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General and Illustrated News

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THE WELSFORD AND PARKER MONUMENT, HALIFAX, N. S.—SEE PAGE 259.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE, &c.

LONDON, April 7, 1871.

The Annual Boat Race between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, one of the great events of the day, came off on Saturday last; and though the morn opened cloudy with a biting easterly wind, still untold thousands could be seen at an early hour wending their way to the muddy Thames. As I walked along the road to Hammersmith the scene was exceedingly gay—banners and flags flying from the houses, and everyone decked in some way with the colour of the University they fancied. The fair sex particularly seemed most faithful to the Cambridge colour—as most becoming, and which was the winning colour, as prophesied by your humble servant in a previous letter. Every kind of vehicle appeared to be in requisition on that morning, from a four-in-hand drag to a costermonger's donkey.

This is the 28th boat race between the Universities, 16 of which have been won by Oxford. The first race was rowed in 1829, when Oxford won by five or six lengths; and last year the Cambridge, after being beaten for nine consecutive years, were the winners by a boat's length. Upon no previous occasion was public interest in the contest screwed to a higher pitch, as the victory of the Cantabs last year had somewhat turned the sympathy in their behalf, after having been beaten so many years, and had impressed the public with a belief that the tide of events had turned in their favour. Not since the year 1858, when Cambridge beat the Oxford by 22 seconds, has the light blue been represented by so good an eight.

Their time, swing and feather, were admitted to be faultless, and as far as style, finish and appearance went the Cambridge looked the perfection of a racing crew. The boat they rowed in was 56 feet 5½ inches long—8 inches high at the bow, and 7½ at the stern.

The Oxford boat was much larger, and I believe the largest racing boat ever built.

The crew were bigger men than the winning crew, and to judge by their appearance when alongside on that morning, they looked the stronger and more powerful of the two crews. The actual difference between the crews was only 1 stone 12 lbs., as will be seen by the appended list of names and weights:

OXFORD.		st.	lb.
1. S. H. Woodhouse, University	11	6½	
2. E. Giles, Christ Church	11	13½	
3. T. S. Baker, Queen's	13	3	
4. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13	1	
5. J. E. Moss, Balliol	12	8½	
6. F. H. Payne, St. John's	12	9½	
7. J. M'C. Bunbury, Brasenose	11	0	
8. R. Lesley, Pembroke	11	10½	
(Cox.) F. H. Hall, Corpus	7	11	
CAMBRIDGE.		st.	lb.
1. J. S. Follett, Third Trinity	11	3	
2. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11	10	
3. H. J. Lomax, First Trinity	12	4	
4. E. A. A. Spencer, Second Trinity	12	7	
5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	12	
6. E. L. Phelps, Sidney	12	2	
7. E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trinity	11	10	
8. J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's	12	10	
(Cox.) H. E. Gordon, First Trinity	8	1	

After reaching Hammersmith I wended my way through the crowd towards Barnes' Bridge and Mortlake, so as to have a good view of the finish, and the quick eye of an engineer friend who was with me discerned a position at Chiswick, where a High Stand had been erected in a field; a fee being charged for admission to the tune of half-a-crown, the proceeds for the benefit of a London hospital, so we thought we could not do better than combine charity with pleasure and a good view.

The distance of the race from Putney to Mortlake is about four miles and a half, and from this stand we could see about two miles and a half.

The toss for stations was won by Oxford, and they selected the Middlesex shore. About ten o'clock the crews having got into their boats and paddled out into position, the starter, after asking the momentous question "Are you ready?" to which there was no denial, said "Go!" and go they did—Oxford at first rowing quicker than their opponents, but the steady stroke of Cambridge soon brought the nose of their boat in front about the Ditch a minute from the start, and from that time to the finish they were never headed.

When they passed our stand, Cambridge was about two lengths a-head, the crew pulling like clock-work—a sight well worth seeing—while the Oxford seemed to be pulling in their wash somewhat wild. Terrific cheering for Cambridge, with "go it, Oxford," were heard all along the bank, and the waving of handkerchiefs from fair hands must have given new impetus to the crews. After passing Barnes' Bridge, the Oxford made a most magnificent spurt, and pulled up wonderfully—but Cambridge answered, and after a desperate finish came in the winner by a length and a half.

The race was run in 23 minutes 9½ seconds, the time last year being 21 min. 30 sec.

After the race I waited to see the procession back—the winning crew slowly rowing back first, followed by the losing boat and innumerable steamers and boats—quite a grand sight—people frantically shouting—bands playing, itinerant musicians squeaking on some undecipherable instruments, pick-pockets busy pushing their way through the crowd, then a general *mélée* and scramble to return to the city.

In the evening a four handed billiard match came off between the Oxford and Cambridge players at St. James' Hall, which was won by the Oxford representatives.

The next great event will be the Brighton review of volunteers on Easter Monday, which I regret I shall miss seeing. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope Grant is to be Commander-in-Chief; Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir J. Lindsay, Commander of the Defending

Force; while Major-Gen. Sir Charles Staveley will command the Attacking Force.

Prince Arthur will take part in the review as A. D. C. to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who commands the 4th Division of Infantry. The Prince of Wales will also be present, and the Emperor Napoleon.

Her Majesty last week paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Chiselhurst. The latter is said to have quietly resigned all appearance of state and is to be seen attired in the simplest of dress, even in plain cotton. For years the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and even now her manner of walking, with the body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the Chiselhurst ladies, and can be traced even beyond that secluded district.

Her Majesty held a grand Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday of last week, which was a full and most brilliant one, and has now returned to Osborne where she will remain till the 28th inst.

There is a very strong feeling of Republicanism throughout this country, which has been growing stronger and stronger—partly attributable to the long seclusion of the Sovereign.

Her appearance this season now on several occasions has tended somewhat, I think, to check the feeling, and now the horrible state of Republicanism in France.

The Bride and Bridegroom—Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne have gone to the continent to spend their honeymoon, and will be absent about three months.

Yesterday afternoon the Princess of Wales gave birth to a Prince, being her sixth child, three sons and three daughters; the eldest being seven years old, and the youngest born 26th November, 1869. (The infant died the day after its birth.)

In a despatch to the Prefets M. Thiers says that the Government, desiring to spare the blood of the army, has not ordered an attack on the Forts of Issy, Vanvres or Montrouge, which, however, will fall with Paris when the right moment arrives. Inside Paris a state of uncertainty and dismay exists. The Commune, furious at their defeats, are resorting to very violent measures. They have arrested the Archbishop of Paris and others.

A correspondent of one of the London papers says that the National Guards inside Paris are on the eve of open revolt against the Commune, and thinks if there were anyone bold enough to give the signal there would be a counter-revolution. As matters stand, however, the Party of Order, while remaining passive themselves are placing their hopes on the arrival of General Vinoy.

Last evening the venerable Abbey of St. Peters, Westminster, was the scene of a religious service, the counterpart of which has never been exhibited within its walls since its foundation, 800 years ago by Edward the Confessor.

The Eve of Good Friday was selected by the Dean as a fitting opportunity to produce the Oratorio of Bach, taken from St. Matthew's history of the Passion. The nave of the sacred edifice was densely crowded. The singing was remarkably good and the choruses were given with wonderful precision and effect. About 200 men, 80 boys, and a large number of violinists composed the choir. The Oratorio was divided into two parts, between which the Dean gave an appropriate sermon, giving the history and description of this wonderfully impressive Oratorio. If ever artist poured out his whole soul in his work, that certainly did Bach in the Oratorio of the Passion. The very solemn character of the words and the peculiar fitness of the music, appeared to deeply affect the congregation.

The great International Exhibition at South Kensington will be opened on the 1st of May.

To-morrow, being Good Friday, is of course observed as in all civilized countries, as a general holiday. I propose in the afternoon to go to the Crystal Palace to hear the grand Oratorio, in which Sims Reeves, Madame Lemmens Sherrington and other artists take part.

W. M. F.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

We reproduce this week the portraits of the members on both sides of the High Commission now sitting at Washington, for the consideration of the various differences now existing between Great Britain and the United States. The Commissioners appointed on the part of the Crown are, as our readers will remember, Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Edward Thornton, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and Montague Bernard, Esq., D. C. L.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Earl of Grey and Ripon, was born in 1827, succeeding his father in 1859 as the Second Earl of Ripon, and his uncle as the Second Earl de Grey. He has been a member of both Houses of Parliament, entering the House of Commons in 1853, and the House of Lords in 1859. In the House he acted with the Liberals. He is Grand Master of the Free Masons in England, is considered a man of ability, and has held several official positions. In June, 1859, he was appointed Under-Secretary of War; served as Under-Secretary of State for India from January to August, 1861; Secretary of War from 1853 to 1866; and in December, 1868, was appointed Lord President of the Council. He is accompanied by his son, Viscount Goderich, who is an *attaché* of the Commission.

Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and the successor of Sir Frederick Bruce, upon the death of the latter, is an experienced diplomatist, having represented his country in Italy, Brazil, Mexico, and several of the South American Republics. In his intercourse with the United States Government, he seems to have been actuated by a desire to bring the questions now in dispute between the States and Great Britain to a peaceable settlement. He is, by inheritance, the Count de Cassilhas, in Portugal, and first entered the Imperial Diplomatic Service in 1842.

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., LL. D., &c., Premier of Canada, a sketch of whose distinguished career appeared in our first volume, page 242, is the first Canadian Statesman who has taken part in an international conference for the settlement of Imperial questions; and the deep interest which Canada has in the issues involved makes his appointment a graceful tribute to the people of Canada, while it shows the growing weight of the Dominion in the Councils of the Empire. He is accompanied at Washington by Col. Bernard, A. D. C., Deputy of the Minister of Justice, as also by Lady Macdonald. Since our sketch of Sir John's

career, already referred to, we have to add that last summer, to the surprise and joy of his friends and the satisfaction of the whole country, he recovered from a long and most severe attack of illness, and about six months ago resumed his public duties with his health fully restored, and his intellectual vigour unimpaired.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote was born in London, in 1818, and is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first in classics. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1847. He acted as one of the Secretaries of the International Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1855, as a Conservative. He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, while President of the Board of Trade, being himself promoted to the presidency on the retirement of his chief, and subsequently became Secretary of State for India. He is descended from an old Devonshire family, the baronetcy now vested in him having been created in 1641. Among the public offices he has held may be mentioned that of Secretary of State for India in the Disraeli administration. His son, Mr. Henry Northcote, of the Foreign Office, is also an *attaché* of the High Commission.

Professor Montague Bernard, D. C. L., who fills the chair of International Law and Diplomacy at the University of Oxford, is a man of undoubted ability. He is the author of several works, the latest being his celebrated volume on the neutrality of England during the American civil war. He is a relative of Lady Macdonald, and of Colonel Bernard, Deputy of the Minister of Justice.

These five comprise the British side of the Joint High Commission. They are accompanied by Lord Tenterden as Secretary to the British High Commissioners. Lord Tenterden is the second in descent from the first peer, who was well-known as the author of learned works on Marine Mercantile Law, and subsequently became Lord Chief Justice of England. The present peer is in the Diplomatic Service, and was recently attached to the Royal Commissions on the Neutrality and Naturalization Laws.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The American Commissioners are Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Justice Samuel Nelson, Hon. R. Hoar, and Hon. G. H. Williams.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New York, and was born in the City of New York, in 1809. He was educated at Columbia College, and admitted to the bar in 1830. Early in his career he entered the political field, being elected to the State Assembly in 1837, and ten years later to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. In 1848 he was elected Governor, and on the expiration of his term served six years in the United States Senate. He then retired from public life, intending to enjoy a few years of foreign travel. The war, however, called him from Europe, and offered many occasions for his earnest work. After the retirement of Mr. Washburne—now the American Minister at Paris—from President Grant's Cabinet, he was appointed to the high position he now occupies.

General Robert C. Schenck is a native of Ohio, was born in 1809, and is a lawyer by profession. Like Mr. Fish, his political experience commenced when he was a young man. He became the Whig leader of the Ohio Legislature, from which place he was elected to the United States Senate, serving from 1843 to 1851. He was then appointed Minister to Brazil, and on his return, instead of resuming the practice of his profession, he entered the army, serving with distinction and attaining the rank of Major-General. In 1862 he was again elected to Congress, and occupied his seat four years. In the latter part of last November President Grant tendered him the Mission to England, which he accepted, and his nomination was promptly confirmed.

Justice Samuel Nelson is a native of New York, and was born in 1792. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and became distinguished in his profession. In 1820 he was a Presidential Elector, and during the following year was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. From 1823 to 1831 he was a Judge of the Circuit Court, from 1831 to 1837 a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and during the last-named year became Chief-Justice. This position he held till 1845, when President Tyler appointed him a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, an office he still worthily holds.

Ebenezer Rockwell Hoar was born in Massachusetts, in 1816. He was educated at Harvard, and graduated with distinction. About the year 1840 he was admitted to the bar, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. In April, 1859, he became a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a position he resigned in 1869 to accept the office of Attorney-General of the United States, from which latter, however, he soon retired. Mr. Hoar is said to be a gentleman of profound legal knowledge. He was a strong anti-slavery man during the political war over the slavery question.

Senator George H. Williams is a native of New York, and a lawyer by profession. In 1844 he emigrated to Iowa, where he became a Judge in 1847 and a Presidential Elector in 1852. During the following year he was appointed Chief-Justice of Oregon Territory, and held that position under Pierce's administration and during a part of Buchanan's, when he resigned. In 1864 he was elected a Senator in Congress for Oregon for the term ending the 4th of last month, when he retired from the Senate, a Democratic successor having been chosen by the Legislature.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LUNCHEON IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY.

At the conclusion of the ceremony (as detailed in our last) the procession of the Royal Family left the Chapel in the same order as on entering it, and returned to Windsor Castle from the West Door. The route to and from the Castle to St. George's Chapel was by the Castle Hill and through Henry VIII's Gateway. On their return to the Castle the registry of the marriage was signed by the bride and bridegroom and duly attested by Her Majesty the Queen, and by the other Royal and distinguished personages invited to attend for that purpose, in the White Drawing-Room. Luncheon was then privately served for the Royal Family in the Oak Room, and at the same time the guests invited by Her Majesty to be present at the Royal Wedding were entertained at luncheon (standing) in the Waterloo Gallery of Windsor Castle. The Bishop of London was absent on account of his sickness, the state of his health having been such that it was feared he could hardly endure the fatigue of performing the marriage ceremony. The other high dignitaries of Church and State

who were present did ample justice to the tempting and savoury refreshments set before them. The gallery which was thus transformed into a banquet hall, was built by George IV. for a picture gallery, and is principally noted for the splendid portraits which it contains. It has recently been decorated by Grace, and several important alterations and improvements have been made. Thus, the old and rather heavy chandeliers have been replaced by the more modern gas sun-lights. The walls have been decorated with light diaper patterns and armorial emblems, and the wainscoting has been cleaned and repaired. The roof has also been repainted. We may mention that the magnificent wedding cake described in the *News* last week, occupied a conspicuous place on the table during the *dejeuner*.

VICTORIA SQUARE, BRANTFORD, ONT.

The town of Brantford is prettily situated on the north bank of the Grand River, about 28 miles west of Hamilton. Its site is a high ridge of land giving the town a very attractive appearance, especially in approaching it from the East. Its streets are broad and airy, and it has besides the beautiful Victoria Square, an illustration of which we give in this issue. Its citizens, therefore, have facility for enjoying fresh air. The workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway at Brantford, (through which the Buffalo and Lake Huron RR. runs) have done much to revive the prosperity of Brantford, which at one time was threatened to be borne down by municipal burthens. It is now in a very flourishing condition, having many factories of various kinds, and being surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, occupied by farmers, many of whom are wealthy and nearly all energetic and enterprising.

THE WELSFORD AND PARKER MONUMENT, HALIFAX, N. S.

The "Welsford and Parker Monument," at Halifax, was erected by voluntary subscriptions, in honour of two brave Nova Scotians who fell in the Crimean war. It was publicly inaugurated with much ceremony, on the 17th of July, 1869. A most eloquent oration was delivered by the Rev. George W. Hill, from which the following brief account of those two faithful soldiers is taken:—Major Welsford was born in Halifax. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 101st Regiment; his mother was a Halifax lady. He was educated principally in his native Province, at King's College, Windsor; on leaving which he was gazetted Ensign to the 97th Regiment in 1832. He continued with the same regiment, serving in various parts of the world and rising by the usual gradations until 1859, when he attained his Majority. In 1854, in consequence of the sudden promotion of his Colonel, the command of the regiment (then serving in the Crimea) devolved upon Major Welsford; he not only was never absent one day from duty, but receives honourable mention in Lord Raglan's despatch of 23rd December, 1854, as having "with two hundred of his men aided in repulsing a Russian sortie." He was not only a brave soldier, but a sincere and humble Christian; and associating with others like-minded, held religious services in his tent. "At length dawned that day which brought grief into a thousand homes, and clad in sable ten thousand forms." At six o'clock a.m. the 97th paraded; 200 being detailed for the storming party, and 169 for the ladder party, which was under the command of Major Welsford. It was their trying duty to wait six hours in the trench, for the French signal, which no sooner flashed out than Major Welsford gave the "word," "Ladders to the front." Rushing forward they placed the ladders, scaling the parapets under a murderous fire, their commander cheering them on. He lost his life just entering the embrasure of the Redan in the hour which saw the consummation of that dearly won victory.

Captain Parker was born in Lawrencetown, some few miles from Halifax. His father was Captain Smyth Parker, of the 64th Regiment; his mother a Nova Scotian lady, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the Province. He was educated at Horton Academy, and on leaving it he received an Ensign's commission in his late father's regiment. In 1843 he was promoted and exchanged into the 78th Highlanders, with whom he served for twelve years in India. In 1855 he was promoted as Captain to the 77th Regiment, at that time in the Crimea; and distinguished himself in a skirmish with the Russians near the Redan by shooting two of them with his revolver, and carrying back to the camp the dead body of a brother officer; and so winning the thanks of the general commanding the Light Division and a recommendation for the Victoria Cross. He, too, only scaled the blood-stained Redan to die!

All that is known of his death is contained in a short paragraph from a letter written to the *United Service Gazette*:—"After the rush became general, one officer of the 77th and I stood alone on the ground which we held so long and paid for so dearly. He turned round and asked me my name. I told him. He said he would recommend me to my Colonel. Poor fellow, he had scarcely spoken when a shower of rifle bullets flew past us, and he fell into the ditch!"

The monument was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. George Lang, the Lion being entirely the production of that gentleman's artistic chisel.

THE GREAT FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

Another of those disastrous fires to which the cities of Quebec and St. John, N. B., periodically fall victims, broke out in the latter city on the morning of the 1st instant. Soon after it became known on the streets that a large fire was raging, our special artist made for the spot and sketched the scene—at that time indescribably grand—which we reproduce on another page.

The fire appears to have originated in Walker's ship chandlery store, on Ward street, which contained a large quantity of inflammable material, and thence spread to Water street, consuming in its course some thirty buildings, representing fifty thousand dollars' worth of property. At the first outbreak of the fire there was a deficiency in the supply of water, and consequently some delay before the engines got to work. About seven o'clock the steam ferry-boat was brought up alongside the wharf, and for a time did good service, the fire being at last got under at about one in the afternoon. The following is a list of losses:—Walker's ship chandlery store, totally destroyed, insured; Smith's blacksmith's shop, totally destroyed, not insured; a number of wooden buildings, owned by Mr. George Bedoll, uninsured, total loss; Lawrence's brick building, total loss, uninsured; two wooden buildings, no in-

urance; large brick building, lately erected by Allan Bros. on Water street, insured for ten thousand dollars; a wooden building, owned and occupied by James Harris as a foundry store, insured; five or six other buildings in addition to the above, particulars not ascertained. Of the \$50,000 estimated loss only \$30,000 was covered by insurance.

LABRADOR VIEWS—SHOOTING THE RUYDER DUCK.

The ruyder duck, called by the natives of Labrador by the euphonic name of "Uilnikotco," is migratory in its habits, visiting the coast usually in the month of April, but only seen by the natives while on the wing. Flying in large flocks they therefore not only furnish admirable and exciting sport, but are really worth bagging, as they generally weigh about eight or nine pounds. According to our informant their colours are "capriciously" variegated, and their general route towards the Labrador coast is by the river St. Augustine and its neighbourhood. At the several points of settlement the inhabitants watch for them with eagerness at the proper season, and make it a point to bring down as many as possible. Their passage towards the coast generally lasts but three or four days, during which, beginning at dawn, they are seen for several hours in large flocks winging their way to the seaside.

THE HAUNT OF THE MINK.

The Canadian mink (*Mustela Vison*), called by the Canadians the Vison, belongs to the family of the Mustelidae, or weasel tribe, of the order Carnivora. This little animal, whose fur is held in high esteem by fur-merchants and connoisseurs, is too well-known to our readers to require any description from us—the fur, which resembles that of the sable in colour, though it is shorter and more glossy, being far more common in this country than anywhere else perhaps on the face of the earth. The fineness, durability, and beauty of this fur has made it a universal favourite, and large numbers of skins are exported every year to Great Britain, whence they are again exported to the Continent, especially to Russia, where they meet with a large sale among the richer classes.

Our illustration of the haunt of the mink (or minx, as it used to be called)—low, swampy marshland and underwood, where the frog, their natural prey, most do congregate—is from a sketch after nature by a German artist, who, as far as the fidelity of his drawing will go, might have studied his subject in the forests of Canada, instead of the woodlands of Germany.

TRIAL OF A BALLOON PROPELLER.

Inventors who are giving their attention to the great balloon problem, which the siege of Paris raised anew for solution, will not be disheartened by the failure of M. Richard in "Le Duquesne." This balloon had attached to it machinery by which M. Richard hoped to control its direction. The machinery consisted of two screws, easily worked, and rotating only at a rate of twenty-five rotations per minute. The diameter being four yards, the motion of the screws in feet per second was about sixteen, or five or six times more than the rapidity intended to be given to the balloon—three miles an hour. M. de Fonville, who reports the experiment, pleads that the conditions were unfavourable. Night was chosen instead of day, and the reigning current was a strong southwest wind, which was against the aerial voyagers escaping the Prussian lines. Considerable interest was manifested in the experiment, and many French savans collected at the Orleans station to see the balloon off. It was evident from the commencement that the directing machinery failed. M. Richard and his three sailor companions had no more control over their balloon than aeronauts whose balloons have no directing machinery. In other ways they were unlucky. As the balloon descended, one of the projecting screw axes caught the ground, the car was upset, and its four inmates dragged under it for several hundreds of yards in a perilous position. The three sailors were only injured slightly, but M. Richard was believed to be dead when he was picked up. Notwithstanding the failure of this attempt to navigate Le Duquesne, M. de Fonville promises to make another experiment, the scene of which is to be the Crystal Palace, London, provided he can obtain the consent of the authorities there.

Many curious facts of interest are coming to light, as to matters in Paris during the recent siege. For example: No one was allowed to borrow more than 50 francs on any article, no matter what its value might be. In spite of this, the pressure for money was so great that the store rooms of the Mont de Piété became encumbered with articles, which 150,000 persons of all classes had pledged. There were no fewer than 100,000 watches, and 25,000 clocks, diamond necklaces, and bracelets of fabulous values. There were also evidences of the distress to which persons of rank had been reduced—one piece of lace after the other, the last cashmere shawl, or a pocket-handkerchief embroidered with a coronet, of such fine material that it was still possible to raise three francs, the lowest figure allowed, upon it; gentlemen's gold-headed canes, even ordinary riding whips, no fewer than 2,000 opera glasses. No fewer than 2,300 poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned 1,500 pairs of scissors.

Terrible times in Warrenton, Va., are thus depicted: A few weeks ago, a dentist came to town, and advertised that he would "remove all of a person's teeth for \$2, and insert a new set for \$10, besides giving six months' credit." The Warrenton people are very fond of bargains, so there was a rush for the dentist's office. He was busy for two weeks pulling teeth, and at the end of that time half the people had empty gums, and a bone dust factory in the neighbourhood doubled its number of workmen so as to grind up the teeth. While the people were waiting for the dentist to fit them with their new sets, the abandoned scoundrel eloped with the hotel-keeper's wife; and now there are two or three thousand people in the town who cannot eat anything tougher than soup or farina. All the butchers have failed, and not a cracker has been sold for six weeks. One man, it is said, whittled out a set of wooden teeth for himself; but the first drink of whiskey he took—Warrenton whiskey—set them in a blaze, and his funeral came off the next day. The dentist will hear of something greatly to his disadvantage if he comes back.

VARIETIES.

Shillings were first coined, in England, in the year 1507.

A letter was lately dropped into the post-office at Niagara Falls, directed to "Schichagough, Illinois."

It is said the Princess Royal of England (the Crown Princess of Prussia) will shortly go to England on a visit to her Royal mother.

Two reasons why some persons don't mind their own business; One is, they haven't any business, and the other, they haven't any mind.

Should Mr. Spurgeon be spared, he will, in August next, preach his thousandth sermon. He will then make a special effort to raise £1,000 for new schools.

The Emperor of Germany has established a "cross of merit" for those women who have distinguished themselves during the war by their devotion to the German sick and wounded.

A league (of Churchmen) is about to be formed, and the mover (a High Church layman) has offered the sum of £100 as a nucleus for bringing about the disestablishment of the English Church.

The Boneville *Trumpet* bears the following motto under its title:—

"Independent—like it or lump it,
We'll tell the truth in the Boneville *Trumpet*."

A Roman correspondent, who holds an official position under the Holy Father, informs an English Roman Catholic nobleman that Archbishop Manning's elevation to the Cardinalate will be formally announced in a few weeks.

The *Charivari* has a caricature representing Britannia, with a hag-like grin, looking down upon France, lying out-stretched before her, and exclaiming: "Oh, no, Prussia has not quite killed her! It is not yet time to assist her."

A well-known English lord is said to have given the following instructions to his steward:—"We are coming down, a large party, in a day or two, to eat strawberries and cream. We shall want plenty of the latter, so don't let any of the cows be milked meanwhile."

A gentleman named Rose, having a daughter, named her "Wild," as in his opinion "Wild Rose" was a pretty conceit for a name. But when she grew up, and married a man named Bull, the combination of her Christian and surnames took the conceit out of the old man.

The Turkish Ambassador was at a public dinner recently, in company with some of the magnates of the land: the president gave as a toast, in compliment to His Excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." The waiter echoed it down the table, "A supply of port for the Turkish Ambassador."

French Gentleman, taking leave of English Lady.—"Well, Madame, adieu! As to the conduct of England towards us, I fear we shall retain—pardon me—the belief we have long had, that you are a nation of Shop-keepers." *English Lady.*—"Very well. Mistakes will always be made. We long had a belief that you were a nation of Soldiers."—*Punch*.

Mr. Henry Roe, a well-known distiller, of Dublin, has offered to defray the entire cost of the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in accordance with a design prepared by Mr. G. E. Street, the architect. Mr. Street prepared a report on the subject two years ago, in which he declared that the cathedral, when restored, would be second to no church of its size in Europe.

The Germans have quite an unsuspected genius—a veritable "call" in the art of requisitioning. They have requisitioned the tombstones! *Yolla!* In some of the village cemeteries around Paris, the Germans, on burying their dead, appropriated the tombstones of the French; and "between the lines" of the German inscription—generally officers—may be read that in French, "to my mother," "my aunt," "brother," regrets; "expect me, my Adèle," &c.

Several curious computations have been made concerning the sum of five milliards. One gentleman has discovered that if the amount had to be paid in sous it would take many thousand years for a single person to count out the coppers—that, in fact, if Adam had commenced the operation when at the age of sixty-five, and had lived into our time, he would only just have terminated the labour of handing over the war indemnity to Count Bismarck.

An orator at Montmartre summed up his idea of a republic by saying it was that form of Government under which every citizen, whether he worked or not, should receive from the public purse thirty sous a day for himself, fifteen sous for his wife, and five sous for each child. This he considered his right; and for that he would die; and the sooner he did it the better. So profound a political economist must see that thereby he would save his country thirty sous a day.

Two gentlemen being out early one Sunday in the suburbs of London, one of them remarked, "How plainly one can hear the London church bells this morning; did you notice it?" "Yes; I have noticed of late that the sound of the bells could be heard more distinctly since the opening of the new road. You see that it shortens the distance to town." "That's so; I did not think of that till you spoke," was the reply; and they both walked on, mutually pleased with having solved the difficult question.

A man out in Iowa asked the price of postage stamps, and was told "three cents," whereupon he asked if he couldn't have them cheaper if he took four or five. To this the accommodating postmaster responded: "We cannot sell them at that rate now. We could have done so until lately, but now the Government punches holes around each stamp for the convenience of the people, which so increases the cost that we cannot afford to make any discount." The satisfied customer cheerfully paid three cents.

Not long ago a respectable lady handed in at the head office in M— a telegram for transmission to her absent partner. The message was found to contain twenty-two words. The clerk observed that by omitting two words the charge would be reduced ninepence, and respectfully suggested that "Dear Husband," with which the telegram was prefaced, might be struck out. After some considerable hesitation the lady acquiesced, remarking, "Strike your pen through them then; he will see at once that I have had the words written down."

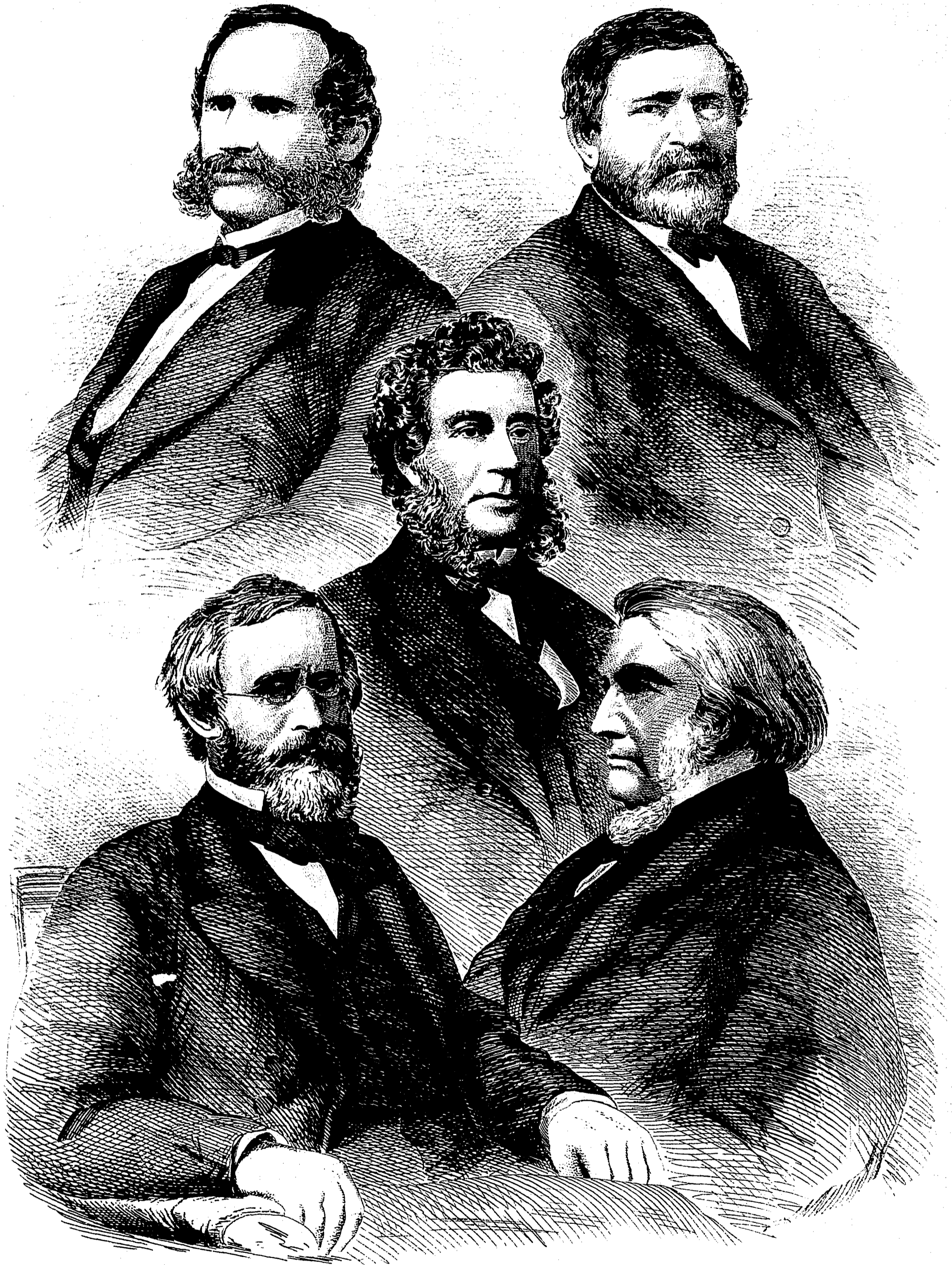


Lord Tenterden.
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.

The Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.
Earl De Grey and Ripon, K. G.

Montague Bernard, Esq.
Sir Edward Thornton, K. O. B.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.—SEE PAGE 258.



Hon. George H. Williams.
Attorney-General Ebenezer Rockwell Hoar.

Hon. Hamilton Fish.

General Robert C. Schenck.
Justice Samuel Nelson.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—SEE PAGE 255.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, April 22, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 293 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.								
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Su.	April 16.	37°	44°	55°	46°	33°	39°5	30.20	30.22	30.24
M.	" 17.	40°	47°	45°	49°	39°	44°	30.20	30.23	30.22
Tu.	" 18.	43°	50°	51°	52°	39°	41°	30.30	30.30	30.28
W.	" 19.	50°	60°	55°	62°	39°	46°	30.30	30.26	30.10
Th.	" 20.	44°	47°	46°	50°	46°	46°	29.90	29.80	29.75
Fri.	" 21.	50°	50°	54°	60°	46°	50°	29.90	29.90	29.92
Sat.	" 22.	54°	53°	51°	50°	44°	44°	29.92	29.92	29.92

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

SUNDAY.	April 30.—Third Sunday after Easter. Montgomery died, 1854.
MONDAY.	May 1.—S. S. Philip and James, App. and M. M. Prince Arthur born, 1850.
TUESDAY.	" 2.—St. Athanasius, Bp. Camden born, 1551. Battle of Lutzen, 1813.
WEDNESDAY.	" 3.—Invention of the Cross. Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1495. Tom Hood died, 1845.
THURSDAY.	" 4.—St. Monica, C. Seringapatam taken, 1799.
FRIDAY.	" 5.—St. Hilary, Bp. Napoleon I. died, 1821.
SATURDAY.	" 6.—St. John ante Port. Lat. Battle of Prague, 1757. Siege of Quebec raised, 1776. Gold found in Australia, 1851. Sir James Simpson died, 1870. Sir John A. Macdonald taken ill, 1870.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The first census of the Dominion of Canada, taken for the night of the second of April, has evoked a large amount of newspaper criticism. The mode adopted is new to Canadians, and un-British. This fact alone is sufficient to account for much of the censure with which it has been visited. But it must also be confessed that the incompetency of some of the enumerators has given an edge to the censures of those who are disposed to find fault that would have been entirely wanting had the Commissioners properly discharged their duties. It is, indeed, a matter for much regret that the well considered plans of the Government should have been discredited before the actual results of the enumeration were reached; but we must accept the consequences as inevitable, from the very free and easy manner in which every official act is left open to criticism. Had the old plan been followed—that is, the plan with which Canadians and Britons are alike familiar—of enumerating all that slept in each house on a certain night, we think that much of the odium attaching to the system adopted would have been avoided. But the enumeration of the *legal population* was undoubtedly that required by the constitution, and having the example of the United States before us, it was hardly to have been expected that the Government should have been blamed for adopting a policy that seemed to promise the best and most accurate record of the people.

It is clear, however, that the enumerators have not in every instance, perhaps not in any, been up to the work. Girls, living in Montreal at service, where they may stay, get married, and spend their whole lives, have been excluded from the census sheets because their fathers and mothers lived in Ontario. Will they be enumerated in the Upper Province? Very doubtful. But if so, why should they be? Again it is notorious that people visiting friends have been excluded on the ground that they would be enumerated in their own families; but who knows whether they will or not? We have also heard of questions put to nuns and other religious, which, to say the least, were little short of scandalous. These things all come of an unreasonable devotion to economy. Cheap and incapable men have been charged with the work of enumeration, and permitted to extend their labours over weeks, when by a properly organized staff the whole census might have been taken, as heretofore, in a single day.

It is this change, perhaps, more than anything else, that has shaken the public confidence in the census. But it would be wrong to be carried away by the notion that it must be all wrong because a few errors have already been discovered. It is to be remembered that the enumerators have to make up their sheets from the schedules filled from house to house; that the Commissioners have to supervise this work, and, we may suppose, they will subject the enumerators to a rigid examination as to the mode and general principles which guided their enumeration, so that errors made in the first instance through ignorance may be afterwards corrected. In this respect the newly-adopted manner of taking the census offers great facilities for the correction of errors, and we are in hopes that, despite the bad odour into which the census has already fallen, it will be found measurably correct in the end. That it will be thoroughly reliable we can hardly hope; for, if those of the working population of Montreal who were born in Ontario are to be credited to that Province, it is beyond dispute that Quebec will be robbed of its just share of credit in the general enumeration. The same holds good in respect of every other locality, and the whole affair

shows a jumble between very excellent ideas and very incapable administrators that will take the bureau of statistics a long time to unravel.

It is not merely for the statistics of the census that the people have concern. The representation of the several Provinces in the House of Commons depends upon it. Probably this political character with which the constitution has invested an act that ought to be, as far as possible, removed from politics, has had something to do with the almost universal censure with which the census has been visited. It should, however, be remembered that the errors, so far detected, and others which may occur without being exposed, are of that class that are likely to proportionately compensate themselves. Thus, if, as we have good reason for believing, Montreal will not be fully enumerated, the presumption is decidedly in favour of the opinion that neither will Toronto, and so on, throughout the whole country, so that even if the population given be less than the actual number, the errors stand a reasonable chance of being pretty equally distributed, so that no section of the country can be aggrandized at the expense of another. Indeed, the appointment of Census Commissioners from the different Provinces, and the whole organization of the census staff precludes the notion of any other design than that of obtaining a full and complete census; and should it fail, as we fear it will—at least in the public estimation—the fault must be traced to the incompetency of the men to whose conduct was entrusted the details of the work, and not to any design on the part of those who organized the mode of its execution.

But, at the worst, the mistakes revealed are few and far between. It is wrong undoubtedly that girls, living and earning their bread in Montreal, should not be counted as of its population. But that error has been exposed and very likely corrected. So also with regard to ladies and children absent for the time being visiting friends. They may or may not be taken at the proper place; but surely there is ample opportunity for correcting such errors. It is for the Commissioners to see that their enumerators have done their duty according to a settled principle, and wherever they have failed in this to make them do their work over again. We cannot believe that the census will be half so incomplete as some writers represent it, nor can we imagine for a moment that the errors already exposed, all of which may be corrected, should be held to furnish *prima facie* evidence that the whole census is wrong. On the contrary, we believe that the timely discussion which has taken place will impose upon the Commissioners the duty of seeing that the enumerators have faithfully performed their work, and that the mistakes so soon exposed will be corrected before the final returns are made up. If our surmise should prove correct, the result of the census will be far from being the un-reliable document which so many predict; in fact, it will, even at worst, be equal, if not superior, to the last, which, though taken in one day, was taken in such a loose and imperfect manner, that nobody accepted its results as anything more than an approximation to the truth. In the present case, if the Commissioners do their duty, we shall have somewhat better guarantees than we had before that truth has again been approximated, even if we cannot affirm that it has been fairly hit.

LITERARY NOTICE.

LA REVUE CRITIQUE DE LEGISLATION ET DE JURISPRUDENCE DU CANADA, No. 2, AVRIL, 1871. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have already had occasion in a former number to notice the appearance in Montreal of a quarterly magazine devoted to the interests of the legal profession in Lower Canada. We have now received the second number of the Review, which shows, both by the ability displayed by the writers who fill its pages and the variety of subject matter treated therein, that the direction have determined to sustain the reputation they won for themselves by their first number, and, if that be possible, to earn for themselves fresh laurels. It is always a matter of great difficulty to procure a general circulation for a purely party or professional journal, whose columns are filled with discussions and explanations of interest only to its immediate supporters. The case of the *Revue Critique* is, however, different. Not only does it treat of mere questions of law, but also of other great questions of sufficient general interest to be regarded in the light of "questions of the day." Thus in the first number there appeared able papers from the pens of well-known Montreal advocates on such important questions as those of the "Alabama" Claims, the Fisheries, and the Provincial Arbitration. In the present number we find, in addition to the usual legal treatise, an interesting paper by Mr. W. H. Kerr on the Free Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by the Citizens of the United States, and another by Mr. D. Girouard, discussing the Joint High Commission—either of which would prove attractive reading for any average educated citizen of the United

States or Canada. It is to be remarked, however, that Mr. Kerr seemingly assumes that the navigation of the St. Lawrence has really been refused by Canada to the United States, than which there could hardly be a graver mistake. In point of fact the St. Lawrence is *not* navigable, and if Canada, who owns, also chooses to keep for her own use, the canals that she built upon her own territory, and with her own money, there is no nation under the sun that has any right to object to her doing so. The navigation question was only raised by the crass ignorance of President Grant and his counsellors, and we believe that every intelligent American has already blushed more than once for his and their stupidity.

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

But little change has taken place within the last fortnight in the state of affairs inside and around Paris. Fighting still continues with varied success—victory sometimes leaning to the Communists, and at others to the Assembly troops. But there can be little doubt that the days of the Commune are numbered. Internal dissensions have already arisen in its ranks, and were Thiers for once to abandon his wretched policy of procrastination and delay, and delegate the direction of the siege to more able hands—to McMahon, for instance—order would soon be restored in the capital. The Prussians have commenced to surrender the forts on the north to the Versailles troops, with whom they are co-operating as far as their position as non-belligerents will allow them, mainly by preventing supplies reaching the city through their lines. This, however, is a very important advantage for the Assembly, whose main object appears to be to blockade the city and starve the rebels into submission—a policy which they at present seem to be unable to carry out unaided, in consequence of the limited number of troops at their disposal. The bombardment still continues, but occasions far less apprehension inside the walls than the scanty supply of provisions and the appearance of epidemics, among which the cholera has already been recognized.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The reporters have not been very successful in ferreting out what has been done by the Commissioners at Washington. The following, dated the 23rd, contains about as much intelligence as any despatch that we have seen, and those who read it will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it is entirely optimistic:—

"The large and splendid party given by Earl de Grey to the most distinguished persons in Washington, both native and foreign, is regarded not only as showing a generous and friendly disposition, but expressive of an approaching satisfactory conclusion of the work of the Joint High Commission, and as indicating that the British portion of it will soon leave this country for their home, their party last night being in nature of a farewell entertainment. Although the points of settlement of the questions of the dispute are agreed upon, they have not yet been reduced to treaty or convention form—delay being occasioned by waiting for responses from the British Government to the communications submitted to it by the British Commissioners. They, however, have no doubt their official transactions will be fully approved. It was in this confidence, united with the suggestions of our own Commissioners, that President Grant called an extraordinary session of the Senate, thus allowing ample time for the perfection of the measures to be submitted. In the adjustment of the Fisheries question, the navigation of the River St. Lawrence will be secured to our citizens at least. This proposition is now pending, and will be definitely decided this week. There is no doubt that the Joint High Commission have agreed on the "Alabama" and similar claims, leaving their adjudication and award to a Commission of Jurists. The question involving the ownership of the Island of San Juan will, according to the best attainable information, be submitted to arbitration of some friendly powers. The island is not regarded by either party as of much value; but the decision of the question of possessive right, which has been so long in abeyance, is considered of importance in view of a series of measures to be adopted by the two Governments in order to bind more closely two countries in friendship by removing every cause of dispute. All the Commissioners, while scrupulously guarding the rights and honour of their respective countries, have, from the first day of their meeting, shown a disposition to accommodate their differences, as will be generally satisfactory to the great nations immediately concerned."

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED.—The Montrealers are certainly not open to the accusation that they have closed their eyes and tightened their purse-strings to the many appeals made to their charity in behalf of a suffering people, broken down and all but ruined by the misfortunes and cruelties of warfare. Not only has private generosity eagerly responded to these appeals, but large public subscriptions have been taken up, which were further swelled by the proceeds of an entertainment given on Monday week in the Mechanics' Institute. This entertainment consisted of two parts, the first being a French opera, *Le Moulin des Tilleuls*, in which Mdles. Perrault and Doucet far exceeded the anticipations of the most hopeful of their friends, the corresponding male parts being most happily rendered by MM. Beaudry and Lamothe. Loud applause frequently greeted the efforts of the chorus, which was composed of the following members:—Madame Davidson, Mdles. Desbarats, Rennie, Gariépy, Beaudry, and Joseph; MM. McCullum, St. Germain, Michaud, Desjardins, Saneer et Lafframo. The opera was followed by the ancient, but none the less acceptable comedy, *Box & Cox*, in which Mdle Beaudry and Messrs. Roy and Bawtree took the leading characters.

FOX AND DENIER.—This troupe opened at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening last before a crowded audience. The performance was even better than had been anticipated, and the audience were thrown into raptures of admiration. Much credit is due to Mr. Melville, the business manager of the troupe, for the admirable manner in which everything is carried out. The troupe will probably close their engagement this week, but we trust they will carry away with them as kindly a remembrance of Montreal patronage as the people here entertain of their performances.

THE PULLMAN CARS.—We are glad to notice that the Pullman Palace Car Company has completed four new drawing-room cars for service on the Grand Trunk Railway. These cars will run on the through express from Montreal to Sarnia, and will thus very fully supply the public demand for these favourite aids to travel. The Quebec, the Sarnia, the Gorham, and the Kingston, these being the names of the new cars, make eight all told, of Pullman cars on the Grand Trunk, and about the first of next month there will be four more turned out from the Point St. Charles workshops. In addition to these, eight more will be completed by midsummer, so that our leading railway and all its connections will be amply supplied with these very desirable and luxurious accessories to railway travel. Mr. Clarke, the indefatigable and obliging superintendent, shewed a few members of the press through the new cars on Tuesday afternoon, and really it is worth something to hear him descant with so much tenderness and affection upon their many and undisputable advantages. When Mr. Clarke gets his stock of cars completed in midsummer, we are sure he will find hosts of appreciative patrons among the travelling public.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature of Manitoba has entered on the practical duties of its first session. A refreshment room has been provided, but spirituous liquors are rigidly excluded from the premises. The members are to be allowed stationery, &c., to the very modest extent of \$7 each per session; and the messengers of the Assembly and Senate are to be drawn from the local police force, so that no extra charge will be imposed for this service, which, in the old Province of Canada, rose to such magnificent proportions. The important business of the Assembly commenced at the sitting on the 20th of March. Attorney-General Clarke introduced a bill to establish a supreme court for the Province of Manitoba, and in the course of his remarks explained the nature of the measure. He said this was, in fact, the first attempt at laying the foundation of law in the Province. By the provisions of the bill, no matter what the nature of an action might be, it would be taken in the same form. A declaration would have to be made, and whatever was claimed by the plaintiff would have to be endorsed on the back. The declaration, thus endorsed, might be served by any one except the plaintiff himself. After repelling the idea that the laws of the Province would be exclusively French laws, Mr. Clarke stated that but one judge would be appointed, who would have the whole Province as his district. He is to have jurisdiction to any amount from \$25 up to the largest sum which can possibly come into contestation, and in matters of from \$25 to \$100 the chief-justice is to have summary jurisdiction. The cases are brought before the court, both parties and the witnesses heard, and the judge decides. Over \$100 and up to any amount, there will be a trial by jury. Outside this, the Supreme Court Bill provides for courts of petty sessions and magistrates' courts,—the latter having a jurisdiction up to \$25. From these courts an appeal lies to the supreme court. A bill has been introduced providing for the keeping the public accounts of the Province in Canada currency. And also one respecting indemnity to members of the Legislative Assembly. In response to a notice by Mr. Norquay that he would bring a motion to the effect that some definite limits be assigned to the lands occupied by parties in the Assiniboine and Portage districts, the Attorney-General replied that the only means to accomplish the desired object was to address a petition to the Government of the Dominion, praying them to do what was desired in the motion. On the same day, bills respecting the adoption of a more uniform system of weights and measures, legalising wills, for prevention of frauds and perjuries, relating to county assessment, sale of real estate under execution, respecting public highways, for the observance of the Sabbath, relating to deeds made by married women, and one relating to trials in courts of justice were introduced; and a resolution asking the Legislative Council to appoint a joint committee on immigration and colonization was also adopted. The above bills were all introduced by members of the Government. On the following day the clerk read an official communication from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, setting forth the arrangements made with the North-Western Telegraph Company for establishing a line of telegraph to Fort Garry. Under these arrangements the Dominion Government stipulated that they would obtain from the Manitoba Government the right of way for the line free, and also that the company would be allowed to carry on its business without taxation. Some discussion took place on the question of the extinction of Indian titles, and a bill was introduced for the incorporation of the Bishop of St. Boniface.

OMAR PASHA.

Omar Pasha, whose death has taken place recently, was a very prominent person throughout the Crimean war, especially during the earlier stages of the struggle. He was born in Croatia in 1806. His father was in the Austrian civil service. The son was educated in the military school of Thurm, near Carlstadt. He distinguished himself in mathematics, and by the beauty of his handwriting. He entered the Austrian service, but soon left it and passed over into Bosnia, where he was first employed as bookkeeper by a Turkish merchant, and then as tutor to the children of Hussein Pasha, the exterminator of the Janizaries. In 1834 Michel, who had adopted the Mohammedan religion and assumed the name of Omar, went to Constantinople. Here he became professor of

penmanship in the new military school, was appointed an officer in the army, and selected as writing master to Abdul Medjid, the late Sultan. He took part in the re-organization of the Turkish forces, and spent two years in Bulgaria and in the Danubian Principalities in topographical studies. In 1839 he was made Colonel, served in the campaign against Ibrahim Pasha with distinction, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

In 1853, when the Russians invaded the Danubian Principalities, he was appointed Turkish Generalissimo. In November of the same year he signally defeated the Russian forces at Oltenitza. Early in 1855, acting in conjunction with the French and English commanders, he fortified Eupatoria, where he was attacked by a superior Russian force, which he completely routed. He took no part in the siege of Sebastopol. He was sent, in 1861, to restore order in Herzegovina, and re-established the Turkish rule in Candia in 1867. At his death, Omar Pasha was Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces. He was European in his habits; spoke several languages; and always acted as the protector of the Christians in Turkey, and the ameliorator, as far as possible, of their lot.

IRON.

ITS DURABILITY AND DETERIORATION.

The late eminent engineer, Mr. J. A. Roebbing, maintained that a good car axle, made of good material and finished by the proper heat of hammering or rolling, is stiffer and stronger than the same axle when again subjected to annealing without hammering or rolling; for, as annealing restores softness, but at the same time reduces cohesion and elasticity, to restore the iron of a brittle car axle fully, can only be done by a full heat, with hammering or rolling, which of course reduces its diameter. The opinion, too, that a well drawn out fibre is the only sure sign of tensile strength, is true only when applied to ordinary qualities of bar or rail iron, the case being different with good charcoal irons and with steel. The greatest cohesion is accompanied by a fine close-grained, uniform appearance of texture, which, under a magnifying glass, exhibits fibre, the colour being a silvery lustre, free from dark specks. The finer and more close-grained the texture, the nearer the iron approaches to steel. Wire cables, car axles, piston rods, connecting rods, and all such pieces of machinery which are exposed to great tension as well as torsion and vibration, should be manufactured of iron which not only possesses great cohesion, but also a high degree of hardness and elasticity. The best car axles are thus made of soft steel, by Krupp, in Germany, the steel being manufactured from the spathic ore or natural steel ore of the celebrated mines at Meissen in Siegen, Prussia. They are considered the safest in cold weather—one of the most important and valuable of qualities—and are seldom known to break.

DUCK RAISING.—There are no kinds of domestic poultry more easily kept than ducks. Their appetite is such that almost anything which is naturally thrown to the pigs is acceptable; and on this account many object to them, saying "they eat too much." It is no doubt true that more food is required to rear young ducks than chicks, but this is overbalanced by their quick maturity, after which no more food is required for ducks than hens. Should any one doubt the assertion, let him try it by actual experiment, and we have no doubt he will be convinced. Disease seldom finds its way into the duck yard, unless caused by feeding the ducklings too much hard or uncooked food. Keep the young ducks from water, serving enough to drink, until about two weeks old, then let them have full range. Feed cooked or scalded food; and unless rats, weasels or other "varmints" take them away, but little trouble need be feared. Ducks can be successfully bred in dry yards, with only a pan of water; but no farmer having a pond or stream of water convenient for ducks should do without them, for in such cases very little food is required save what can be found by them in and around such places. At early dawn they may be seen very active in "snatching up" the worms that find their way to the surface of the ground in the pasture, thereby benefitting rather than injuring the soil. There are three kinds of ducks that now stand very high among breeders, viz.: Aylesbury (pure white), Rouen (resembling the wild Mallard in colour), and the Cayuga (which are pure black, except occasional white spots on the breast). As to the real merits aside from colour, there is little, if any, difference in the three varieties, each one having its admirers; but their size and beauty, when compared with the common stock, is so much superior, that we wonder why the latter is so often seen in farmyards. Still, we are glad to note that many are improving in poultry as well as other farm stock; and although the cost of starting in this line may seem beyond the reach of many, still it is but trifling when compared with the improvement that may shortly follow.

A pamphlet on the camp of Châlons as a school of instruction for the French army, entitled "Histoire de l'Armée de Châlons; par un Volontaire de l'Armée du Rhin," has just appeared at Brussels. The author says that this camp has been one of the main causes of the decline of the military spirit in France. "Our young officers, lodged in comfortable tents, and provided with ample food at regular hours, here imbibed their false notions of camp life. The intendance learned to provide luxuriously for troops but not for a moveable army. It was here that the artillery trials inoculated us with our prejudices as to the superiority of our guns, and that our cavalry learned to reconnoitre with regiments at squadron distance. Here the generals learned to conquer once a week between breakfast and dinner. . . . The camp of Châlons has become a fore-ground for officers who were destined by superior favour for advancement. . . . The highest grades were awarded without any thought of the interests of the country and its defence. The much-coveted rank of general was given to aspiring and restless men in order to attach them to the cause of Imperialism, without considering whether they possessed the qualities necessary to a commander. . . . How far were we from imitating General von Moltke, who never decides as to the capability of an officer to fill a high command unless he has had him under his personal observation and superintendence for many laborious years!"

The University of Edinburgh has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon that very laborious son of science and estimable gentleman, Mr. Principal Dawson, of McGill University, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G. Langford.—W. G. desires to ascertain on what terms Government land can be obtained in Vancouver Island. We have not precise information at hand, but probably some of our readers will be able to furnish it.

W. F. G. Ottawa.—We never come to conclusions so quickly as your letter implies.

J. L. St. John's, Quebec.—Would be very glad to answer at once your letter of April 24, but we really have not, as yet, had time to read the MS. Verses accepted with thanks. However willing we are, it is beyond our power to comply, up to time, with all the wishes of our contributors. This is mentioned here to account for seeming but unintentional neglects.

CHARADES, &c.

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 11.

Composed of 21 letters.

- My 7, 2, 17, 10, 6, 11 is an eminent French Statesman.
My 15, 3, 18, 5, 16, 13 is used in chemistry.
My 11, 19, 15, 20, 5, 9 is synonymus with regret.
My 12, 4, 11, 1 means to try.
My 21, 3, 11 gives assent.
My 8, 5, 17, 11, 7 means to raise or elevate.
My 4, 14, 11, 18 is what every bird should have.
And my whole now forms a part of the Dominion of Canada.

WM. RONALD

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 12.

Composed of 30 letters.

- My 28, 19, 10 is what rulers can easily declare, but frequently repent,
My 7, 24, 17, 14 is a very useful appendage to animals in fly time.
My 12, 15 is an abbreviation for partnership.
My 1, 8, 26, 16, 3 is a pronoun.
My 18, 9, 24, 22 is to express a condition more frequently reached in Quebec than in Calcutta.
My 21, 11 is the reverse of out.
My 4, 13, 6, 20, 2 is one of the cardinal points.
My 12, 27, 25, 23 is an earth extensively used in manufactures.
My 23, 5 is a word of decisive meaning, but often hard to pronounce.
And my whole is at present a leading topic of discussion by the press as well as by the citizens of Montreal.

F. G. S.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 9.

Intercolonial Railway.

Thus:—Year. Lint. Water. Lion. Crown. Nail.

Solutions also sent in by R. C. S., Montreal, and A. B., Montreal.

CHESS.

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

We present another of the "Tournament" games, containing positions which will well repay the student's examination.

GIUOCO PIANO.

Table with chess positions for White and Black. White: Mr. E. A. Holt, Quebec. Black: Mr. H. A. Howe, Montreal. Lists 1-45 moves for both sides.

(a.) Black possibly under-rated the force of this preliminary skirmish; the attack comes off with an unquestionable advantage.

(b.) Q. takes P. would have involved White in difficulties.

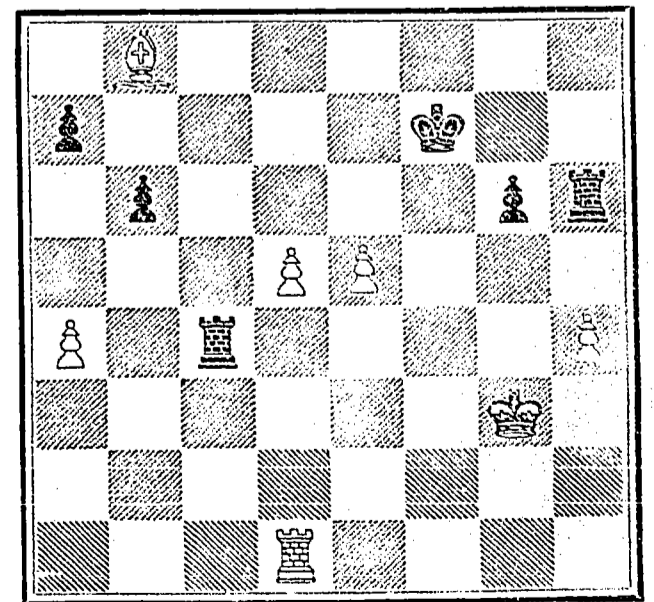
(c.) Winning another Pawn, and remaining with a formidable centre. Black cannot yet play K. B. P. on account of the threatening attitude of the adverse Queen and Bishop.

(d.) This bold venture was justifiable, perhaps, to a certain extent, having two passed Pawns so well sustained; but White's King is very much exposed. And, from a cursory examination, we think that Black might, at least, have drawn by correct after-play.

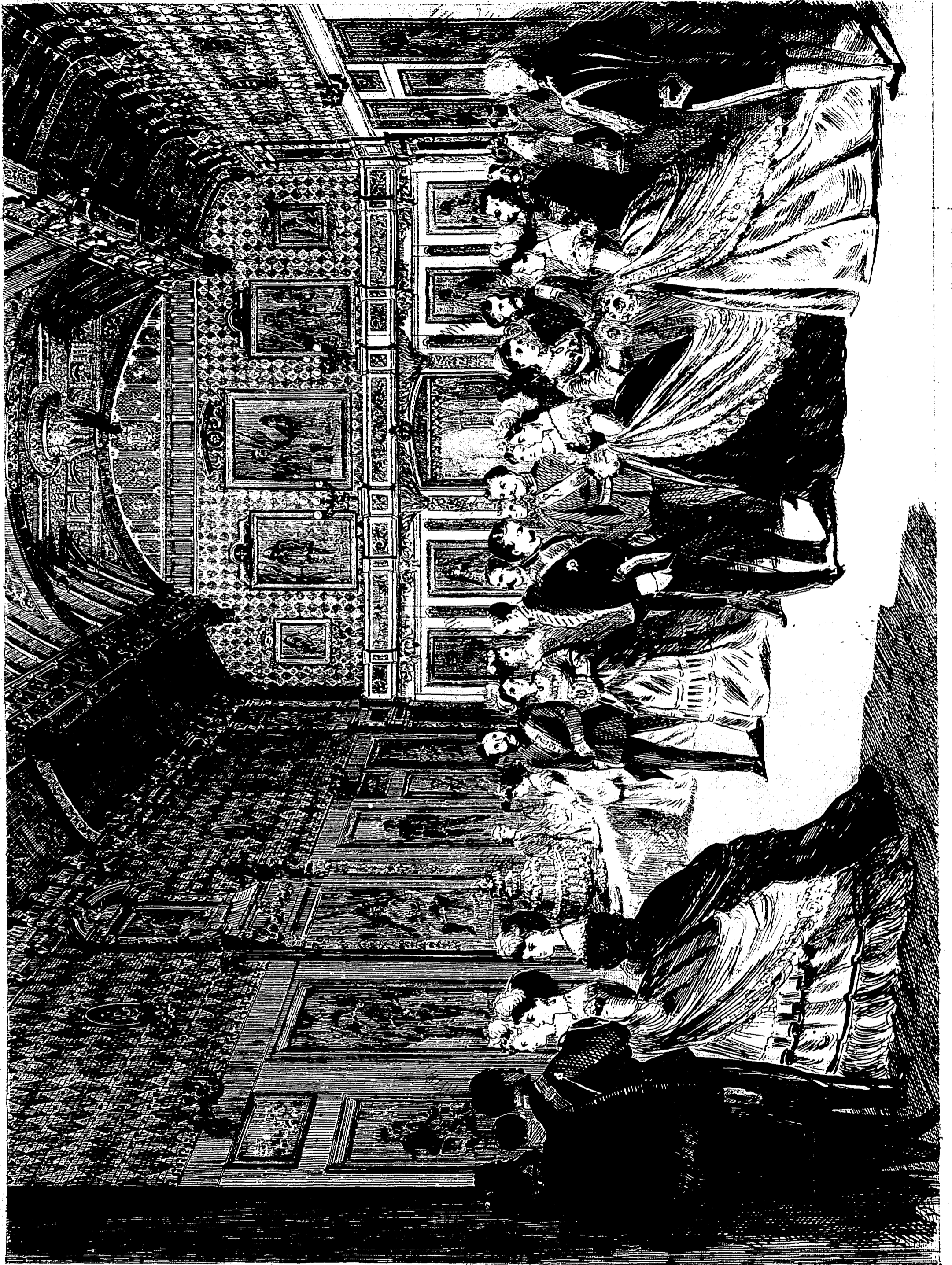
(e.) K. R. takes P. would have been far preferable, as a more careful scrutiny would have shewn. We append a diagram of this interesting end-game to facilitate examination.

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 42ND MOVE.

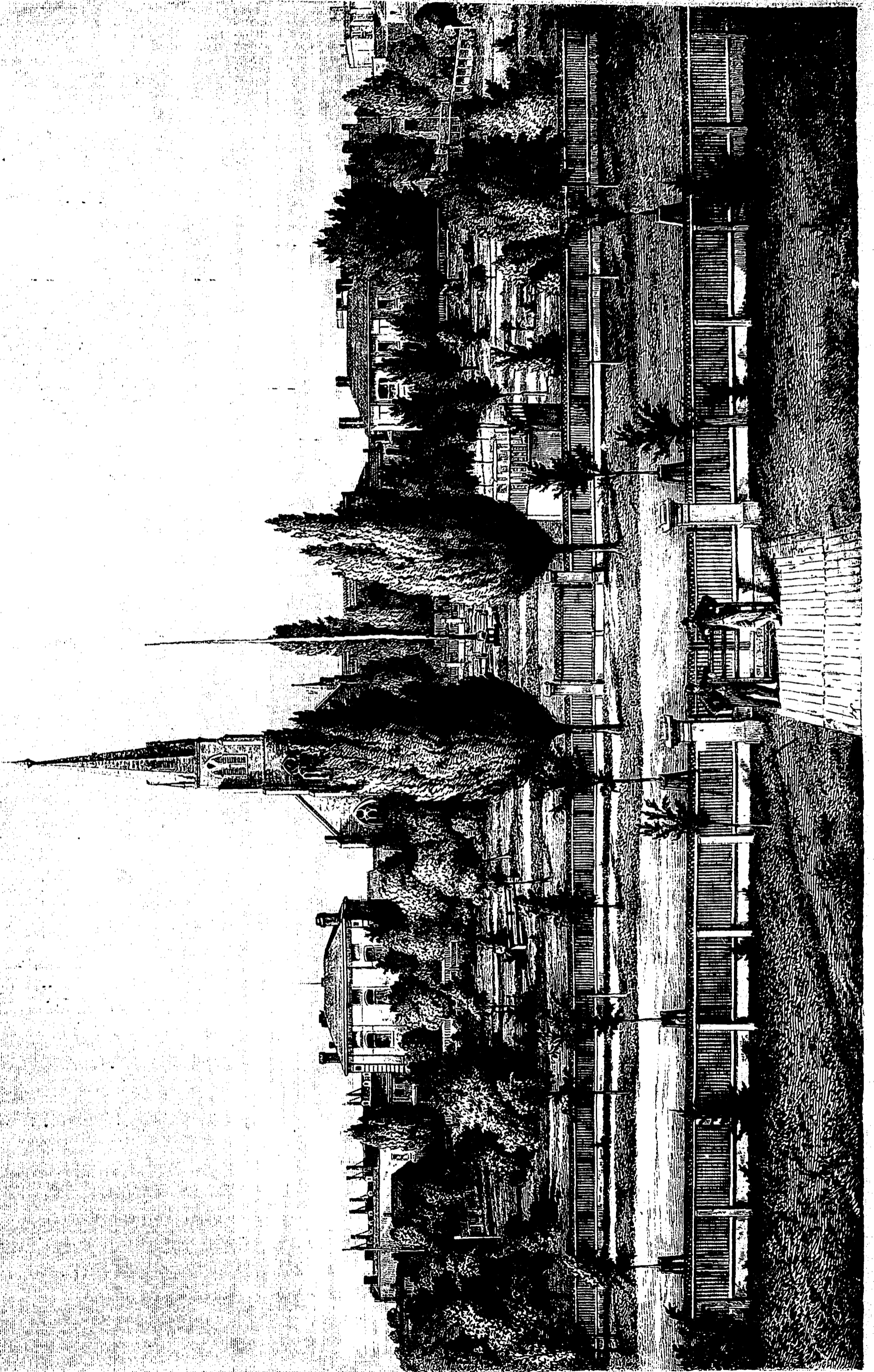
BLACK.



WHITE.



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—LEUSCHERON IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST MR. FRANK VIZETELLY.



VICTORIA SQUARE, BRANSTFORD, B.C. — FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. EDEY — SEE PAGE 259

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

A FATHER'S VISIT: A REMINISCENCE OF SCHOOL-BOY DAYS.

(CHAMBLY.)

One scene my memory recalls,
Of mingled grief and joy,
Of school-boy days, two brothers we,
And each a thoughtless boy:

'Twas when, one day, our names pronounced,
And answering to the call
By leaving with a bounding heart
The form, books, slate, and all,

We quickly from the room escaped,
Its bustle, noise, and din,
And speeding through the silent street,
Soon reached the quiet inn.

And what had taken place, from which
We both such joy derived,
While all the others envious were?
Our father had arrived!

And oh, how sweet that meeting was!
By memory still retained,
His words and smiles were balm to us,
Whose fragrance long remained.

We talked of home, and talked of school,
And how we late had thriven;
And to the questions asked by all
Were welcome answers given.

But ah—how had the two hours flown!
Gone like a dream away!
Vain were entreaties on our part,
He could not longer stay.

Through snow-clad districts wild and drear
He had a long way come,
And yet much farther must extend
His journey wearisome.

Two horses fleet the fur-robed sleigh
Along the snow-track drew,
The echoes of whose tuneful bells
Each moment fainter grew.

And he was gone again! While we,
Loth back to school to tread,
Stood lingering by the gate, where creaked
The sign-board overhead.

Then tardily our steps retraced,
Too sad one word to speak;
In each a sense of loneliness,
That made all things look bleak.

And afterwards, for many a day,
Whenever sauntering past,
Upon the windows of that inn
A wistful glance we cast:

And thought of him who had been there,
Whose presence did once lend
Enchantment to the room within,—
Our father and our friend.

And he, the honest and the true,
The loving and the kind,
Long left an influence for good,
I fain would think, behind.

R. H. W.

THE SOCIETY UPON THE STANISLAUS.

BY BRET HARTE.

I reside at Table Mountain and my name is truthful James;
I am not up to small deceit or any sinful games;
And I'll tell in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our Society upon the Stanislaw.

But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellowman,
And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to "put a head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful to see
Than the first six months' proceedings of that same society,
Till Brown of Calaveras brought a lot of fossil bones
That he found within a tunnel near the tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he reconstructed there,
From those same bones, an animal that was extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspension of the rules,
Till he could prove that those same bones was one of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and said he was at fault;
It seemed he had been trespassing on Jones' family vault;
He was a most sarcastic man, this quiet Mr. Brown,
And on several occasions he has cleaned out the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass—at least to all intent,
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great extent.

Then Abner Dean of Angel's raised a point of order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,
And he smiled a kind of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

For in less time than I write it, every member did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of a palaeozoic age,
And the way they heaved those fossils in their anger was a sin,
Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these improper games,
For I live at Table Mountain and my name is truthful James,
And I've told in simple language what I know about the row
That broke up our Society upon the Stanislaw.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S CARELESSNESS IN MONEY MATTERS.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells the following story:—"Pecuniary retentiveness was by no means a distinguishing trait in Mr. Webster's character, nor was much distinction always made in his disbursements between the cancelling of his own debts and the relief of others. A young New England friend of mine, a printer by trade, attempted to seek his fortune in South America, and for this purpose embarked with a printing press and types for Buenos Ayres. He had not taken the precaution to effect any insurance, nor to arrange for the acceptance of any home draft in case of necessity. The vessel was wrecked on the passage and his property lost. He was on shore without any considerable funds, and his means were soon exhausted. There was no English printing office in which he could find employment, and he had no acquaintance with the language of the country or with any resident there. He soon formed a slight acquaintance with a man speaking English, who suggested to him the drawing, for his immediate relief, upon some friend in New York or Boston. He honestly told his adviser that he had no authority for so doing. The suggestion was then made that somebody might be willing to accept for the honour of the drawer, and if he would make a draft of \$100 upon some

person whose name might be known at Buenos Ayres, there might be a possibility, with his aid, of getting the money. Thinking it almost a case of life and death, and hoping to be in funds from his earnings before the draft could be sent to this country and be returned protested, as he expected, in the ordinary and then the only course of transmission by sailing vessels, the young man gladly availed himself of the suggestion. The question then was, what name he should propose as the one upon whom to draw. He named by turn several "solid men" of Boston, not one of whom seemed to be known, or to meet with favour. He happened to think of Daniel Webster, whom he knew only by his world-wide reputation. The broker to whom the negotiation was proposed at once caught at the name, and was satisfied with it. The draft was accordingly made, and the money raised at the customary discount. The young man remained abroad for a year or two, and was tolerably successful. Not a word was heard of any protested draft, and on his return to Boston he called with the money to repay Mr. Webster, and to make the best apology he could for the liberty he had taken. To his surprise, Mr. Webster said he knew nothing about the matter. On his insisting that the draft must have been accepted and paid, Mr. Webster so far yielded to his wishes as to suggest his calling again, and that in the meantime he would set his clerk to making some examination. It turned out on a second call, that the draft had been found cancelled, and, as the clerk said, was discovered among many other loose papers in one of the office desks. Mr. Webster was then paid the hundred dollars but declined any remuneration, which was urged upon him, in the way of interest on his strictly accommodation loan."

PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Pneumatic tubes, for transmitting small parcels, or "carriers" containing telegrams, are now in use between different offices in Paris and London. Twelve of the principal offices in Paris are connected by these tubes. The carrier consists of a brass box, shaped like a clock weight, placed inside a tightly-fitting case of hard leather. After many experiments, this form has been found the best adapted for the service. The messages are placed with addressed envelopes in the carrier, together with a list showing the number and destinations of the messages. The carrier stops at every office on the route, that messages may be taken out and others put in. Each office is furnished with a Morse instrument and line wire. There is one main circuit, 21,497 feet in length, two secondary, 17,356 feet and 16,617 feet, and a branch line 3,712 feet, making a total of 59,176 feet, or eleven miles. "The trains" start from the central station every fifteen minutes, stopping at five offices.

In London, two methods have been adopted: one consists of a circuit or continuous tube, leading from the central telegraph office to the general post office, and back to the starting place; the other of single tubes leading to separate offices. These tubes are of lead, about one and a half inches in diameter, and are inclosed in iron pipes for protection. The carrier is a small cylinder of gutta percha, covered with cotton. Two, or even three, are sent at the same time. The transit occupies about one half a minute through the longest tube, 3,600 feet in length.

A constant movement of the carriers is kept up in the circuit in both directions; they are placed in a loop of the main pipe, which is closed, a valve is opened into the main pipe, and by the same movement a column of compressed air is let in behind the carrier, which propels it through the tube into a similar tube at the other office. Another carrier can at the same time be sent from the other office, the air being exhausted from the tube.

The single tubes are operated in the same way. The carriers are sent by pressure, and returned through a vacuum. One engine only is required, which is at the central office, and works two large cylinders, one of which is used as a reservoir for the compressed air, the other for the vacuum. A nearly uniform pressure of eight pounds to the inch is maintained. The tubes are easily worked, and are tended by boys.

Occasionally, in a rush of business, they become clogged, and the whole force of the compressed air is then turned into the pipe. If that be insufficient, a head of water fifty feet in height is added, and the carrier forced through. All communications relative to the use of the tubes are made by signals on telegraph wires.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF MAKING TEA—The Chinaman puts his tea in a cup, pours hot water upon it, and drinks the infusion off the leaves; he never dreams of spoiling the flavour with sugar or cream. The Japanese triturates the leaves before putting them in a pot. In Morocco they put green tea, a little tansy, and a great deal of sugar in a teapot, and fill it up with boiling water. In Bokhara every man carries a small box of tea about him, a certain quantity of which he hands over to the booth-keeper he patronizes, who concocts the beverage for him. The Bokhariot finds it as difficult to pass a tea-booth as our dram-drinker does to go by a gin-palace. His breakfast beverage is Schitschj, that is, tea, flavoured with milk cream, or mutton-fat, in which bread is soaked. During the daytime sugarless green tea is drunk, with the accompaniment of cakes and flour and mutton suet. It is considered an inexcusable breach of manners to cool the hot cup of tea with the breath; but the difficulty is overcome by supporting the right elbow in the left hand, and giving a circular movement to the cup. How long the tea takes to draw is calculated to a second; and when the can is emptied, it is passed round among the company for each tea-drinker to take up as many leaves as can be held between the thumb and finger—the leaves being esteemed an especial dainty. When Mr. Bell was travelling in Asiatic Russia he had to claim the hospitality of the Buratsky Arabs. The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water, and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near boiling point, she tossed the tea about with a brass ladle until the liquor became very brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle as before, the woman set it again on the fire, in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some thick cream were then poured, the ladle put into requisition, and after a time the whole set aside to cool. Half-pint wooden mugs were handed round, and the tea ladled into them, a tea forming meat and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveller.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Hindoo temple, to cost two lacs of rupees, is to be erected in London.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The drying of grapes, for making raisins, is becoming a large industry in California, the highly saccharated juice of the American grapes peculiarly fitting them for the purpose.

Experiments recently carried on in India have proved that coffee pulp will yield, upon distillation, 9 per cent. of its own weight of spirit, equal in strength to Scotch whiskey. Nothing is said as to the flavour of this spirit in its raw state, but it appears to realize on the spot a price nearly equivalent to 4s. 6d. per gallon.

Prof. Nauch, of Riga, has discovered that thin glass tubes, when they have a ball blown at their ends, give out a distinctly audible and clear note on cooling, so long as the relation of the size of the ball to the length of the tube does not pass a certain limit. The sound is ascribed to vibrations set up by the inrush of air consequent upon cooling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Society of Arts has issued a specimen envelope, which it suggests as a substitute for the postal card. It is a small oblong sheet of thin paper, the top side being shaped off in the form of the usual envelope flaps. The inside of the sheet having been written on, the two sides are folded in, the bottom folded over them, and then the flap brought down and fixed in the usual way with moistened gum. The whole is very simple and light, weighing two grains less than the post card. Both in regard to public and postal convenience it seems in every way preferable to the post-card.

We do not think that the following anecdote is generally known: The motto to No. 154 of the *Spectator* is a well-known quotation from Juvenal, "Nemo repente venit turpissimus," which may be freely translated, "No man gets thoroughly bad at once." In the course of the publication of the number in question, in folio, the paper, as it came, was commonly hung up within the bars of the coffee-houses at Oxford and Cambridge. A wag at the University, who stole in to read this number at a prohibited time, wrote the following translation under the motto: "It is a long while ere one becomes a senior fellow."

The French military authorities have ordered maps and plans to be taken of all the field-works and batteries constructed by the Germans during the attack on Paris. A part of this proceeding is from a desire to compensate the sufferers, but also with the object of discovering the exact method of the whole attack, and then to further fortify Paris, and make it henceforth impregnable. The food question will, we think, also have to be re-studied, and potted meats and sausages be viewed from a very large and scientific point of observation. The war absolutely depended upon sausages, and but for the discovery of the Frankfort sausage savant, how would Germany have got on?

By an Imperial ukase issued at St. Petersburg on the 31st ult., the Emperor has conferred the title of Altesse upon Prince Gortschakoff and his heirs, in recognition of the glorious services rendered by the Prince to the country and of the ability with which the Black Sea question has been settled in a pacific manner, and with dignity to Russia. Baron Brunnow is raised to the dignity of Count, and General Ignatieff receives the Alexander Newski Order. The official *Abendpost* of Vienna has commenced a series of articles to disprove the assertion that the London Conference only endorsed the plans of the Czar. The first article points out the gain to Austria in the subjection of the Delta of the Danube to the authority of the European Commission.

A curious conflict has arisen between the Prussian and Italian envoys at Munich. The latter, the Marchese Migliorati, gave a dinner the other day at which Baron Werthern, the Prussian representative, was present. Among the toasts proposed on this occasion was one in honour of the Emperor of Germany, and Baron Werthern, after emptying his glass, broke it, as is often done in Germany when the health of some one who is regarded with special respect or affection is drunk. This greatly offended the Italian envoy, who took the matter as a personal insult, and the two diplomatists began to abuse each other in words so undiplomatic that one of the ladies fainted from terror. According to the last accounts from Munich, the affair is not yet settled, and is likely to become the subject of a correspondence between the two Governments.

A coloured man, to whom meat was a rare blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him and began to speculate on his qualities. "Oh, how berry fat! De fattest I ever did see! Let us see how me cook him. Me roast him. No; he be so berry fat, he lose all de grease. Me fry him! Ah, he be very fat, he fry hisself! Golly, how fat he be! Den me stew him." The thought of the savory stew made the nigger forget himself, and in spreading out the feast to his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance, eyed his last owner with great composure. The negro knew there was an end of the matter, so summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit: "You long-eared, white-whiskered, red-eyed rat, you not so berry fat after all!"

A "FOXEY" TRICK—A few days ago, while a Scotch keeper was going his rounds, a dog-fox in an unguarded moment crossed his path. The keeper having some serious charges against the unexpected visitor for using some undue familiarities with his pheasants, avenged his losses by firing at the depredator. The effect of the shot was to stun the fox, which continued to manifest faint symptoms of life. The keeper suspended him by the neck with a strong cord to a tree, while he sat down and enjoyed a smoke—Reynard, meanwhile, remaining motionless, his legs rigid, his eyes closed, his body swinging helplessly in the breeze, apparently as dead as a door nail. After being cut down and put into the game-bag, the keeper turned back a few paces for his gun, but before he had recovered it he was confounded to observe the fox escape from the bag, and giving him no time to recover from his bewilderment, send out of sight in a dense cover, as if nothing had occurred. Possibly he may yet afford a run for the hounds, who, with such a wily customer, are not likely to be more successful in compassing his final end than the keeper in question.

[REGISTERED in accordance with the Copyright Act of 1868.]

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

TALES OF THE LINKS OF LOVE

BY ALEXANDER HOMEVILLE.

LILLYMERE.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"Only a few words more on the philosophy, these:—The Deity, say the Eurynians, has endowed the human being, individually or as communities, with mental faculties sufficient to penetrate, sooner or later—as the faculties of mind may be sooner or later applied, all the laws of nature, and comprehend every physical and moral influence affecting social well-being."

"Is religion discarded?"

"Religion is Eurynia's primary force."

"Happy to know that; permanent success impossible else."

"Churches are invited as powers; but to come without their feuds. The social forces of fashion, even of avarice, the instinctive conservatism of property; and all that is morally chaste in sumptuous luxury,—heretofore spurred by social renovators, are wooed, won, and welcomed as indispensable. And the Donna Eurynia herself possesses supremacy of genius, with inexhaustible finances. These, together, confer a moral ascendancy potent, irresistible. Enabling her to accomplish for old nations and new this stupendous reformation."

"The Donna Eurynia should be happy."

"One might expect she would be happy, so far as human finity can be; but she has a deep, personal sorrow, marring individual development before the world, at times almost crushing her in dismay. Great and good the service, and rich the reward of man or woman who may dissipate the cloud of that sorrow—by demonstrating that a certain lady with one unmerited dark spot is spotless."

"Is there a spot on Eurynia?"

"Guiltless is that lady. A juror fell asleep at the trial of a Gipsy for a minor felony; that was the slight beginning of the series of adversities which now mar Eurynia—for a time only—in the magnificent schemes of social and moral amendment of nations."

"A romantic riddle: this, truly?"

"Yes, truly romantic the adversities. The juror, Admiral Ogleburn, having had political differences with an influential family of Eccleys, and the Gipsy's name happening to be the same, murmured in his slumber when the verdict was called: 'Hang the whole tribe of the Eccleys!' The man was convicted and sentenced to death, but got a reprieve by interference of the political Eccleys on certain conditions. Then a duel ensued between members of the two families. A babe, heir presumptive to the Ogleburn Scottish estate, and to the far richer Lillymere territories, and an Earl in England, was abducted, and though now grown a man is not yet found."

"In what way does this affect Eurynia?"

"In this way. A young girl, Essel Bell, American born, a mere child in years, was abiding for education at Ogleburn Castle. In certain contingencies she might inherit the castle and lands. The mother of the infant, Lady Lillymere, was one of the Ogleburns. Leaving the babe with nurses and friends, the lady followed her gallant lord to a battlefield abroad, found him dying on the field, returned to England, discovered her babe to have been stolen, and then disappeared."

"In what way stolen? And by whom?"

"Abducted by Gipseys of the Eccley tribe, no doubt, in reprisal for the sleeping juror's unhappy words. The child, Essel, had taken the babe from a nurse, gone to the woods, laid it to sleep in an arbor while gathering flowers. Missed it, and raised a cry of 'wild eagle!' falling over a cliff herself, in frenzy of affright. The babe was not recovered, is not yet found, though known to be grown and living in the States, or in Canada. Rewards for recovery of this Heir of Lillymere, or proof of death, have been offered by those interested in succession to the Earldom of Royalfort and princely revenues of Lillymere, but only anonymous letters, I am told, have resulted. It is supposed the young man most interested is ignorant of his real name and birthrights."

"Romantic, rather; but how does this affect Eurynia?"

"The child, Essel Bell, was wrongfully suspected and threatened for complicity in the infant's abduction; not by her own relatives who knew the innocent thing better; but by ignorant clamour inspired, possibly, by agencies of the Eccleys, to screen the real culprit. In terror, poor Essel fled unknown to her friends; assuming the garb of a boy, and got on board a Liverpool ship as a stow-away. Was put out of the ship with another stow-away boy on the ice off Newfoundland, and left to escape or perish. Frostbitten and hungry they got ashore to a light-house keeper. He warmed, clothed and fed them a time,

then put them in a ship for Canada. Nothing more was told to me."

"Still, this does not connect Eurynia with the romance."

"No, but the Donna is thought to have some profound personal interest in the Heir of Lillymere, and in the imputation attaching, or once alleged against the child Essel Bell. Perhaps also about the mysterious darkness resting on the fate of the babe's mother."

"Hark! that music in the air again! A plaintive wail."

"It sounded in my ear, Anna, as notes of 'Flowers of the Forest.'"

"The banks of Rama river seem haunted. Ocean, I don't feel at ease; something is about to happen."

CHAPTER XVI.

DONAL CLANDONAL'S LEAP AT ONE TREE BRIDGE.

OCEAN HORN and Anna Liffey walked still on, and on, by the winding margin of Rama river, holding charming discourse inspired by love. She, saying pretty words; he, many delightful things. A little poetic imagery from the lady, with science of botany, or mineralogy; from the gentleman pleasant glimpses of professional expectation. And much of that grandly beneficent, and comprehensive—nationally conservative socio-moral renovation, designed for old world and new, by Eurynia. Again, little flowery compliments to personal charms; or science suggested by magnetic rocks; Anna diverging from love, poetry, music, to minerals and botany which, with troops of young lady pupils, she enthusiastically studied in the Rama woodland dells.

Precious ores were supposed to abound there, and in the narrow gorge at which they were now arrived the loadstone. From that magnetic ore to poetry of the Midsummer Night's Dream and Shakspeare, was but one short fancy-flight for Ocean. Said he:

"— Oh, happy fair,
Thine eyes are loadstars; and thy tongue's
sweet air,

More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear,
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds
appear."

And the young lady of science smiled at the compliment paid to her beautiful eyes by this dear, dear, worshipping lover boy.

They had now walked by Rama over two miles. The steep slopes, or precipitous rocks converging, obedient on one side to the eccentricities of form opposite; then above a roaring lyn and some hundred yards of rapid stream leading to the lyn, was deep still water, skirted by a ledge on the north, sufficient for two to walk on and no more. This continued four hundred yards nearly; rocks rising in some places vertically; in other places in rugged slopes, a hundred feet high on north side; a little less on the south, the width of river in the gorge varying from sixty to ninety feet.

Beyond this, going up stream, the river slept in a small lake with lovely shores, which, seen from the lyn and rapids through the telescopic eye of the Rama gorge, disclosed a theatre of splendour. Or seen from the heights this lake of Rama's rest presented several green islets, each wearing on its head one or two bushes of tiny sugar maples. They lay scattered, as playful children might, on a floor of silvery blue sparkling under the summer sky.

At lower verge of this lake, and just within a bend in the ravine, an oblong rock rose on the bosom of Rama to a height of forty feet, presenting a longitudinal upper surface of a hundred by about half of that breadth. In rifts of this small island, over natural beds of gypsum, a soil had gathered by disintegration of rock in the long, long centuries and ages; and at last some gale of wind, or bird, wafted to the soil two acorns. These grew up sapling oaks, fifteen feet high, each from its own rift and soil; then they united as one tree; partaking of the magnetism natural to the rock, probably. The tree, in a growth of centuries, attained to an average thickness of fifty inches up to a height of thirty feet from the place of union. There it branched in three great limbs, each with its boughs.

In a storm which had riven from rocky footholds many old trees in Rama glen, an elm eighty feet in altitude growing within a steep gulch of the north cliff, fell with its head descending into the arms of the central oak, and there lodged, the root remaining in the rift within the cliff.

And there, white men found it, and soon discerned that a foot bridge was half made, at a point in the Rama ravine where such gangway might be convenient. Protuberances were smoothed; branches of the oak—the central pier—cut away to admit of passage; continuation of plank being laid from thence slanting down to a hollow in the south cliff, and hand-rails attached on the entire length. The portion of the structure made of plank covered a chasm, about sixty feet wide, ninety deep.

Of late years One Tree Bridge had fallen into partial decay, and evil repute, the central rock being more or less magnetic.

In certain conditions of atmosphere it became electrically positive exuding a phos-

phoric flickering light in dark nights. At other times so magnetically attractive partially paralysing feet walking on the timbers above.

Most immigrants had left Will o' the Wisps, Jack o' Lanterns, Lancashire boggarts, or Scotch boggles, in the old lands. But all brought over the sea, or found awaiting them on the American continent, the Old Serpent, who, in person or in works, was too real to be lightly discarded. Him, in Conway township, the settlers enthroned on the magnetic rock in Rama river, where he abode and grew amazingly; more potent by mere name, aptly applied than most homilies from pulpits, or any number of constables. Him, travellers had to thank for a safer handrail bridge and better pathway in the woods. When two or more passengers walked together in damp dark nights of electric disturbance, they sometimes discerned glimmering lights on one another. Others again who had seen no lights, nor felt magnetic influences, called such reports absurd contrivances to get a new pathway, or to make government of ignorance easy.

So, One Tree Bridge became deserted, except to mineral explorers, or piscatorians, or lovers.

In their walk and dear delightful interchange of thought, Anna Liffey had said, when they last heard music floating indistinctly in upper air, and were looking to the streak of sky between the tall cliffs and over-casting trees:

"Something is about to happen."

"Have you a superstitious forecast, Anna?"

"No; it is science. A fore-reading by light of science within the arcana of my own being."

Almost as she spoke, the sky was suddenly, gloomily, covered with tumultuary clouds, rolling in folds over one another, in laps and folds of lighter and darker fiery vapour.

Ocean remained silent, gazing through the telescopic eye of Rama glen to the lake and islets, now lying under lurid brown and red refractions. He gazed there, then overhead, listening for the weird fiddling, or piping, or fluting, or Eolian harping—for the sounds had been like all or any of these. And again he heard aerial music. And Anna hearing it, started in alarm, clinging to him. Then, to his amazement, the lady of his love abruptly disengaged her hold, standing apart, rigidly upright; glowing on him, he thought or felt, with supernatural light in her eyes!

"Anna, are you afraid?"

She remained silent; the unwomanly light in the eyes glaring.

"Anna, are you ill? Let me hold you! Anna, you fall in the river. Come to me, come in my arms."

With energy, in ghastly gesticulation, she made sign with the hands that he should not touch her. Then in efforts at words imperfectly articulated, said:

"No; not ill, not superstitious. This is science. A reading in high science. Have longed for this to occur. Was never before at Rama magnetic rock on occasion of great electric disturbance. Grand! Sublime! Feel the Infinity. See into the Universe. See, as we lately read, when the farmer was struck by lightning, that he saw through the crown of the head, and behind his back. I see, dear Ocean, not with eyes, but through limbs, hands, feet, shoulders, nape of the neck, crown of the head!"

"Anna! Anna! You are in a white glow of fire! Yet the clothes? No, they don't burn!"

"Speech, Ocean, going, going.—Ecstasy! Hold me! Dear Ocean, hold me, else I fly, I fly from earth!"

He grasped her hands, drawing the glowing luminous form from the river brink toward the wall of rock; but, with a screech, suddenly quitted her, wildly crying:

"Anna! Mystery of heaven and earth! You are a burning, glowing, electric battery!"

Both were now silent for a time—several minutes: then the lady essayed to speak:

"It is passing—passing away. Saw all through the arcana of my being, and in yours, every pulsation, vein, artery; interior of the bones; interior of the brain! All gone now, and natural light returning. Ocean, dear boy, this is a sublime demonstration in science."

"I know it to be a reading in science, Anna; and perceive in it the beginning of marvellous services to mankind. New curative powers following newly discovered electric perceptions."

"List!" said the lady in a tremour. "That music again."

"No, Anna, not this time, that is the voice of a coming storm howling down the river."

Soon and terribly it came. The tumultuary brown and black rolling clouds flashed out lightnings one at the other; and all shot fires into Rama glen.

A tempest swept the lake, the cliffs, the trees; severing decayed boughs first, then fracturing great limbs, uprooting exposed trunks, dislodging and hurling down stones, which the lovers escaped by retreating under a projecting ledge.

A tall elm, near the brink of the south cliff, growing in the gulch where the gangway bridge rested its shore end, bended, bowed, swayed to and fro in the tempest, until its

roots displaced a rock. Then it fell, one limb striking down a portion of the bridge, leaving a gap over the chasm. Possibly a fatal trap for the next passenger.

Again, in the lurid sky, flashing electricity vertically descended, dazzling forked fires came down into the deep, dark bosom of Rama, wooed thither by the magnetic rocks, and there absorbed. Electric loves of the elements. Solar and planetary equilibria in process of redress.

Thunderbolts exploded in short or long resounding roarings, and in coruscations wildly luminous. Celestial and Terrestrial Nature testifying to the Life of All Life.

The quivering air, maddened in the narrow prison of the Rama gorge, shook the rocks on either side hurling down fragments; death in every piece, should any living thing stand under. But now Anna Liffey and Ocean Horn, recovered from the first shocks of electro-magnetism, were in a condition of scientific exultation, adoring the Supreme that theirs was the felicity inexpressible, of witnessing elemental commotions so instructive, suggestive, sublime.

Under the projecting foot of the precipice they avoided the falling rocks and limbs of trees, and shunned the pouring deluge of electric rain.

Then a lull came. The tempest holding its breath, as if listening to its own reverberations in the upper woods and rocks of Rama.

And with the lull of tempest a brief cessation of rain. Ocean and Anna stepped to the river brink to look up into the eye of the sky between the cliffs. While they yet stood, uncertain if the elemental commotion were over, the tempest re-rose from its brief rest; and in very passion of vehemence of winds, whirlwinds, glaring lightning, sounding thunder, bent the woodlands, shook rocks, tore trees as dishevelled hair may be torn on the head of agony.

Such were the aspect and idea to Ocean and Anna. Yet both had then an exulting mental joy that they were witnesses, in science, to manifestations of elemental communion supremely instructive.

While yet in ecstasies over this climax in science, their minds encountered an astounding revulsion.

By a narrow pathway, downward and athwart the north slope, visible by a bending elbow in the rugged hillside, and leading to the broken foot bridge, they beheld coming along at speed of agile swiftness—bounding over broken branches, dislodged rocks, prostrate trees—Donal Clandonal the Flying Highlander.

And, near behind Clandonal, they beheld, routing and roaring, leaping and tossing the horned head, Taura Durra the savage red bull.

Donal, a stranger in those parts, and never in sight of the Rama magnetic rocks until then, perceived the narrow foot bridge, but not the gap of fifteen on a descending slope feet and chasm of ninety.

Destruction before him, death behind, he gained the central section, and a step or two more; then saw the abyss.

Frantically, Ocean Horn gesticulated and called:

"Go up the tree! That limb behind you! Get on the tree and branches overhead!"

As well have gesticulated and called to the lightning—that instant bursting and dazzling Donal with a momentary blindness!

Nothing but the electric gleam of the thunderbolt was seen by the wilder runner; nothing heard but the quivering shock and reverberating roar. In the luminous envelope he discerned no limbs of a tree, no branches overhead.

He drew back some paces, the eye of courage open, the ear of terror filled with the malignant bellowing of the infuriated demon bull, already shaking the bridge impetuously.

The distances offered a run for momentum of twenty paces. With that ram-race of impulsion—with a spring and bound of muscular inspiration, as Taura Durra's horns came to the fluttering Highland kilt, Clandonal spread his wings—bagpipes and ribbons on one side, tartan plaid on the other, eagle feather on head, and alighted firmly, several feet beyond the brink of the cliff.

Turning only to perceive vacancy, and comprehend that Taura Durra had disappeared, the Flying Piper paused not a moment more, but fled.

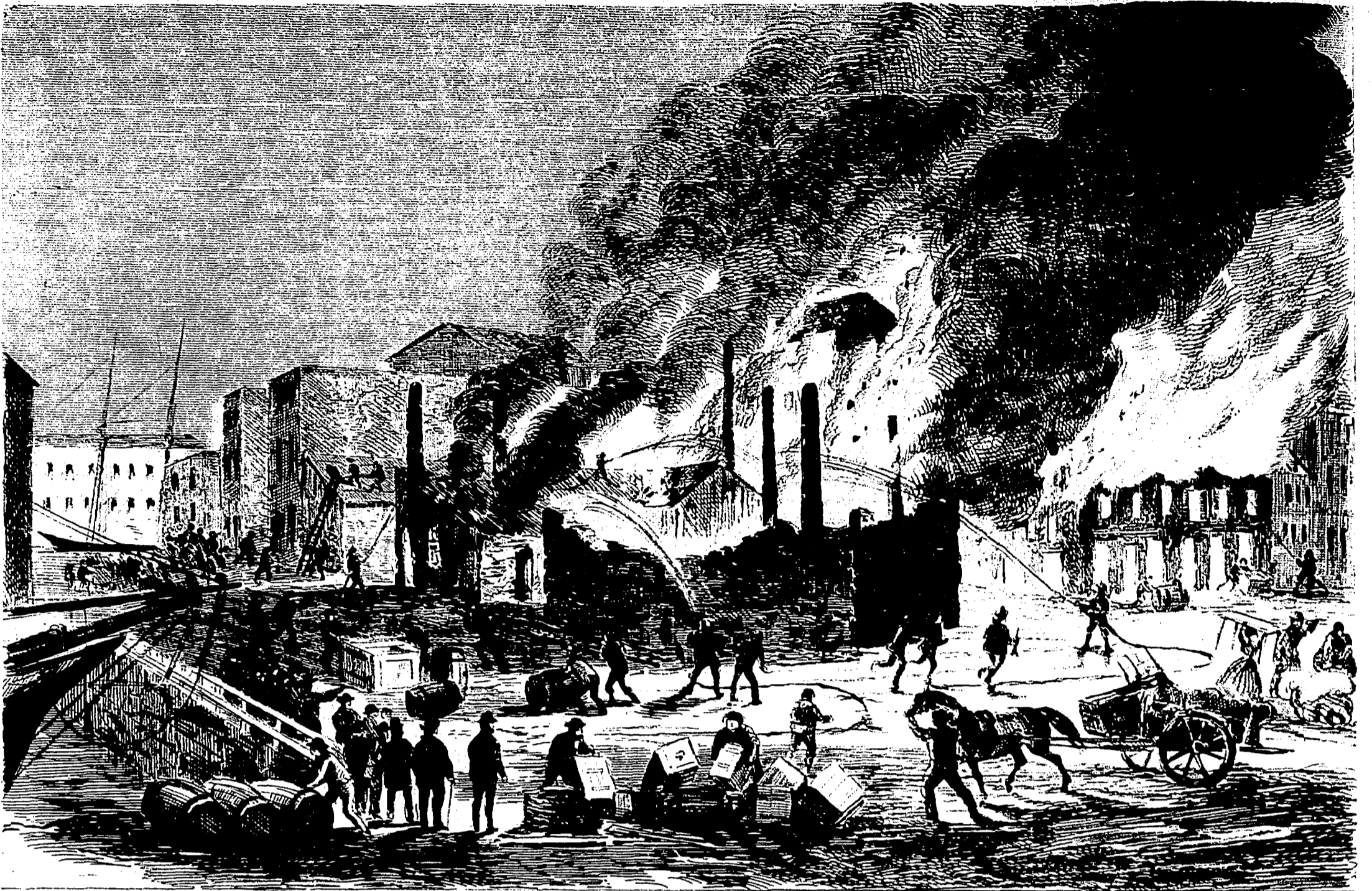
Anna Liffey and Ocean Horn breathed in relief that the kilted wonder of Conway had escaped, but for themselves came a dread, less a pleasing dread than the electric tempest, that Taura Durra—gone to the bottom of the river, might come up alive and land untamed beside them.

Presently the creature rose, some rods away from where he had plunged on crashing down through the decayed planks. He looked around for a landing place; then, preferring the nearest low green islet made for that.

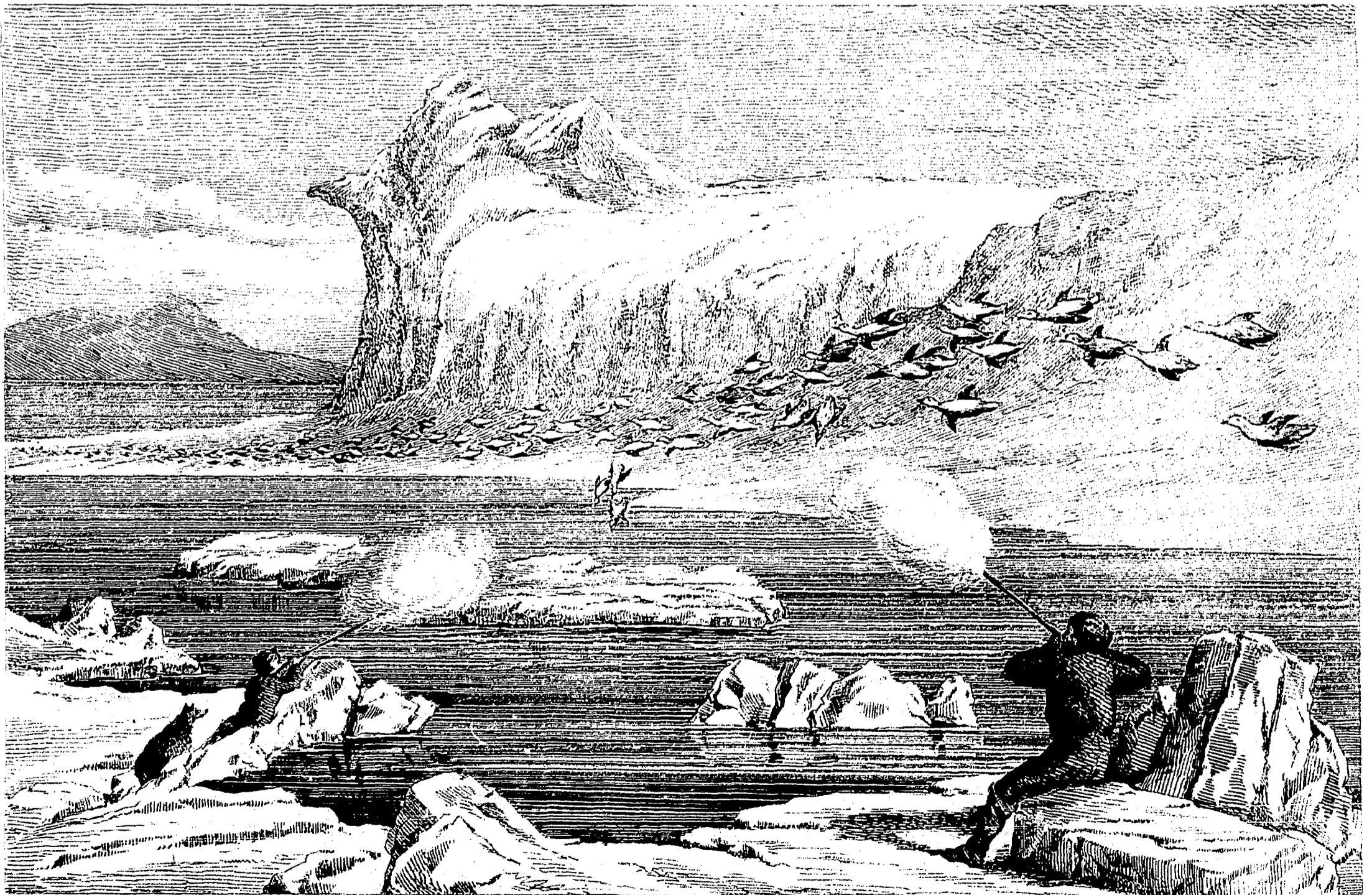
Least the appalling brute might return they prepared to depart home. But Ocean, climbing to the farthest projecting bar of rock partly to observe if any clear speck of sky appeared, though mainly to watch the horned enemy, called wildly:

"Anna! Come hither, Anna, come!"

She went, and in astonishment saw another raging short horn. The black bull of the



THE RECENT FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. RUSSELL.—SEE PAGE 259.



LABRADOR VIEWS.—No. 9 SHOOTING RUYDER DUCKS.—FROM A SKETCH BY N. TETU.—SEE PAGE 259.



THE HAUNT OF THE MINK.

Purdy's this proved to be, gone wild by contagious example of Taura Durra.

Black Purdy came scampering and routing down, and athwart the rugged slopes as the others had, but not pursuing one killed piper as Taura did.

As before, Ocean Horn gesticulated, pointing to the central oak tree, and loudly called: "Bridge broken! Broken! Up the tree! The tree!"

They did not hear the words to know them, but Clapper saw the arms wildly pointing up. Himself knowing the tree well enough, he, with instinct of the ship, leapt into the shrouds, throwing fiddle overboard that he might climb and have use of hands to the mouth, making a sea trumpet for his loud command:

"Aloft my hearties! Look out ahead! Death ahead! Aloft here! Pipers ahoy! Aloft, ho!"

The ten in maritime costume, and one piper, Gordon, got into the branches. Rotherick McTotherick, fourth in the order of flight when arriving there, not seeing the abyss before him, not understanding why the sailor had taken to the tree; and, without doubt, despising such leading as that of Clapper Hayvern, who had led to this unparalleled mischief, beginning last night—lasting all night and now culminating—not perceiving the abyss of death, poor old Rotherick—with a scream of prayer in Gaelic—attempting to leap the gap and falling, descended head foremost. But whirling in the descent, the feet came to water first, and so plunged to the bottom.

Black Purdy, less fortunate than the demon bull, Taura Durra, crashed down, plunging in the depths of Rama, and, with dislocated neck, was drowned.

Rotherick came to the surface, assisted out by Ocean and Anna. He was stunned, but not beyond lamenting the loss of his pipes by breakage; nor beyond the power of shaking his outstretched arms and head of long grey hair, dripping wet, at Clapper Hayvern.

That unlucky leader of the musicians, still in the tree, stood on a bough holding to another with one hand, and waved his hat in triumph. By jollity of words and action inspiring the others to do likewise.

Here be the items making up reasons for shouting in triumph:

Rotherick McTotherick, after ninety feet of fall and plunge in the river, seemingly not much injured.

The Purdy bull drowned.

The demon savage, Taura Durra, grazing on an islet in the lake, a safe distance off for the present.

Information, by signs and voice of Ocean Horn, that young Clondonal had escaped by wondrous leap across the abyss.

Gladness that after a night of imprisonment in an out-field shed, incessantly playing music to the bulls to avoid being gored to death, with consequent exhaustion, excitement, and a run for life, they were safe.

Thus exhilarated by happy results, they fluttered handkerchiefs, waved hats, and cheered in best naval and musical style, again, again!

By the time all arrived at Ramasine Corners mostly dripping wet, variously affected by the occurrences of night and morning, their footsteps marred by debris of the spent storm, none were in a humour of merriment to complete the wedding festivities by the "creeling." This, to suspend a heavy basket-load of stones on the bridegroom's back, his hands tied, and leave the burden there till the bride should come and kiss him in open air in presence of a crowd of witnesses, was omitted for other reasons than the distemper of the company.

The sublime operations of Nature adjusting the balances; renewing vitality by electric communion of the chemical elements, so welcome to Anna Liffey the bridesmaid, brought to the bride one of her old terryvees.

Laird Ramasine, like other prudent men, had attached lightning rods to all the houses he owned. In conversation with his bride-wife, when the first dark clouds were seen that morning and a thunder-storm appeared probable, he lovingly expressed a hope that she would not now, as at home on Lot Four, go under a washing tub to hide from the thunder.

"What for, should I not?"

"It is not becoming and serves no good purpose."

"It is an act of deep humiliation, Tom, to hide from the angry glare of the avenging Deity. That was why, as you heard, I went under a tub at home. But you, with conducting lightning rods, interpose in the divine purposes."

"Tibby, I take instruction from the development of the Deity's beneficent and exact physical laws. By exercise of our reason the whole system of Nature may, in time, be understood; incidents of misadventure provided for and avoided; operations of divinely

governed Nature comprehended and applied. It is for us—as often said by me, in accumulating this property, laying foundations of a town at the Corners,—it is for us, to do the work, hand-in-hand with Providence. Not to wait on getting the work done for us. Not to go under a tub, Tibby, to hide from the electricity, but to give it a rod to travel on."

The storm came to the Corners, not in sublime vehemence as at Rama magnetic rocks, but in great force; and with supernatural terror to minds wilfully misinformed of the operations of natural laws.

The incident of the tub; the misadventure of the musicians, imprisoned all night by two bulls; the death of the three-thousand dollar Purdy shorthorn; the sad shock to old Rotherick the piper, who had to be conveyed in a carriage to Conway Hospital—brought the Ramasine wedding festival to a close.

But a month later the Corners had a day of rejoicing, excelling any day of weddings. Government gave the Corners a money order and first-class post office; changing the name by Act of Incorporation to Rama. And same day, railway engineers located there a principal station of the Great Ontarian, Laird Ramasine presenting the company with land for depot and workshops. Directors, visitors—a vast concourse dined in tents.

From that day began the great manufacturing town of Rama. Its growth now truly astonishing.

To be continued.

There are eight hundred more men than women in Utah, notwithstanding all that is said about polygamy.

A train of cars loaded with kerosene oil was destroyed on the Erie Railway, near Monroe, New York, on the 16th.

In Philadelphia they fine a man two hundred dollars for refusing to serve on a jury with negroes, which is a very fancy price for a sentiment.

A Brooklyn female bar-tender refused to furnish a man with all the liquor he wanted, and now the doctors are digging two bullets out of her head.

The reports about the insanity of ex-King George V., of Hanover, are fully confirmed. The poor old man believes that he is dead, and it is said in Vienna that he refuses to sleep anywhere but in a coffin.

There is a cold-blooded murder reported from Yeddo, Japan. Hirozawa Hioski, a member of the highest board of the Government, and a most distinguished statesman, was assassinated by a band of armed men. Political motives are thought to have prompted the murder.

The New York Tribune gives the following decision in the general term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn:—An appeal was argued in a case involving the question of proprietorship in the body of a deceased person. Moses F. Secord died December 31, 1865, and the funeral expenses, including the burial fee, were paid by the widow out of her separate estate. She had a place reserved for herself at the same time by the side of her deceased husband. The defendant, David P. Secord, a son of the deceased, subsequently had the remains removed to another place, and thereupon this action was commenced to recover possession of the body, and to perpetually enjoin the son from removing or disturbing it. The court below granted the relief asked (although it was conceded that there had never been any authoritative exposition of the question by the courts) upon the ground that the law of nature and the moral law confided to the wife whatever property there might be in the remains of her deceased husband.

Bowing from the pulpit to the principal heritor in church after the blessing was pronounced was very common in rural parishes in Scotland down to a comparatively recent period. Mr. Wightman, of Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, once made a ready and complimentary reply on his being rallied for his neglecting this usual act of courtesy one Sabbath in his own church. The heritor who was entitled to and always received this token of respect, was Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, famous in the history of steam navigation. The Sabbath referred to the Dalswinton pew contained a bevy of ladies but no gentlemen, and Mr. Wightman, perhaps because he was a bachelor and felt a delicacy in the circumstances, omitted the usual salutation in their direction. A few days after, meeting Miss Miller, who was widely famed for her beauty, and who afterwards became Countess of Mar, she rallied him, in presence of her companions, for not bowing to her from the pulpit on the preceding Sunday, and requested an explanation, when Mr. Wightman immediately replied, "I beg your pardon, Miss Miller, but you surely know that angel worship is not allowed in the Church of Scotland," and lifting his hat he made a low bow and passed on.

The once famous Bignon who denounced the four sergeants—Bories, Raoulx, Gaulain, and Pommier—executed in the time of Louis XVIII., is said to have been arrested the other day in Paris. The arrest took place in this manner. Pommier's grandson was sitting before the Café of the Yonne chatting with

one of his friends. He suddenly rose abruptly and went straight up to a man who was walking along the Rue de Rivoli, and hastily addressed him in these terms—"You are Bignon who denounced the four sergeants of La Rochelle, and I arrest you." "By what right?" "You ask by what right—you who assassinated my grandfather by the Restoration!" Bignon did not reply, and tried to escape. The crowd assembled round the café, and Bignon, disengaging himself from the grasp of Pommier's grandson, ran away. He was, however, again caught, and the crowd, on learning that he had caused the arrest of the four sergeants of La Rochelle, wished to shoot him on the spot. Pommier's grandson interposed, saying, "Do him no harm. This man belongs to the justice of the land. The magistrates of the Republic must pass sentence upon him." Bignon was then conducted to the mairie of the 4th arrondissement, followed by a foule frémissante. Bignon is seventy-eight years of age, short in stature, and seems tolerably well-to-do.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to give notice to families who are intending to make Lachine their residence for the summer months that he will open a Bakery for the manufacture of Bread and Cake on the premises, next to the Lachine Grocery, (Roberts), which will be delivered to all parts of the village daily, and would be glad to receive orders from any who may favour him. Orders can be left either at 192 McGill Street, or corner of St. Catherine and Bleury. 3-15-d ISAAC F. SCRIPTURE.

"BEST IN USE." THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15-t

To the Public. THE 708 CRAIG ST. ROYAL 708 CRAIG ST. STEAM DYE WORKS. IS THE PLACE where Ladies' Silk Dresses, VELVET and CLOTH JACKETS, CLOAKS, and GENTS' SUITS can be DYED or Cleaned without being taken apart. PRINTING on SILKS, &c. FEATHERS cleaned or dyed. KID GLOVES cleaned for use, per pair. WHOLE PIECES of CLOTHS, Woolen or Cotton, RIBBONS, and DAMASKS, DYED on reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All work GUARANTEED. Office: 706 CRAIG STREET, near St. Patrick's Hall. Factory: 203 FORTIFICATION LANE. MERSEBACH & CO. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. N.B.—The samples of our Mr. MERSEBACH were awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the EXHIBITION last year. (No connection with the Dominion.) 3-15-l

THEATRE ROYAL. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th APRIL. THE FAMOUS Fox & Denier Troupe In their New ENGLISH PANTOMIME, THREE BLIND MICE! Which combines all the attractive elements of BULESQUE, BALLET, PANTOMIME, EQUESTRIANISM, DRAMA, SPECTACLE AND AUTOMATA. Admission: Private Boxes, \$5.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents. Reserved Seats can be secured at PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. CHARLES MELVILLE, Business Manager. 3-16 b

R. HORSFALL, IMPORTER OF PRINTING PRESSES, LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES, CUTTING MACHINES, LITHOGRAPHIC INK, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOK-BINDERS, AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS. SOLE AGENT FOR FURNIVAL'S "EXPRESS" MACHINES. 5 ST. SACREMENT STREET, MONTREAL. 2-26-z

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR-STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Thérèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street 14

HALF-WAY PUBLIC MARKET, MAURICE DAoust, PROPRIETOR, 623, St. Lawrence Main Street. THANKS his Customers for past favours, and wishes to inform them and the Public generally that he has lately Enlarged his Premises, and has now every facility of supplying them with the best of FRESH and SALT PROVISIONS, purchased from best Stock Raisers, cut up and carved by himself and assistants, which he offers for Sale at most moderate prices. He has also constantly for Sale FRESH POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, LARD, and all kinds of Vegetables in season. All orders carefully attended to, and promptly delivered to Customers' Residences in any part of the city if desired. Please call and judge for yourselves. Observe the Address, 623, St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. 3-17-a

COD LIVER OIL CREAM, FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

COD LIVER OIL WITH THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. The addition of the HYPOPHOSPHITES to Cod Liver Oil has largely increased the efficacy and added to the popularity of this favourite remedy. The difficulty, however, of combining the ingredients, so as to form a perfect Emulsion, has hitherto been in many cases with their use. The subscribers believe that their new preparation, COD LIVER OIL CREAM, presents the most perfect combination that has been yet achieved. The Cod Liver Oil is of the purest quality, and the flavour is so disguised by grateful aromatics, that this preparation has been found to be agreeable to the most delicate palate, and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Canada, in bottles of 50c. and \$1.00 each. AND WHOLESALE BY THE PROPRIETORS, KERRY BROS. & CRATHERN, 31, St. Paul Street, Montreal. 3-16 a

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. BEALES & HAWKLEY'S REGISTERING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS JUST RECEIVED BY J. UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 229 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 3-15-d

L. N. ALLAIRE, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. STORE: 7 PETER ST. WINE VAULTS: SAULT AU MATELOT STREET. OFFICE: Corner of PETER & JAMES ST. QUEBEC. 3-15-22

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH SEEDS. FLOWER SEEDS, in every variety. GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, as BEANS, CORN, LETTUCES, ONIONS, BEETS, CARROTS, CABBAGES, PARSLEY, CAULIFLOWERS, PARSNIPS, CELERY, PEAS, CUCUMBERS, RADISH, CLOVER, TURNIPS, TIMOTHY, &c. A liberal discount allowed to Storekeepers and Agricultural Societies. J. GOULDEN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 175 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, 175. Branch: 383 St. Catherine Street. 3-15-tf

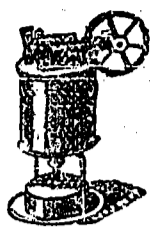
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 14th April, 1871. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. The above is the only notice to appear in newspapers authorized to copy. 3-16 tf.

THE CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY Sell on favourable terms good FARM LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO. Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager, Peterborough; or to T. W. COLLINS, Secretary, 23 Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., London, Eng. 3-15-tf

JAMES FYFE, FIRST PRIZE SCALE MANUFACTURER. No. 24 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. 2-23t

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A FIRST-CLASS STOCK AT S. GOLTMAN AND CO'S, 132, ST. JAMES STREET. N.B.—A large assortment of Silk-Linon Spring Overcoats in all Shades always on hand. 26

THE DOLLAR STEAM ENGINE.



EXPLOSION is impossible. Every machine warranted. Anything can run it. By mail, post-paid, for \$1.20. Scientific attachments showing continuation of slight, 35 cents. Send for circular.

HUNTER & CO., P. O. Box, 666, Montreal. For Sale at BOYCE'S, 3-14 d 343, Notre Dame Street

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!



WE have constantly in yard for Sale, GRATE COAL, SCOTCH STEAM COAL, AMERICAN ANTHRACITE COAL, WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL, BLACKSMITH COAL, NEWCASTLE COKE, ALL OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION. J. & E. SHAW.

Yard: 57 Wellington Street. Office: 82 McGill Street.

2-21-1f



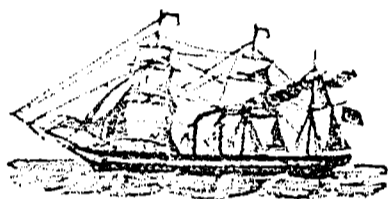
DOMINION OF CANADA. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. Ottawa, 29th March, 1871.

Unimproved Goods. NOTICE.

By Direction of the Hon. the Minister of Customs. NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after the first day of May next, the 4th section of the Act respecting the Customs 31 Vict. Cap. 6, which declares that "if any package is found to contain goods, not mentioned in the invoice, such goods shall be absolutely forfeited," will be strictly enforced, and the goods not invoiced shall be forfeited accordingly.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

2-15-c



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian & United States Mails,

1870-1.—Winter Arrangements.—1870-1.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:

Table listing steamship lines and agents: ASSYRIAN, CASPIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, NEBOLIAN, MORAVIAN, PERUVIAN, GERMAN, EUROPEAN, HIBERNIAN, NOVA SCOTIAN, NORTH AMERICAN, CORINTHIAN, OTTAWA, ST. DAVID, ST. ANDREW, ST. PATRICK, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

(Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland; are intended to be despatched from Portland as follows:)

Table listing ship names and dates: NORTH AMERICAN (Jan. 14), PRUSSIAN (Jan. 21), NEBOLIAN (Jan. 28), SCANDINAVIAN (Feb. 4), PERUVIAN (Feb. 11), MORAVIAN (Feb. 18).

Rates of Passage from Portland: Cabin \$50 to \$80, Steerage \$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE

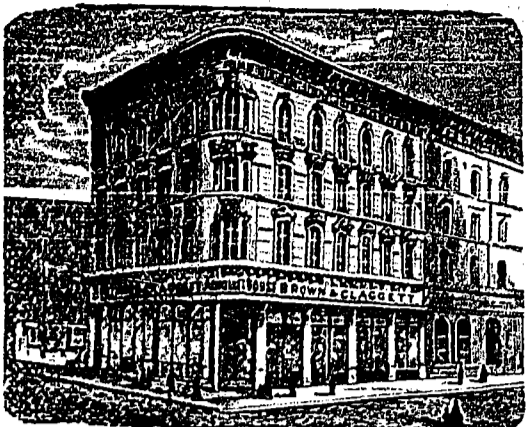
Are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the Season of Winter Navigation.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not required unless paid for. For Freight, or other particulars, apply in Portland to J. L. PARKER, or HUGH and ANDREW ALLAN; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE; 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE; 25 Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHAEFF & Co.; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HOGG; in Belfast to CHARLES & MALCOLM; in London to MORGAN & GREENHORNE; 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN; 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROS., James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.

LEGGO & Co., Logotypers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Engravers.

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The STOCK OF DRESS FABRICS include several classes that were made for Paris, and bought much under ordinary value.

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We have just received two Pattern Mantles from Paris, bought by our agent who paid a visit to the besieged city during the armistice, and forwarded them by express specially for the Mantle Department of the Recollet House.

The MANTLE ROOMS contain a large stock to meet the increasing patronage of this Department. The BEST PATTERNS are selected with great care. The MATERIALS are bought from the best manufacturers and copied in our own workrooms, and can be and are all sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

The SHAWL DEPARTMENT contains the newest styles in Roman striped Shawls and Burnouses, Scotch Plaids, French and Paisley Faded Goods, and American Arabas.

The DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT continues to give universal satisfaction for Fitting, Style, and Charges.

BROWN & CLAGGETT, RECOLLET HOUSE.

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. HELEN STREETS. 3-15-1f



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that up to and upon the 24th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water-power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months' notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

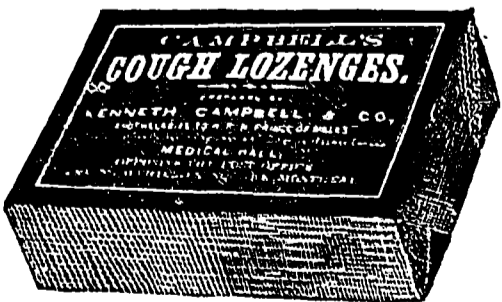
The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent, Ottawa, March 20, 1871. 3-15-d



MEDICAL. PERFUME. AND LIQUOR LABELS,

ALL KINDS IN GENERAL USE, PRINTED AND SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. LEGGO & CO., GENERAL PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER, AT THEIR CITY OFFICE. No. 1, PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

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QUEBEC. ST. LOUIS HOTEL.....WILLIS RUSSELL & SON. THE CLARENDON.....

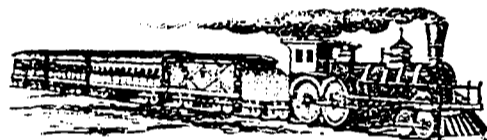
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TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE.....G. P. SHEARS, Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.....CAPT. THOS. DICK.

To indicate how advantageous a medium the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS must be to Advertisers, we may state that its distribution list comprises at present over 600 Post Offices scattered over the whole Dominion, and that it is sold on all trains and steamers.

Its circulation in Canada as well as in the United States and in England, is constantly and rapidly increasing.

Arrangements are being made, and have already been in part effected, to have the Canadian Illustrated News on FILE combined with an illustrated Dominion Guide, and enclosed in a splendid Morocco cover in the Drawing-room of the principal Hotels of Canada, and of London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Brighton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin; in the Pullman Palace Cars, and on the Dining Table of every vessel of the splendid and popular Allan line of Steamships, where every advertisement will be perused over and over again by thousands and thousands of travellers, during the tedious hours of an Ocean voyage.



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Improved Service of Trains for the Winter of 1870. Acceleration of Speed.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:—

GOING WEST.

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations..... 8.00 a. m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West at..... 8.00 p. m.

Accommodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at..... 6.00 a. m.

Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations at..... 4.00 p. m.

Trains for Lachine at 6.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.15 a. m., 12 noon, 1.30 p. m., 4.00 p. m., and 5.30 p. m. The 1.30 p. m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation for Island Pond and intermediate stations at..... 7.10 a. m.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9.00 a. m.

Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central at..... 3.45 p. m.

Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland at..... 6.00 a. m.

Do. do do..... 4.00 p. m.

Express for Island Pond at..... 2.00 p. m.

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticook, and Norton Mills, only, at..... 10.10 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage checked through.

The Steamers "Carlotta" or "Chase" will leave Portland for Halifax, N. S., every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 4.00 p. m. They have excellent accommodations for Passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p. m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 39 Great St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1870. 2-21-22

MONTREAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

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LULHAM BROS., DIAMOND and ETRUSCAN Jewellers, 5, PLACE D'ARMES, next the Canadian Illustrated News.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & CO., 271 Notre Dame Street. 2-23z

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SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.

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HAVANA OIGAR DEPOT.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events, Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement. Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by Geo. E. Desbarats.

Subscription, in advance.....\$4.00 per an. Single Numbers.....10 cents. Postage: 5 cents per quarter, payable in advance by subscribers at their respective Post Offices.

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Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year, mailed to one address. Montreal subscribers will be served by Carriers. Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letter at the risk of the Publisher.

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1st SWELL.—"Ah! she's handsome, by Jove!" 2nd SWELL.—"Mag-ni-fi-cent!" 3rd SWELL.—"By Jove, she is!" (The critical powers of the three swells are exhausted by this amazing effort.)

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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

AFTER the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, Emigrants will be sent to FORT GARRY at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM. Adults, \$5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY. Emigrants, \$25; Children under 12, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, wagons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE. 96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood. 532 miles by Steamer from Collingwood to Fort William. 45 miles by Wagon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake. 310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods. 95 miles by Cart or Wagon from North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Ottawa, 1st April, 1871. 3-15-d

APPRENTICES WANTED.

BOYS having some knowledge of, and taste for Drawing, and desirous of improving the same, can be taken as apprentices in the several branches of Engraving, at the Canadian Illustrated News Printing Office, 319, St Antoine Street, where they will please apply. Montreal, 1st April, 1871. 3-13tf

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FITTED WITH STEEL DRILL-PROOF DOORS, AND MAPPINS' UNPICKABLE POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

WILLIAM HOBBS, 4 PLACE D'ARMES, AGENT FOR WHITFIELD & SONS, BIRMINGHAM. 2011

Printed and published by GEORGE E. DESBARATS, 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319, St. Antoine street, Montreal.

CANADA CENTRAL AND Brockville & Ottawa Railways.



GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:—

LEAVE BROCKVILLE. MAIL TRAIN at 6:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 11:20 A.M. LOCAL TRAIN at 3:00 P.M., arriving at Ottawa at 8:35 P.M. THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7:16 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA. THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West. LOCAL TRAIN at 7:45 A.M. MAIL TRAIN at 4:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 10:10 P.M.

ARRIVE AT SAND POINT at 12:00 and 9:09 P.M. Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway. Freight forwarded with despatch. As the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, car-loads will go through in Grand Trunk cars to all points without transshipment. Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains. H. ABBOTT, Manager. Brockville, March, 1871. 3-11 tf



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(Corner of St. Peter Street.) 3-15-tf

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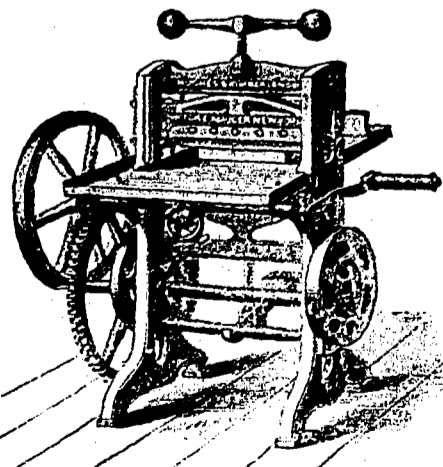
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The WHARFEDALE FOUR-FEEDER, or Two Cylinder Double Feeder, capable of a speed from a flat bed of about 7,000 per hour.

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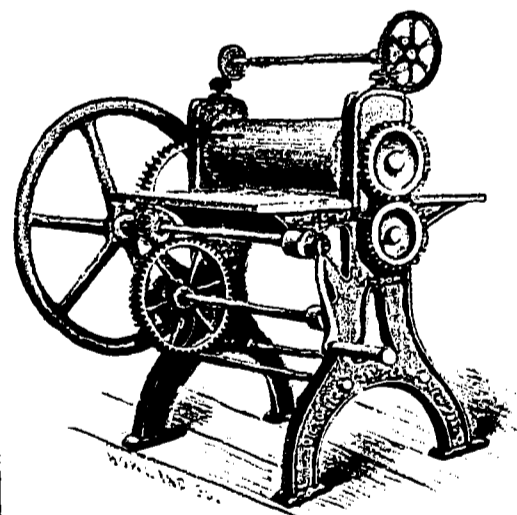
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