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Wholesale News

Vol. VIII.—No. 24.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

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HOME FRIENDSHIP.

1874.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The month of December of this year closes the eighth volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, under the most favourable auspices. The paper has not only retained the success which it enjoyed from its inception, but it has gone on adding to its popularity, and, at the beginning of a new year, finds itself with a large and

STEADILY INCREASING CIRCULATION.

This state of things is so far satisfactory that we have been encouraged to introduce new and important improvements both in the management and editorial composition of the paper. Henceforward, particular attention will be given to

REGULAR DELIVERY,

so that newsdealers in all parts of the Dominion will be punctually served, and readers may rely upon having their paper in good time, every week. Experience shows that, while this country is well provided with a daily press, there is an ample field for the development of weekly family papers, which shall embrace, besides the usual amount of literary matter, a comprehensive account of the current events of the day. It is our ambition to take rank with the best weekly papers of Britain and the United States, in both ability and influence, and our new arrangements to compass this end are complete. Our political course will be, as usual, independent and non-partisan.

LITERATURE,

in its lightest and most attractive phases, such as serials, short stories, sketches, and poetry, will receive unremitting attention; and an immense variety of miscellaneous matter will be furnished in every issue.

The specific character of the paper will be maintained in the department of

ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have every facility for producing them in a style that defies competition. Besides the pictorial representation of interesting incidents all over the world, we shall continue our gallery of PORTRAITS of male and female celebrities. Occasionally an ART-PICTURE from one of the masters will be produced, and the periodical FASHION PLATE will appear at appropriate seasons. It is intended also to make a specialty of

CARTOONS,

setting off leading events of the day. These will be finished in a style of high art, and, from their historical interest, will form a collection worth preserving.

In addition, then, to a summary of current events, political intelligence, religious news, literary, scientific, and artistic progress, the readers of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will have a weekly series of pictures and sketches so disposed as to promote, in the highest degree, the great desideratum of art culture.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

In commenting, some three months ago, on the result of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission, and the then probable defeat of the Macdonald Ministry, we took occasion to favour the formation of a new party of young men, under the leadership of Mr. Blake. This idea has evidently germinated in the minds of others besides ourselves, and we find that some shape is being given it in the election for West Toronto. It may be well, therefore, to explain ourselves more fully on the subject. In the first place, what we suggested was not the creation of a third party, as distinctive from and antagonistic to the two great parties now dividing the state. In the present condition of things such party would have no *ratio essendi*. Experience further proves that whoever detaches himself from his own party, outside of a crisis, commits political suicide, as has been made manifest in the case of Sir Alexander Galt and the late Horace Greeley. Our idea was that the old Tory party, on the one hand, and the Rouge party, on the other, should be set aside, and two new parties of comparatively young men, who are strangers to the worn out disputes of ancient leaders, should be formed, taking the country as it stands to-day, and devoting themselves to its advancement from that point of departure. True to the conviction of the necessity of such parties, we attributed the downfall of Sir John A. Macdonald, in great measure, to his long tenure of office, and expressed our surprise that he should have been succeeded by the old party of the Opposition, as represented by Mr. Mackenzie, for Ontario, and Mr. Dorion for Quebec. It is not that we objected so much to Mr. Mackenzie on personal grounds, but we do object to Mr. Dorion, as the leader of the effete and anti-national Rouge party. That gentleman has long survived his usefulness, as he himself understood more than a year ago, when he announced his determination to retire from political life. The same objection holds with still more force in the case of Mr. Fournier and of Mr. St. Just. In Quebec, at least, if not in Ontario, there is need of new men, who are alive to the true interests of the country, and in harmony with the spirit of the times. There is reason to believe that the Ministry, as at present constituted, will be only transitional, and will be soon reconstructed according to the programme which we have announced. Theoretically, the party attempted to be formed in Toronto meets our view; but practically, we apprehend that its tendency will reach farther than its promoters imagine. A National party, with "Canada First" as its motto and pass-word, will naturally and gradually drift into opposition to British connection. In other words, its programme will be Independence. The sarcastic references of Mr. Howland, chairman of the Toronto meeting, to titles of honour conferred upon leading Canadians, and our "toadyism to English aristocratic usages," sufficiently indicate the bent in that direction. It were perhaps best for the new party to proclaim its ideas boldly, for no party can stand without clear-cut, palpable doctrines. The movement has to define itself more sharply before we can pronounce upon it. As it stands to-day, it does not conform to our ideal. The choosing of a well-known clear grit for standard-bearer in the contest for West Toronto, is an initial mistake which will unfortunately retard the progress of the new party, for the simple reason that it will create distrust in the sincerity of the leaders, and cast a mist over the principles by which they should be guided.

At an early period of Mr. Arch's stay among us, when he had already had more than one opportunity of stating the object of his visit and the terms upon which he was prepared to bring out a number of agricultural labourers, we expressed our grave doubts as to the success of his mission. We based our fears entirely on the fact that he looked too high and expected too much. "After due consideration," we said, "we are obliged to express our belief that Mr. Arch's mission in the United States, as well as in Canada, will turn out to be a complete failure. Mr. Bounderby's saying 'about the people wishing to be fed on turtle with a gold spoon' is trite enough, but if the information we have received be correct, it not unsatisfactorily expresses Mr. Arch's desires as to the treatment his protégés are expected to receive on this side. He makes certain stipulations as to their treatment, &c., which will hardly meet with the approval of the employers, who are, in nine cases out of ten, men who have had to rough it when they commenced their career in this country, and will naturally expect that their employees will go through some portion of the hardships they themselves have experienced. This we think is the rock upon which Mr. Arch's chance of success will make shipwreck. He simply asks too much. We may have been misinformed, but unless we have, we fear that the cause of the English farm labourers will have gained nothing by Mr. Arch's advocacy." Our forebodings have only been too completely realized. Mr. Arch, as we have since learnt, came to Canada with grossly exaggerated, and, we may add, unwarranted ideas as to the comforts and ease that lay in store for those who are willing to turn their backs upon the old world and seek to build up their fortunes among us. He had evidently unaccountably become impressed with the notion

that this country was a new land of Cockaigne, where baked meats grow on the trees and ready cooked fish disported themselves in the streams. His eyes were speedily opened to the true condition of the country and the real state of the attractions that we have to offer to intending settlers. On his return home he published the results of his observations which it now turns out were far from favourable as to the advantages of Canada as a field for immigration. He found the country anything but a paradise, peopled by gaunt, bony, hard-fisted, hollow-cheeked men, thinking of nothing but dollars, with every bit of old English heart burnt, dried or frozen out of them. The life he discovered to be simply intolerable, all work and no play. This is in miniature the picture he sets before the men who delegated him to report upon the land, whether it be a good land. That his picture is much overdrawn, every one with anything more than a mere superficial knowledge of the country will admit. That Canada is no paradise we are all aware, but had we known in time that Mr. Arch was in search of such a resting place we should certainly have hesitated before attempting to interest him in our favour. The picture he draws of the country is so ridiculously overdrawn that comment is unnecessary. We do not share the fears expressed by some of our contemporaries that it will do us harm at home. The time is fast going by when Canada was a *terra ignota*, and we are convinced that we have friends enough at home who are both able and willing to counteract any false impression that Mr. Arch's report may produce. The land is a good land enough. Steady work, good wages, free land, free schools and liberal institutions, are no small inducements. And such inducements, Mr. Arch has more than once told us, are what the agricultural labourer requires. This brings us to another and a strange feature in connection with Mr. Arch's visit. During his stay in this continent he everywhere expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen. In Ottawa, Toronto, Paris and Boston his verdict was eminently satisfactory. One of his companions writing to the English press, says: "The farther we come west, the greater are the signs of material prosperity. Unlike England wealth appears to be distributed in almost equal proportions among all classes. Poor people seem to be unknown." How does this contrast with the condition of the class in whose welfare Mr. Arch is so strongly interested? And how comes it that once on the other side of the Atlantic he found it convenient to change his tone and decry the country he had so loudly lauded? And, further, what of his promise as to the settlement in Canada of the families he is to bring out next spring? Either Mr. Arch is convinced of the fitness of the country for settlement by the agricultural labourer, and is playing a double part, or he is acting with the wilful intention of deceiving the men who have confided their interests to his own care, and is about to bring out a number of settlers to a land which he believe to be unfitted for settlement. For ourselves we have no fear for the future of honest, hard-working men who may cast their lot with us. The examples of successful industry are too frequent in our midst to allow of any doubt on that score. Mr. Arch notwithstanding, we are all of us convinced that a man who is not afraid of work will always have it in his power to attain a competence in Canada. Those who expect a paradise may look elsewhere.

A year which records the loss of five hundred passengers by the "Atlantic," and two hundred more by the "Ville du Havre," without including the numerous casualties which have occurred in different parts of the world, on the water, may well be set down as one of peculiarly unfortunate records. The loss of the French steamer was accompanied by circumstances of an uncommonly distressing nature. The vessel went down within twelve minutes after she was struck, and many of her passengers had not the time to leave their staterooms. Several may have gone down even in their sleep. If, in one view, this was a mercy, in another, it was a horror. Several who got into boats which might have saved them, were killed by the heavy masts falling over the side of the ship. Full particulars of the cause of the disaster are not yet known, but sufficient has been ascertained to demonstrate the alarming fact that not even the best constructed vessels can stand a perpendicular stroke at their centre line. It is admitted that the "Ville du Havre" was a highly improved model, not only furnished with all the modern appliances for security and strength, but specially contrived to stand a strain and a shock in her most vulnerable part. And yet a much smaller vessel, moving under sail, impinging on her amidships, broke her back at one stroke. It must be remembered, however, that the "Loch Earn" was iron-clad and armed with a steel prow, intended for encountering ice in the Canada trade. Had she been a wooden boat, there is no doubt that she would have sunk as rapidly as the "Ville du Havre." As it was, she was so badly injured as to be obliged to put to. An official investigation of the accident is to be made in France, and we shall be anxious to see how Frenchmen deal with maritime cases of the kind.

In a discourse recently given before the Liverpool Institute, Anthony Trollope took up the defence of novels and laid down the principle that they are the sermons of the present day. Every one reads them and learns from them lessons of

virtue, honour and self-respect. Young men are taught by them to be honest, brave and manly; young girls to be modest, unselfish and affectionate. They contain teachings and experiences for persons in every grade of life, young, old, rich and poor. It requires a very slight knowledge of man, at the present day, not to allow that this estimate of the popular writer is in the main correct. That novels are universally read, is certain. That the majority of English novels are healthy in tone will not be denied, except by the prejudiced few. That they exert a strong mental and moral influence on their readers is, therefore, unquestionable. There are two ways of looking at the novel—first, as a work of art, next, as a pastime. If the romance really rises to the standard of a work of art, it is a benefit to the mind, both in form and substance. The reading of "Adam Bede," "Jane Eyre," "The House of the Seven Gables," is as salutary as the study of a statue, a picture, or a poem, emanated from the brain of a master. Unfortunately these works of art are few in number, and most novels must be catalogued as mere pastimes. But even thus, they have their uses. An eminent divine has said that a trashy romance may be advantageous, if it serves to beguile a lonely hour, or soften the agony of a sick bed. It is an amusing coincidence that the novels of Mr. Trollope himself mostly belong to this class. They are dull and homely, but natural withal, and these characteristics have made them favourites with the mediocrity of the average American and British mind. College professors and pulpit orators are in the habit of condemning the novel. But in doing so, they should be careful to temper their criticism. The novel, as a mere form of fiction, is not injurious, any more than the poem or the painting. Like them it addresses itself to the imagination and fosters sensibility, two faculties of the soul whose cultivation is essential to our intellectual life. Of course, abuse has to be avoided in this as in gymnastic exercise for the body, but that every body knows and feels without being told of it. It is best to let the popular taste have its fill in the matter of romance, and reaction will sooner or later set in of itself.

It is some time since the once familiar notes of Freedom's Bird have struck on our listening ears. The bald-headed eagle of the American 'perairie' is not yet dumb however. Once more it has spoken, this time through the medium of the *Sun*—appropriate emblem! This is the tenour of his gentle request:—1. Remove as gently as possible the British flag from the American continent; but remove it. 2. Remove without further delay the hateful Spanish flag from all islands of America. The reason for doing these two things is: "America belongs to Americans." We come from various places, but are all Americans. Spain has been on our farm since 1525. England has been on our farm since 1606. It is high time both had notice to quit." It would be difficult to say which is the most admirable, the delicacy of the request, the accuracy of the facts, or the soundness of the logic.

In these dull times any re-vamped sensation is eagerly snatched up as a godsend. So no one will be surprised at hearing the no-more-hanging cry raised once more. Again we are entreated to abolish this "blot on our civilization," and substitute for the gallows either prussic acid, electricity, chloroform, or some painless death. Just so. Electrify the worst criminals tenderly into the next world, and in minor cases before having recourse to flogging administer powerful anaesthetics. It might be well too, when the new system is thoroughly in working order, to form a society for the promotion among habitual criminals of kindness and gentleness in the treatment of their victims. This, however, is entirely a matter for ulterior consideration.

A Western journal, Government supporter, raises its burden against religious and national representation in the Cabinet. "How often in past days," it cries, "have we in Canada heard these bitter sectarian cries in an election campaign? How often have we seen religious and national prejudices brought to bear on our political contests? Whatever party may have been to blame in the past, we hope our future will be free from this stain." That it will be so free we have no doubt, when our lot is cast in Virile, or Utopia, or the Land of Cockaigne, or one of those delightful Arcadias where all is lovely and men cease to be men.

Admiral Jaures has proposed to the French Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas. Will no benefactor of his kind suggest the propriety of establishing a permanent court of inquiry into the nationality and antecedents of these troublesome beings who are constantly bringing the nations of the earth into hot water by poking their noses where they have no business? A most desirable function of such a court would be the trial and sentencing of such restless spirits.

There is no more flattering unction that a man in bad circumstances can lay to his soul than that his neighbours' plight is worse than his own. Senator Schurz seems to think so too, judging from a recent utterance of his. The Senator, who has just returned from Europe, thinks the United States may well be satisfied with her prosperity and present position

among the nations upon earth. He says that Austria is rotten, France beggared, Spain hopeless, and North Germany debauched with the sudden influx of money.

They seem to have an insatiable desire for curiosities at Washington. The latest additions to the museum of the Natural History Society of that city consist of the head and trunk of Captain Jack, the Modoc chief. The remains were carefully put up in spirits at Fort Klamath and shipped in a whiskey barrel to the capital, where they will doubtless form a delightful subject of contemplation for the curious and scientifically inclined. Note: This is the latest story apropos of 'civilised warfare.'

A joke from the Bench is always good. Judge Davis, whose scathing rebuke of the counsel for the defence in the Tweed case, has been read with satisfaction all over the continent, has made the last. "Remember," said he to the younger of the offending counsel, "that, however good a thing it may be to be known as great and successful lawyers, it is ever a better thing to be known as honest lawyers." Who says now that no good thing can come out of New York?

The Newfoundlanders seem to have queer ideas of what constitutes 'playful eccentricity.' During the recent elections it was considered playfully eccentric to kidnap one of the candidates with the intention of keeping him out of the way until the close of the polls. When the question of annexation to the Dominion comes up once more it will be well to prepare the islanders for the consequences to which such eccentricity is likely to make them liable.

Mr. De Veber, the newly elected member for St. John, N.B., has expressed his intention of urging from his place in Parliament a thorough investigation of the Pacific Scandal. Better late than never. There are those in the country who are of opinion that had that matter been thoroughly investigated Mr. De Veber would not have had a seat to move anything from.

When will all this claptrap about "British valour" come to an end? We know that our troops are brave, but is there any need of being reminded of it by every newspaper we take up? Some of these weary penny-a-liners seem to think that the more frequently they mention British valour the more courage they inspire into the manly British breast.

Large meetings are, we hear, about to be held in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, to express sympathy with the Protestants of Germany in their struggle with the Ultramontanes. It is only surprising that no one conceived the idea of starting meetings of sympathy for the Germans in their struggle with France.

A white elephant is a sufficiently perplexing legacy. But how are we to express our sympathy for those who have an inheritance of two of these interesting quadrupeds? Especially when they are such ill-tempered dangerous brutes as the Pacific Railway Route and the New Brunswick School Question.

And now it is once more the turn of the unfortunate men. We use the adjective advisedly. A distinguished American philanthropist—female—wants a home for fallen men. It all depends on the kind of home she proposes. Some men have too little of a home, others too many of them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"I'LL CROSS IT, THOUGH IT BLAST ME."

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

SIR.—What Fechter's readings, many of them original and fanciful, have directly to do with a stage direction to Horatio, I am at a loss to conceive. The "Flaneur" in your last number, says, "Many of Fechter's readings are remarkable." Thus, when Horatio, as the ghost appears on the platform of the castle of Elsinore, exclaims,

"I'll cross it, though it blast me."

Fechter insists that Horatio instead of crossing the path of the ghost ought to make the sign of the cross—forsooth, because Denmark was Catholic in the time of Hamlet, and more, that the sign of the cross was talismanic against spiritual and demoniacal ills.

The scene of the incidents in the original play of Hamlet, or the "Historie of Hamblet," is laid before the introduction of Christianity into Denmark, and when the Danish power held sway in England Denmark could not then have been a Roman Catholic Kingdom, in the sense that Italy and Spain now are; neither is it so at the present time.

The Priest, in Act the fifth, Scene the first, Shakespeare represented as, and probably intended him to be, a Roman Catholic, because the Priest considered he should profane the dead by singing or uttering the words "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," over the body of the "fair Ophelia." But he did not make Laertes a true son of the Church, or he would not have put these words in his mouth:—

"I tell thee, churlish priest
A ministering angel shall my sister be
When thou liest howling."

Whether the Danes were Roman Catholics at the time of the modern play of Hamlet, A.D. 1595, or Lutherans is a matter of little moment. Horatio, though a soldier, one of the antique Roman type, at the first appearance of the ghost, was "harrowed with fear and wonder, and trembled and looked pale;" then, would have been the time to make the sign of the cross, not at the second appearance when he peremptorily bids the ghost to halt—"Stay illusion! if thou hast any

sound, or use of voice, speak to me;" and again, when he consents to Marcellus "offering it a show of violence" by striking at it with his partisan. At the second appearance, he evidently was emboldened, and in proof of it says:—"I'll cross it though it blast me," not "I'll cross it lest it should blast me." The crossing the path of the ghost is congenious to the common traditions of the causes of apparitions, in Shakespeare's time. In Lodge's Illustrations of English History, Vol. III, p. 48, will be found the following:—

The person who crossed the spot on which a spectre was seen, became subject to its malignant (or blasting) influence. Among the reasons for supposing the death of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby (who died young, in 1594) to have been occasioned by witch-craft is the following:—"On Friday there appeared a tall man whose voice crossed him swiftly, and when the Earl came to the place where he saw this man he fell sick."

It is just probable that Shakespeare may have been familiar with the circumstances attendant upon the death of the young Earl of Derby. The play of Hamlet was first published about 1600. The first quarto appearing in 1603.

Coleridge characteristically remarks on this passage that Horatio and the others display much more courage after he has in line 114 "translated the late individual spectre into a thing known to history and experience."

THOMAS D. KING.

NEW BOOKS.

It is a pretty generally accepted maxim that the interest taken by a reader in his book increases in direct ratio with his acquaintance with the persons, localities or subjects on which the author treats. It is in great measure to this fact that we may trace the great popularity which Mr. Howells's new book* has attained. In Canada this is especially the case, and it is almost equally true with regard to the United States. The Lower St. Lawrence is now one of the established resorts for the well-to-do classes of the United States, and the ground lying between Quebec and Kamouraska is almost as familiar to New Yorkers and Bostonians as their own more fashionable and expensive watering places. "A Chance Acquaintance" first appeared as a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly* at the time when the influx of summer visitors was setting in for the resorts, and, as might have been expected, it was very generally and very eagerly read. We confess we are unable to share in the ardent admiration the book appears to have excited in some quarters. But we willingly allow that it possesses attractions wholly its own. In its pages the professed novel reader will find little to gratify his tastes; indeed the writer has, apparently, aimed but little at an appeal to this class of readers. The main charm of the book lies in the charming descriptions of scenery and manners, and the delicious naïvetés and characteristics with which it abounds. To use a gastronome's simile it may be likened, in more than one point, to the pre-pandial half dozen on the shell. It is succulent, piquant, and appetizing, but very far from satisfying. Yet a *bonne bouche* it undeniably is. The edition before us is a duodecimo, printed on toned paper and neatly bound in green cloth lettered. The illustrations, of which there are over a dozen full page size and a number of vignettes, are fair, but remarkable, the latter especially, for vigour and character, rather than elegance and finish. In a book of this kind, however, this is no imperfection.

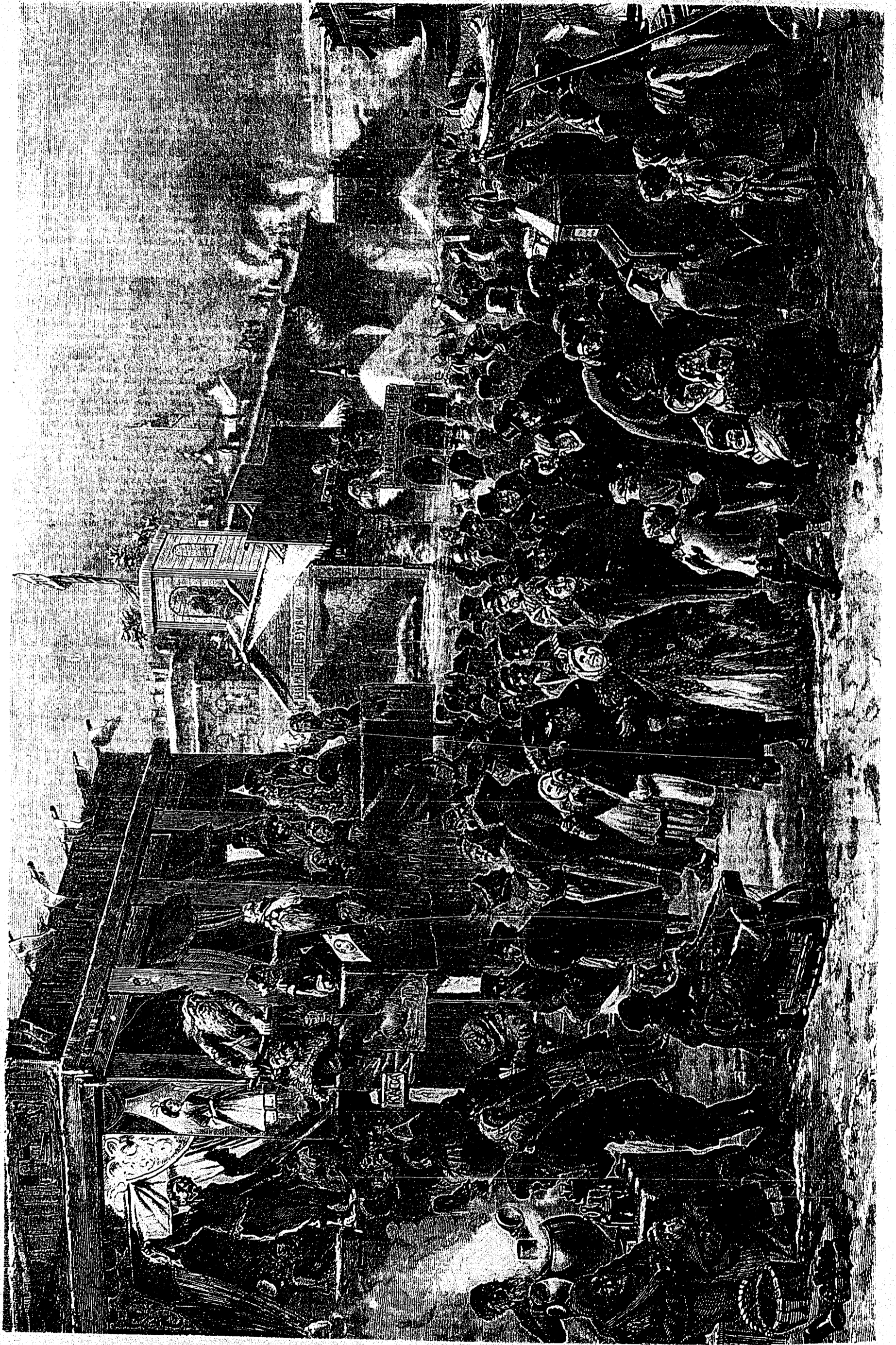
Every one has heard of Marjorie Daw. We do not refer to the mythical young person so intimately connected with the lullabies of childhood, but to the no less mythical young lady whose charms have interested every reader of the *Atlantic* in her favour. The series of short stories contained in Mr. Aldrich's last volume fall partake of the quaintness and racy humour which characterize "Marjorie Daw," and, like that production, they all more or less terminate in surprises—"sells" perhaps would be the more appropriate though less elegant term. The genius that inspires them is essentially American. Yet the author's humour entirely lacks the coarseness that too frequently mars the productions of many American humourists. In the path he has chosen, he and a few kindred souls such as Charles Dudley Warner, and Charles Warren Stoddard, stand alone. "Marjorie Daw and Other People" is a book that cannot but prove a favourite. It is original, fresh, varied, and at times startling; essentially a book to put the dullest reader in a good humour. It would scarcely be fair to give the reader even a glimpse of its rich contents, so we prefer to dismiss it with a full recognition of its merits and a hearty recommendation as a quaint, jovial companion whose kindness and good-humour will not fail to be contagious. In outward appearance it gives good promise for the attractiveness of its contents.

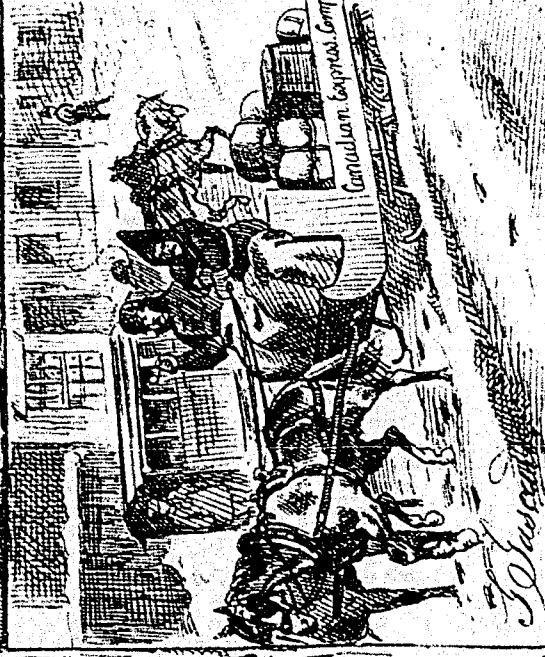
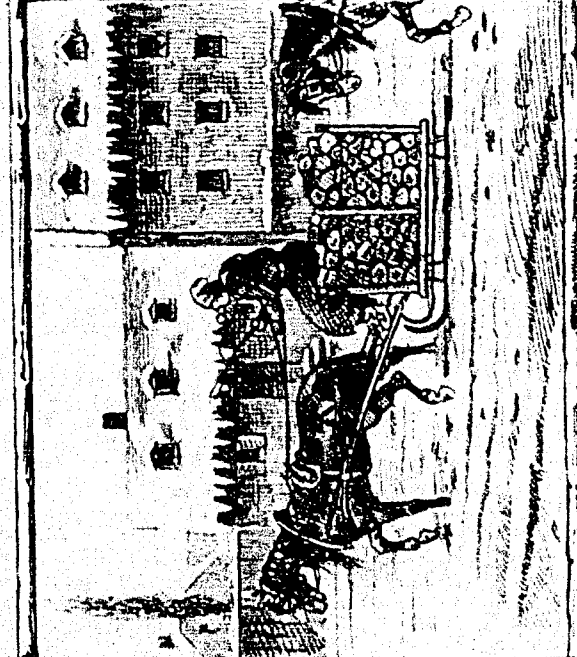
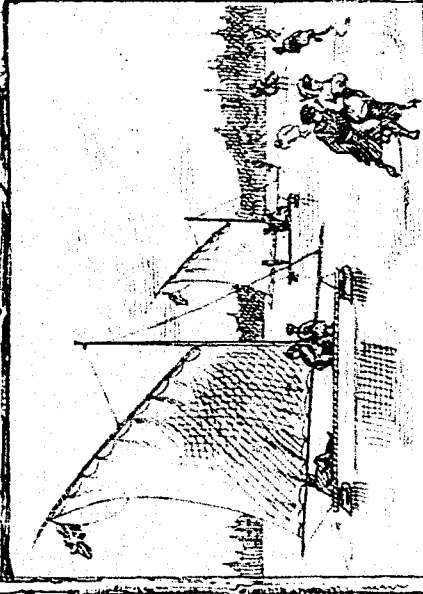
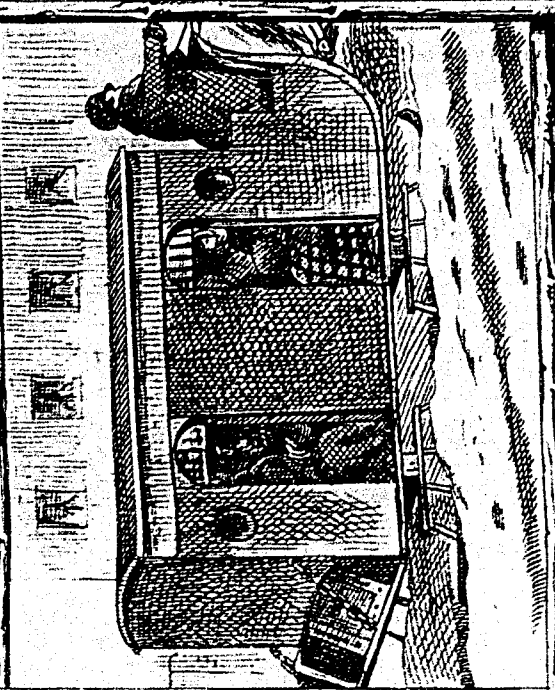
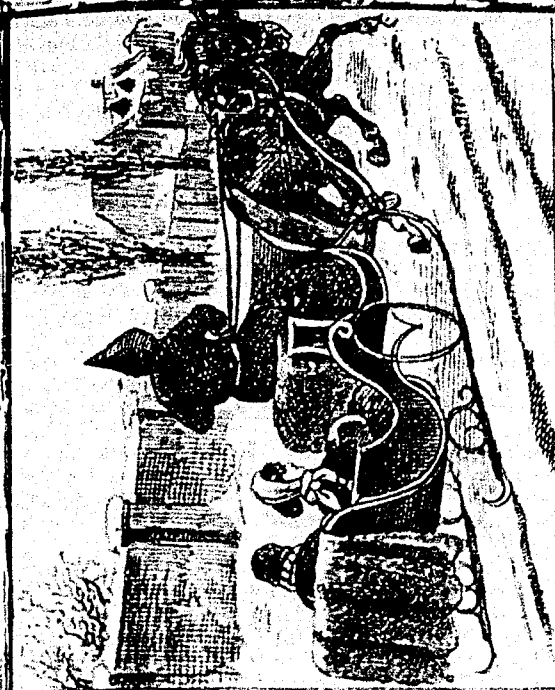
We confess to an innate distrust of a book with a high sounding and startling title. We have almost invariably found, and our experience is doubtless that of many others, that the expectations raised by an ornate or *bizarre* appellation are very seldom justified on perusal. General Wallace's book † has not proved an exception to this rule. "The Fair God" is a historical romance, possessing undoubtedly a large amount of power and originality, but for which it would be unsafe to predict any great measure of success. People do not as a rule care to look up their stores of reading to understand every new romance that makes its appearance. To a student just fresh from his Prescott, the book would perhaps have its attractions, but for the general public, and we presume it is for the general public that the author writes, it possesses few points of interest. For what it pretends to be, viz: a romance, it is infinitely tedious, and the frequent repetition of jaw-breaking proper names and titles, which are dragged in with all the self-satisfaction and gusto of the true pedant, are sufficient to disgust the most patient reader. Nor will the strained, "highfalutin" style of the dialogue and the unpardonable over-indulgence in local terms, frequently without the courtesy of an explanation, in any degree contribute to its success. The volume is handsomely and substantially got up, and presents a goodly outside, which only contrasts the more with the poor quality of the contents.

* A Chance Acquaintance. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: F. E. Grafton.

† Marjorie Daw and Other People. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Cloth. 16mo. pp. 372. \$1.50. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: F. E. Grafton.

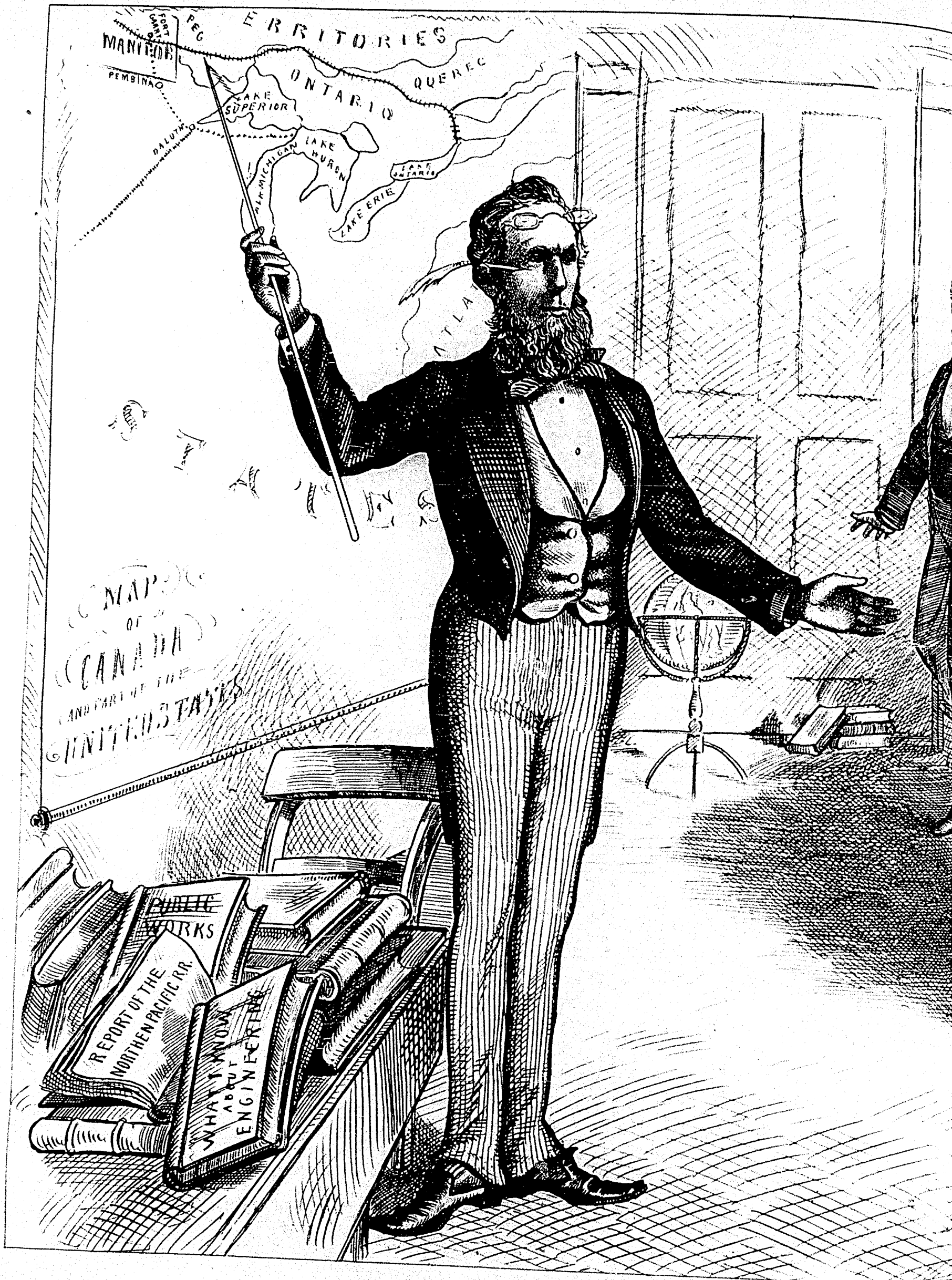
‡ The Fair God, or 'The Last of the Trains. A Tale of the Conquest of Mexico. By Lew. Wallace. Cloth. 12mo. pp. 356. \$2.00. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: F. E. Grafton.





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J. Swain



THE NEW MASTER; OR, A

A—R M—E. (*Professor of Financiering, Political Economy, Logic, Literature, and Engineering.*)—
 S—D F—G.—*At the beginning, please, sir.*
 A—R M—E.—*At the beginning, sir! No, sir!*
 S—D F—G.—*Please, sir, our old master taught us so.*
 A—R M—E.—*Your old master, boy! What do I care for your old master? I AM MASTER NOW!*
 GEORGE.—*Begin at the middle. Diverge towards the nearest opposition line and form a junction therewith.*
 A—R M—E.—*Right, sir.*
 GEORGE.—*Then work on westwards and let the eastern branch take care of itself.*
 A—R M—E.—*Right, man. You're a bright and particular star, Georgie, a lad after my own heart.*

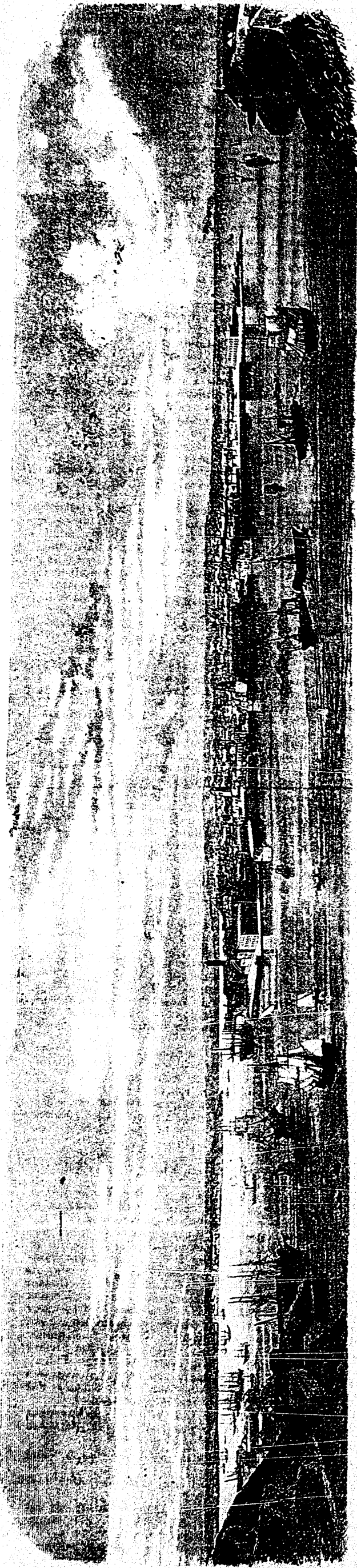


LESSON IN ENGINEERING.

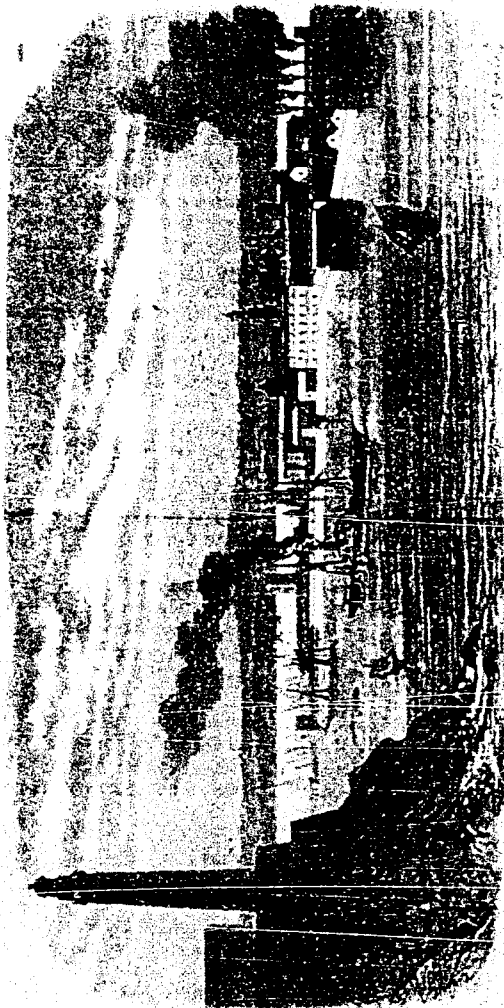
Sandy Fleming, if you had to construct a railroad from Ottawa to Victoria, where would you begin?

Where you know. George McMullen will tell you better than that, sir. George, man, where would you begin?

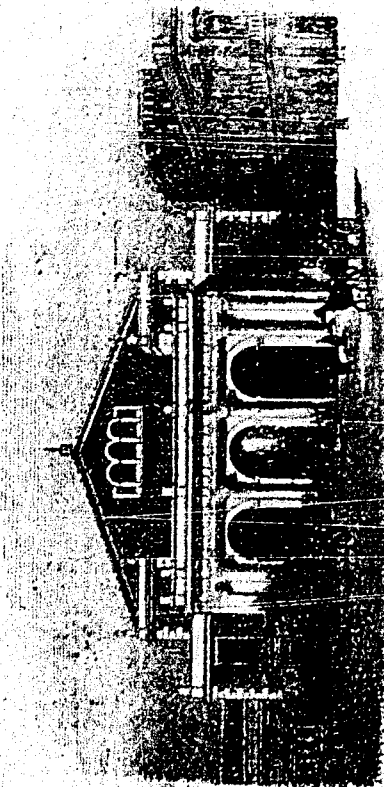
I'll make something of you yet.



VIEW OF HAVANA.



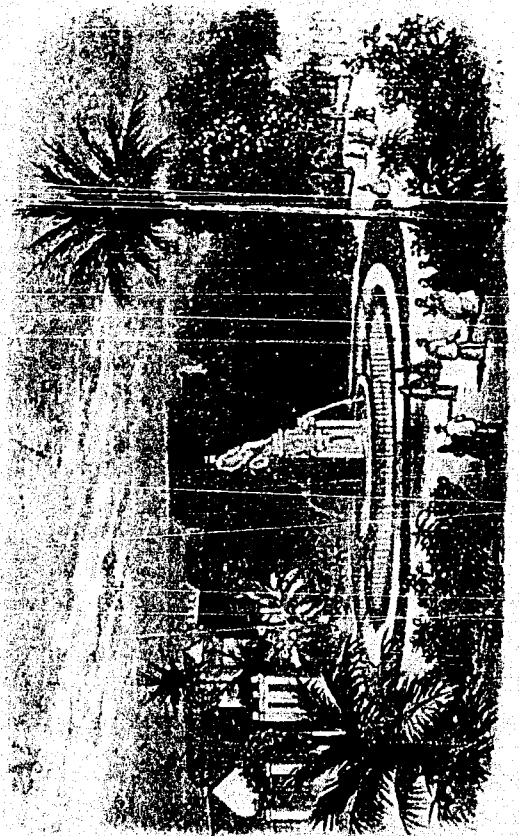
ENTRANCE TO THE PORT.



TACÓN THEATRE.



THE INTENDANT'S RESIDENCE.

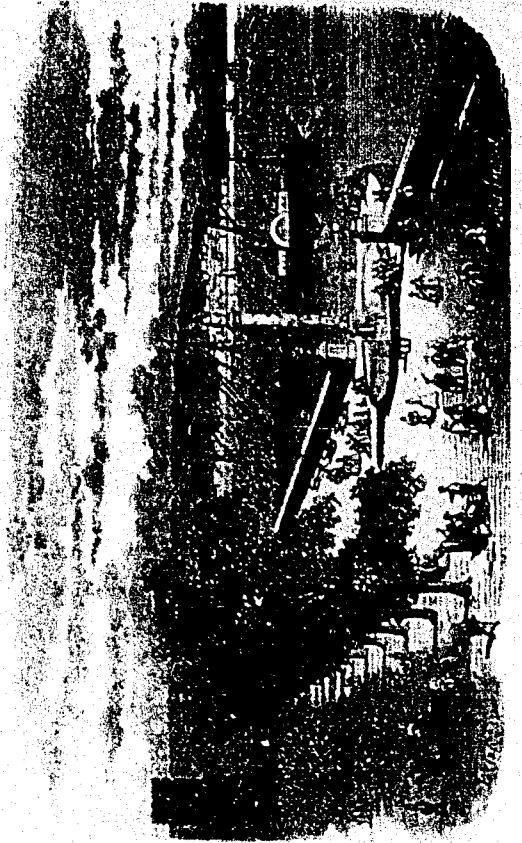


FOUNTAIN OF THE ALAMEDA.

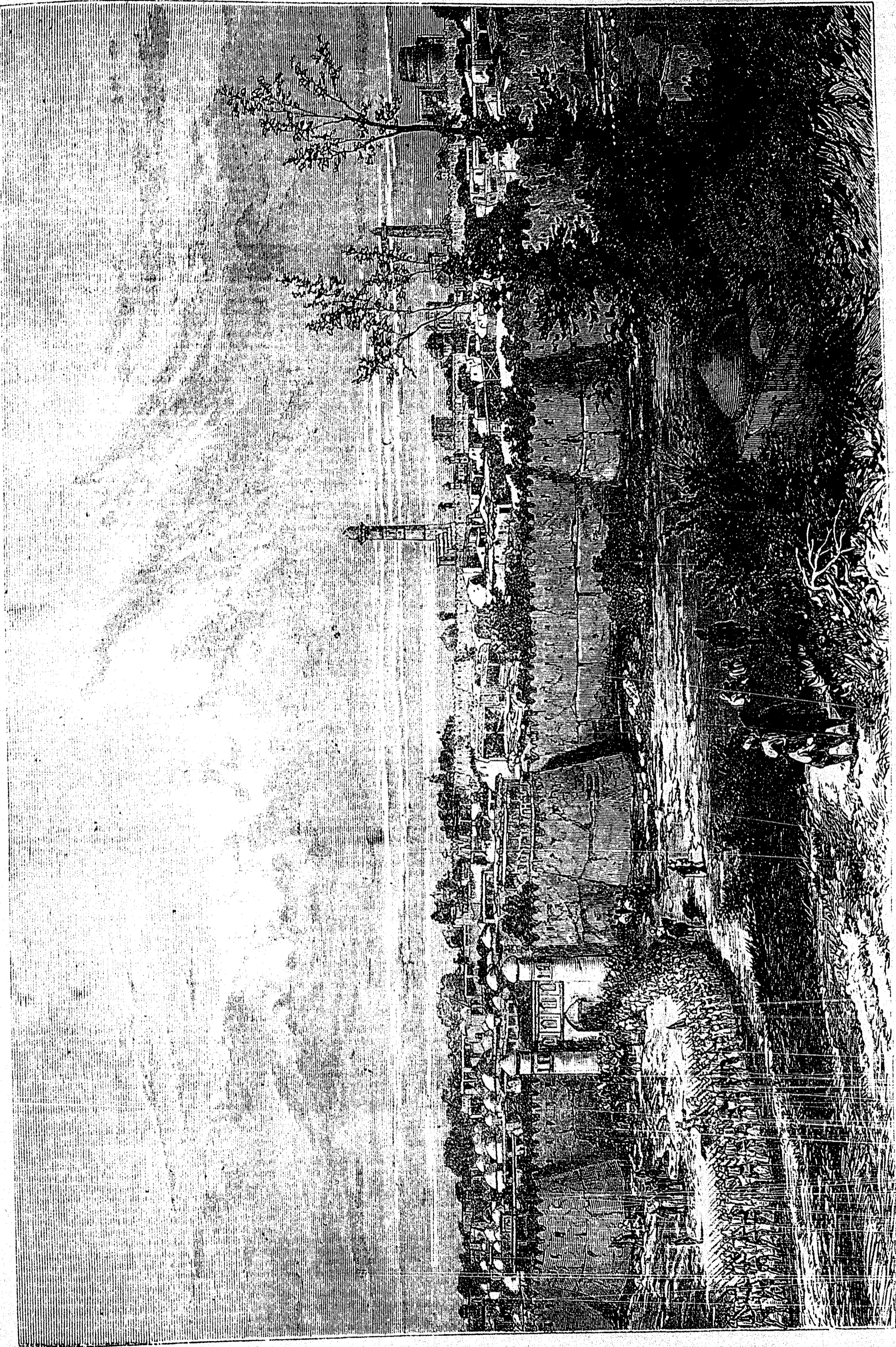


A TWELFTH DAY SCENE.

SKETCHES IN HAVANA.



THE ALAMEDA DE PAULA.



THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION —RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERING KHIVA.

money it cost; only it would seem so strange to be married in colours."

Her father made some remarks of a disparaging kind when she went down stairs in her radiant toilet.

"You'd better have been married in your travelling dress," he said; "That white thing's quite out of place for a private wedding. Sir Aubrey wanted to drive straight off from the churchyard-gate."

Sylvia pouted, and reflected with some self-gratulation that her father would hardly presume to question her actions when she was Lady Perriam.

"I shan't be ten minutes changing my dress," she answered.

"Sir Aubrey must wait."

"Must wait, must he? These are early days to talk of must."

"Do you think I am going to be dictated to like a little child when I am married?" Sylvia asked haughtily.

"I think you will have to behave a little more amiably to Sir Aubrey than you have behaved to me," answered her father.

"I shall not have to cook his dinners at any rate," retorted Sylvia. And in this Christian frame of mind, father and daughter repaired, arm in arm, to the Parish Church.

Sir Aubrey and Mr. Bain were already in the vestry. The bridegroom gave a little start at sight of the bride's white robes. He had expected to see her dressed ready for their journey; but he could not complain when she looked so lovely. He uttered an admiring exclamation, and raised her hands to his lips with that stately gallantry which so well became him. Mr. Yancourt was ready for them, and his countenance gave no indication of the surprise which must have reigned within him at this singular union. He performed the ceremony with an agreeable briskness, and Sir Aubrey found himself a married man sooner than he could have believed possible.

Mr. Bain was very attentive to the ceremony, and curiously watchful of the bride, in his quiet way. Sylvia's manner was emotionless in the extreme, emotionless almost to apathy. There are awful moments in life when the feelings seem benumbed. Sylvia felt nothing but a vague sense of wonder. How had this thing come to pass so speedily?

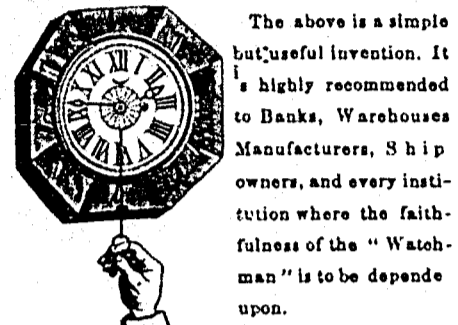
"Let me be the first to salute Lady Perriam," said Mr. Bain, when they had returned to the vestry; and before anyone could protest against such an enormity, he had pressed his lips upon Sylvia's fair forehead, the first kiss that had rested there since Edmund's despairing farewell. The bride drew back indignant at the affront.

"It is the privilege of a best man," apologised Mr. Bain. "Pray pardon me for having taken so great a liberty, Lady Perriam."

"Yes, my love," said Sir Aubrey, putting aside the absurdity of the business with an easy laugh; "It is Bain's privilege I believe. You musn't be angry with him. But he might have waited for the second place." And Sir Aubrey set the husband's first kiss on the lips of the bride. It seemed a preposterous thing that another man—his lawyer and steward—should have kissed her first.

(To be continued.)

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August's 8-9 Jan



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Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations "....." 6.00 a.m.

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Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.00 p.m.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations "....." 7.00 a.m.

Mail Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations "....." 4.00 p.m.

Night Express for Island Pond, White Mountain, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces at "....." 10.00 p.m.

Night mail train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe "....." 11.00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

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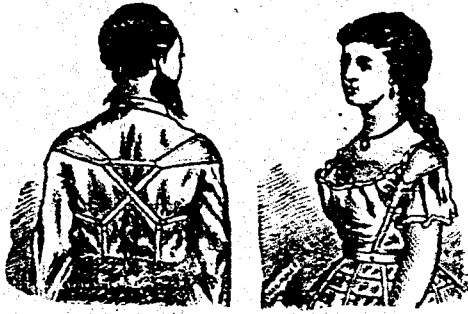
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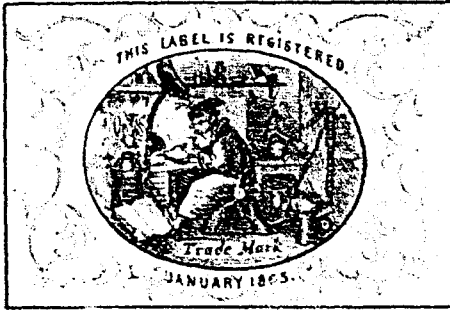
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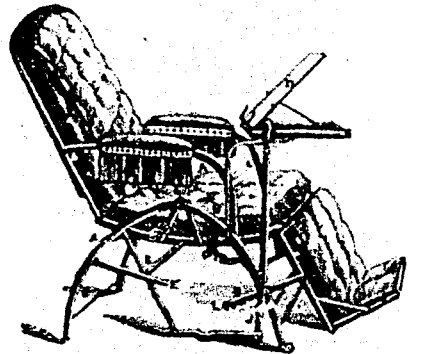
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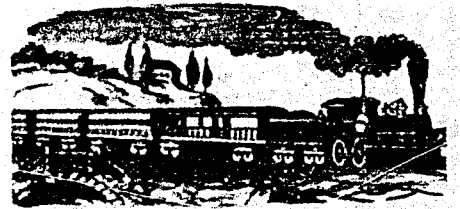
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1873. Summer Arrangement. 1873.

On and after MONDAY, 26th inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 8:30 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 8:50 p.m.

Trains will connect At Painesec with trains to and from Shediac and intermediate stations. At Truro with trains to and from Pictou and intermediate stations. At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Danville Junction, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Offices, Montreal, N.B., May 1873. 7-2-11

Reduction in Freight Rates.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY WILL continue to send out, daily, THROUGH CARS for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, and other Western points, at reduced rates from the winter tariff.

Shippers can get full information by applying to Mr. BURNS, Agent G. T. R., Chabouilles Square, or at the Office of the General Freight Agent.

C. J. BRYDGES, MANAGING DIRECTOR. P. S. STEVENSON, General Freight Agent. 7-21 1/2

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