stores; also, at Messrs. Dawson and Hill's Book Stores. Address Box 720, Post Office.

Sig. J. HAZAZER'S Book of Etiquette and Dances for sale at Messrs. DeZouche's and Prince's Music Stores, and also at Mr. Hill's Book Store. 6-13 z

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

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

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,

BEAUTIFULLY IRONED AT
W. GRANT & Co.'s,
249, ST. JAMES STREET.
Importers of Hosiery, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c. 6-13 m

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