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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

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The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. Burland, General

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

NOTICE.

Although we present our readers a number of sketches illustrating the First Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, want of time obliges us to postpone the EXHIBITION NUMBER, properly socalled, till next week, when views of several of
the principal exhibits will be given, together
with a page consecrated to the MANITOBA
DISPLAY, which was confessedly the gem of
the whole, and the most interesting in the results which it promises. As arrangements have
been made to give this number a particularly
large circulation, advertisers are respectfully invited to take advantage of the opportunity and
send in their orders as early as possible.

TEMPERATURE,

As observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer an Eurometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 28th, 1879.		Corresponding week, 1878					
	Max.		Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean
Mon	600	42 =	55 ° 5	Mon	65 €	51 °	58 c `
Tues .	66 ≎	52 =	59 =	Tues .	63 °	48 0	55 c
Wed.	955 C	52 °	57 =	Wed.	61 °	50 C	55 o
Thur.	56 P	36 ≎	46 €	Thur	60 ≎	53 °	56 c
Frid	61 =	41 =	51 °	Frid	66 =	51 C	58 o
Sat	62 ≎	420	5 <u>0</u> 0	Sat	60 ≎	46 =	53 =
Sun	60 °	£50 0	56 ≎	Sun	15°C	43 0	50 c

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, October 4. 1879.

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Mrs. Leprohon—Commissioner Beggg—The Pallier
System of Gunnery—Steel Tubes—Greatness (Sonnet)—The Shannon and the Cheapeake (verse)—

"My Creoles," continued,—Literary—Musical and
Dramatic — Humorous—Breloques pour Dames—

Varieties—Our Chess Column.

The pressure on our space is so great this week that we are obliged to hold over a number of articles and papers, which would otherwise have appeared.

THE flight of the Ameer now imposes upon England the obligation of occupying Cabul and settling the internal condition of Afghanistan.

THIRTY thousand dollars in six days! snowing a spirit, an ability and a determination to excel which should accomplish the desired object in a short space of time. Editorially the paper has become quite active. Mr. Lesperance, the editor, is much list that sum? Inquire of Charles Editorially the paper has become quite active. Mr. Lesperance, the editor, is much list that the content of the con

THE statement of the Dominion revenue still continues most cheering. The turning point of doubt is now past, and we may look for a balance instead of a deficit in the next Federal Budget.

THERE is scarcely one of our exchanges which we scan that does not contain the announcement of the opening of some new industry or other. Slowly but steadily, our manufactures are developing and the result will be looked after with much interest.

Montreal has made a bid for the second Dominion Exhibition to be held next September. Her claims are very strong, for not only is her position central, on the lines of the railway and river, but merchants could profit by the opportunity to make their purchases.

THE pictures which we published last week of Wolfeville and King's College, N.S., were from photographs kindly furnished us, at great pains, by the well-known photographic artist Chase, of Halifax, to whom we tender our best thanks.

Canada is too young a country and its means are as yet too limited to allow of much practical attention being paid to its undoubted mineral sources, but the time is not far distant when our wealth in ores will be brought to light. There is scarcely a month passess hat we do not hear of fresh discoveries in this field, the latest being the finding of gold on the Nathwask River, York Co., N.B.

THOMAS C. SCOTT, a well-known English statistician, has been considering the situation as to the food supply of the world this year. A cable despatch says he estimates that the surplus of wheat in America, Russia and the East will be about 4,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries whose crops this year have partly failed. If these figures are correct we may set down as certain that the prices of breadstuffs will continue to advance, much to our benefit in this country.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR HAVILAND, of Prince Edward Island, has received from the Governor-General an artistically executed coloured photograph of himself and the Princess, accompanied by a letter from His Excellency, in which he conveys his grateful thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown to the Vice-Regal party during the visit at Charlottetown by the Lieut-Governor. His Excellency also expresses his gratification at the circumstances that his first visit to Prince Edward Island was made whilst Mr. Haviland occupied the gubernatorial chair.

A NEW and useful improvement is suggested in the International Postal Union. Each nation, that is a member of the Union, would keep on sale the postage stamps of other nations, to serve for petty payments at a distance, when it would be too much trouble to take out a post office money-order. Thus, for instance, a pamphlet bought at New York or Paris by a person in Montreal or Toronto, would be paid by American or French stamps procurable at the post offices of the latter places. The plan is both simple and feasible and would prove a great convenience.

Says the Ottawa Citizen:—Talking of the Illustrated News reminds us that our illustrated contemporary deserves our most cordial congratulations just now. It is showing a spirit, an ability and a determination to excel which should accomplish the desired object in a short space of time. Editorially the paper has become quite active. Mr. Lesperance, the editor, is publishing a new serial story, and leading writers are constant contributors. The Canadian Illustrated News should become as much an institution in Canada as the London Illustrated News in England. It is, indeed, a pictorial history of Canada, and its volumes will be mines of information for future writers on this period of our history.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

In the hurry of political agitation we had almost overlooked one of the greatest discoveries of the age, a fact of inestimable value, increasing human knowledge and gratifying the highest aspirations of the human breast. We refer to the discovery of the North-East Passage, by Professor Nordenskjold, who has made a reality of the dream of Franklin, and fulfilled the hopes of Parry. The Professor considers that with a little more experience of the northern seas, and with powerful steamers, the voyage from Europe to Asia, by way

of Behring's Straits, will be found practicable. Be this as it may, the new route discovered by him practically opens Siberia, and so renders possible for the future an immense development of trade and commerce. Siberia is naturally one of the richest and most fertile districts in the world. Its winter is long, and its northern summer brief, but warm and certain. The difficulty has hitherto been to find something like an outlet for Siberian produce. Now that the sea route has been found to be practicable and safe, Siberian wheat, and possibly even hay, will make its way to Archangel. The Siberian mines are especially rich. Malachite is to be found with other ores of copper, and there are believed to be large deposits of graphite. A considerable trade is also certain to grow up in furs and skins. The actual achievement of the North-East Passage has been made, and we must neartily congratulate Professor Nordenskjold on his exploit, and welcome the new trade which is certain to spring up. The North-East Passage, unlike the North-West, is an object of direct practical interest, and the demonstration of its possibility is something more than a mere acquisition to geographical and physical science.

SPELLING REFORM.

Personally we take little interest in what some people are pleased to call the Spelling Reform, but as it is a literary question,—and literary questions are particularly within the province of this journal,—we have made it our business to lay before our readers the various phases of controversy through which the question has passed. We are enabled to present to-day some rules which the Spelling Reform Association, over which the well-known Professor Marsh presides, have prepared for general adoption.

1.—Omit a from the diagraf ca when pronounct as c short, as in hed, helth, etc.
2.—Omit silent c after a short vowel,

as in hav, giv, etc.

3.—Write f for ph in such words as alfabet, fantom, etc.

4.—When a word ends with a doubl letter, omit the last, as in shal, clif, eg, etc. 5.—Change ed final to t when it has

the sound of t, as in lasht, imprest, etc.

Some of these changes have already been adopted by the press, the Chicago Tribune, the Utica Herald, the Home Journal, and others. The New York Independent has had new types cut for printing new spellings with new letters. For convenience we thus add the new rules in spelling adopted by the Home Journal:—

1.—1)rop ue at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell demagog, pedagog, epilog, synagog, etc. Change tongue for tung. When the preceding vowel is long, as in prorogue, vogue, disembogue, rogue, retain final letters as at present.

Editorially the paper has become quite active. Mr. Lesperance, the editor, is publishing a new serial story, and leading writers are constant contributors. The Canadian Illustrated News should become as much an institution in Canada as the London Illustrated News in England. It

3.—Drop final te in words like quartete, coquette, cigarette. Thus spell cigaret, roset, epaulet, vedet, gazet, etc.

4.—Drop final me in words like programme. Thus spell program, oriflam, gram, etc.

5.—Change ph for f in words like phantom, telegraph, phase. Thus spell alfabet, paragraf, filosofy, fonetic, fotograf,

P. S .-- No change in proper names.

PROTECTION TO TALENT.

the dream of Franklin, and fulfilled the hopes of Parry. The Professor considers that with a little more experience of the northern seas, and with powerful steamers, the voyage from Europe to Asia, by way a departure from common decency and the local in guarding the property against invasion. Manuscript plays by native authors have

the code of common morals, that no language too strong can be uttered against it. How American publishers have been allowed for nearly a century to grow rich on the product of British brains, without the payment of a cent to authors, and why American public sentiment has never risen against the injustice, are two problems which have often puzzled the most subtle ethical analyst. Unchecked literary piracy must of necessity inflict great wrongs upon the intellectual producers, and in time will have a baneful effect upon literary production. The work represents the highest result of human effort and by its nature it domands the most secure protection in order to foster its energies and reap its full triumphs and

The Congress of the United States has persistently refused to give any attention whatever to the often-proposed subject of international copyright, nor has it done much by the way of statutory enactment towards protecting American writers in their rights of property at home. Growing weary of waiting for the co-operation of that country in the mutual protection of the current products of the English language, England has taken a decisive step alone, and so far from showing a spirit of retaliation, has asserted a high principle of justice and right in the premises. The Royal Commissioners after a thorough consideration of this subject have recommended a copyright bill based upon the following enlightened expression of opinion:

"On the highest public grounds of policy and expediency, it is advisable that our law should be based on correct principles, irrespective of opinions or the policy of other nations. We admit the propriety of protecting copyright, and it appears to us that the principle of copyright, if admitted, is one of universal application. We, therefore, recommend that this country should pursue the policy of recognizing the author's rights, irrespective of nationality."

The Government has adopted those views and a Copyright Bill has been framed in accordance therewith. The alien author who publishes in England will under the proposed law acquire all the rights and advantages granted to a British subject. England will thus grant the American author complete protection for his productions in all the British dominions without the sacrifice of any of his rights and privileges at home, provided the publication in this country is simultaneous with that in the Queen's dominions. The proposed English law is, indeed, kinder to him than the statutes of his own country even, far as they go. Here, the protection is limited to twentyeight years, and fourteen years more, provisionally. The English Bill covers the period of the author's life and thirty years after his death.

Abridgements and translations of copyrighted works are not within the purview of the United States statute, and these infringements of author's rights, as well as dramatizations and adaptations for stage, are at loose ends and left to the judgment of the courts and the attendant uncertainties. The proposed English statute declares the unauthorized abridgement, translation or dramatization of a copyrighted work to be piratical, and provides penalties. The English Bill also accords to authors—subjects or aliens the right of statutory property in an unpublished play, which a citizen of the United States does not possess under the laws of his own country. To be copyrighted and entitled to statutory protection in this country the work must be printed. The courts are often appealed to for the protection of manuscript plays under the common law, but the chances and results are not such as to establish a feeling of security in thit uncertain kind of property. The door is always open to piracy, and the leak in the title is always there, involving loss in profit and expense in guarding the property against invasion.

enjoyed half a century's protection in England, and the proposed copyright statute will cover the claims and secure the rights of aliens as well. The only condition the Bill imposes is that the imprinted p lay shall first be represented on the stage in the British dominions. American authors and playwrights will soon have a cordial invitation to seek the protection they cannot get in their own country, under the enlightened and liberal provisions of the new English copyright law. And if the Bill becomes a law, as it doubtless will, our writers, especially dramatists, will not be backward in availing themselves of the proffered English protection of alien

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Ι.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing has transpired this week in English affairs beyond the news from Afghanistan, which are sufficiently serious of themselves. General Baker received a letter from the Afghan Commander-in-Chief at Kushi, asking whether he would receive him and the Ameer's heir apparent in the camp. The General replied in the affirmative. An hour later a message came from the Ameer Yakoob Khan himself, asking General Butler to receive him. The General responded that he would meet the Ameer a mile from camp. The Ameer, his son, father-in-law, and General Damud Shah, who was reported killed during the Cabul outbreak, with a suite of 45 persons and an escort of 200 men, arrived at Ubiski on the same day. Cabul is in a state of anarchy. The gates of the city are closed. A number of Ghilzais are in the Ameer's suite. It is expected that Cabul will be entered on the 5th of October. Resistance is doubtful, as the rebels lack leaders.

H.

FOREIGN.

It is thought an understanding between Greece and Turkey is impossible; warlike preparations are progressing on both sides. It is supposed that Austria is obstructing the efforts for an understanding, and in the event of hostilities would occupy Macedonia. Labanoff is the bearer of a project for an alliance between Russia and Turkey. It is rumoured that Russia is willing to renounce \$00 million francs of the war indemnity and give back some former Provinces of Turkey in Asia. - The destruction of Pompeii, eighteen centuries ago, was commemor-ated on Friday in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, mainly from Italy, and of scientific men from every country in the world. The weather was beautiful, and the guests had a delightful day to wander among the ruins and examine the relies which have been removed from the ancient city. From a pavilion erected in the ancient Basilica, Professor Ruggieri, director of the excavations, delivered an address, explaining the newest mode of prosecuting discoveries, and giving an account of some more important discoveries that have been made since the excavations were commenced. After a visit to the ruins, excavations were begun under Signor Ruggieri's superintendency. Stratum after stratum was removed. In the first larger vases were discovered; in the second, mass cinders, which gradually revealed several bronze vases of various sizes, two of them having per feetly exquisite silver handles, and also many bracelets, brooches, rings, coins, kitchen uten-sils and earthen vases. Under the n were found wooden beams and sacks of partially calcined corn. The objects that were discovered will enrich the museums of Naples and Pompeii.

111.

THE UNITED STATES.

The conference appointed between the authorities of the New York State and Ontario Governments for the consideration of the feasi-bility of the Niagara Falls International Park scheme, was held at the Cataract House, Nisgara last Saturday. A mutual agreement was arrived at as to the course to be adopted in forwarding the consummation of the project. The Americans expressed a willingness to go on with it if it could be definitely ascertained that the outlay on the part of this Government would not exceed \$100,000. The general idea expressed by the American Commission as indicating the feeling of the American public, was very strongly in favour of the project. It is not the intention to go to any large outlay in modernizing the surroundings proposed to comprise the park; but to preserve the natural beauty thereof, and to restore what has been removed. It is un derstood the Canadian Park would comprise the territory within a line running from the new suspension bridge westward to the Canada Southern Railway track, thence southward to a point near the rear of Prospect House, in acreage about 200 and 300 acres. That on the American side will include Prospect Park and territory north cfit as far as the Cataract House, also Goat Island, Luna, and the Three Sister Islands. It is supposed that the property on the Canadian side could be acquired at an outlay of about \$400,000.

IV.

THE DOMINION.

The event of the week has been the first Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, which we refer to elsewhere and shall more particularly describe in our next number, which will be devoted to its special features.—The Quebec dead-lock remains in the same condition, and all efforts at coalition have failed. Some advance may, however, be made during the week.—The third and last party of tenent farmers' delegates sent out under the auspices of the Canadian Government, have sailed in the Sarnatian for Canada. They represent portions of Scotland, and the northern, eastern and western counties of England. A large number of others were deterred from sailing in consequence of the protracted harvest, but they will possibly sail next spring if the Government is still willing to encourage them. A pioneer party of seventy Swedish farmers, whose destination is Manitoba, is also on board the Sarnatian. If they are successful they will be joined by six hundred others next year from the same country.

THE LATE SENATOR CARRALL.

The death of Senator Carrall, which took place at the residence of his brother, near Woodstock, on the 19th inst., will be generally regretted. The de-ceased gentleman was universally popular for his kindly disposition and many other excellent qualities, and had drawn around him a large circle of friends. At Ottawa, where, of course, he was well known, he was loved and respected by everybody. It is only a few months since Sengtor Carrall married Mrs. E. A. Gordon, eldest daughter of the late Sheriff Macdonald, of Goderich, on whom the blow will fall most neavily. Senator Carrall was a son of the late Mr. James Carrall, for over 20 years Sheriff of Oxford, Ontario, and grandson of Mr. John Carrall, a U. E. Loyalist, who removed from New York to Upper Canada on the separation of the American colonies from England. He was born at Carrall's Grove, near Woodstock, Ont., 1839, and educated at Trinity College, Toronto, but did not graduate. He graduated M.D. at McGill University, 1850. He was a Vice-President of the Dominion Rifle Association. He represented Cariboo in the Legislative Council of British Columbia from 1868 until the admission of the colony into the Canadian Dominion, 1871; and from 1870 up the latter event was one of the Local Executive. He was a delegate to Ottawa, with Hon. Messrs. Hel-moken and Trutch, 1871, to arrange terms of Union with Canada. He was called to the Senate 3rd December, 1871.

THE LATE MRS. LEPROHON. Our friends will find, on another page, en-

olled in our Canadian Portrait Gallery, the ikeness of the late Mrs. Leprohon, who departd this life, in Montreal, on Saturday, the 20th inst. She was born in 1832, her maiden name being Mullins, and it was over the initials R. E. M. that she published her first contributions to Canadian literature in that pioneer magazine, the Literary Garland, which Mr. John Lovell conducted many years ago. In 1851, she was married to Dr. Leprohon, the well-known physician of that name, who also holds with distinction the office of Spanish Vice-Consul for this district. Her literary ac-tivity did not cease with that event, however, as is too frequently the case, but ripened and expanded until she added a new lustre to her husban? sname. She contributed many poems to various magazines and periodicals, but finally fixed her vocation and secured her reputation by the production of family and domestic novels. Her first important work of this character was "Ida Beresford," which was followed, at regular intervals, by "Florence FitzHarding," "Eva Huntingdon," "Clarence FitzHarding," "Eva Huntingdon," "Clarence FitzHarding," "State FitzHarding," "Clarence Clarence," and " Eveline O'Donnell," the latter a prize novel, we besieve, contributed to the Boston Pilot. These works spread her fame throughout the United States and especially among the Irish people, and earned for her the flattering title of the Canadian Mrs. Sadlier. The designation was not only complimentary but just, inasmuch as there is great similitude in the talents of these two gifted ladies, who were, besides, bound to each other by ties of friend-ship and neighbourhood, as Mrs. Sadlier was half a Canadian through the old publishing house here, as well as through her connection with the family of the late lamented D'Arcy McGee. But Mrs. Leprohon did not rest satisfied with her Irish-American repute. She aimed to portray certain phases of Canadian life and leave lasting tokens of her ability in quasi-historical romances. This ambition led to the composition of "The Manor House of de Villerai" and "Antoinette de Mirecourt," which can safely be pronounced her best works. Not only were they well received in their original English garb, but were immediately translated into French by M. Genand, then a prominent journalist, and now of the Ottawa Civil Service, as "Ida Beresford" was, we believe, previously translated by M. E. Lef. DeBellefeuille, a prominent lawyer of this city. It is remarkable how lar a sterling work of fiction will travel, and Mrs. Leprohon's books have had that fate. A few years ago, on his arrival in Canada, the present writer, when travelling through some of the French parishes in the Richelien peninsula, stopped at a hospitable

farm-house to pass the night. There were pretty girls there who contributed much to his enjoyment, but what interested him most was the conversation of the old mother, who, sitting at the edge of a table and hard at work at her knitting needles, regaled him with the pathetic story of "Antoinette de Mirecourt," which she sally of Antoinette de airceaut, which sall was wonderful and she told him that she had been equally pleased with the "Manoir de Vellerai." Based upon such simple and un-Vellerai." Based upon such simple and un-conscious criticism as this, it is certain that these two works are sure to live in Canadian literature. Mrs. Leprohon excelled in the delineation of female characters, and displayed much skill in the difficult art of construction. She evidently wrote with ease, but there are no traces of haste in her manner, while her style is always correct and perspicuous. Her work was a substantial one and it is to be hoped that means will be found to publish all her productions in a collected form, which will be the easier as we understand that she was engaged, during her latter years, in the revision and collocation of them. During the past decade or so, owing to feeble health and the cares of a growing family, Mrs. Leprohon did not publish so freely, and it is with pleasure that we record that, in this space, most of her contributions appeared in the Canadian Illustrated News, in the success of which she always took a kindly interest. For several years in succession, she would send in, with her compliments, a short story for the Christmas and holiday season. Her domestic virtues and amiable social qualities endeared her to a wide circle o friends, who mourn her untimely loss and will cherish her remembrance, while her name will live in Canadian history as one who furnished a large measure to our literary annals.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In this number we present our readers with several illustrations of the buildings comprising the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa. Pressure on our space prevents us from giving any details as to the contents, which shall, however, be referred to more fully in our next issue, which will also contain reproductions of the principal exhibits. Suffice it to say, for the present, that all things considered, the first Dominion Exhibition was a success, and it is to be hoped for the welfare of the Dominion that another such an exhibition will take place again at no distant time.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHO-GRAPHIC CO. AT OTTAWA.

The exhibitions of lithograph photography were very good. Immediately to the right on entering the Art Gallery a large space was occupied by a very striking display from the well-known Burland Lithographic Co. of Moutreal. The exhibit is said to be the best and most varied ever made in Canada. It certainly attracts great attention. The frames contain specimens of lithographic bonds, plain lithographic drawing, photo-engraving, varnished lithographic label work, lithographic colored labels, very handsome: engraving on copper, with proof beside it, lithographic work reversed, lithographic commercial work, crayon lithograph of Pope Pius IX., and other specimens of work done in the establishment. The exhibit takes first prizes in every department, besides extra prizes and two medials. Some of the new processes lately invented illustrate the remarkable advance made in photo-lithography, photo-engraving and other departments.—Montreal Gazette.

LORD DUFFERIN.—The rumour, now fully accepted, that Lord Lytton will return to England in the spring, has given rise to considerable speculation as to the lucky diplomatist upon whom the vacant viceroyalty will be con-ferred. The Earl of Dufferin is the favourite. The noble Lord has already gained the esteem of all the most eminent men in Russia, and it is deemed politic in Downing Street to have at the head of affinirs in India some one who is not only known to the Government of the Czar, but who is known also not to be essentially an enemy of Russia. There is no doubt that the future relations between ourselves and Afghanistan and the Russians in Central Asia will be of a very delicate nature, and that, with an English envoy at Cabul, and a Russian Army at Merv, a small amount of misunderstanding may cause trouble. The Afghans and the Turcomans are always in a state of hostility towards each other, and it is inconceivable that England and Russia should escape being mixed up in their quarrels. For this reason a calm and collected head is required to control Anglo-Indian affairs, and no one seems better qualified for the post than the present British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is true that Lord Dufferin is a Liberal, and that the post of Viceroy of India is one of the biggest plums at the disposal of the Prime Minister; yet it should always be remem-bered that Lord Beaconsfield chooses those instruments which may seem best fitted to carry out his aims, and even a possible difficulty with Russia does not now constitute a factor in his Lordship's policy in India. Canada had exactly the "making" of Lord Dufferin, but it is certain that his extraordinary success as Governor General has been the main cause of his pre sent proud prominence

GREATNESS.

No man is by his valet reckoned great.
Some one* has said (and some account it wise). If this be so, the world has yet to wait
A hero's advent. Itather, those we prize
The most lack something of the form and size
Of true ideal greatness, unattained
By anyone save Him who was divine,
Crowned King of all the Kings that ever reigned.
The tallest tree is rooted in the ground,
The loftiest mountain rests upon the plain,
But if from that low level one were found
Of their imagined smallness to complain.
Should we not say, "His faulty sight impairs
His sense of magnitude, not lessens theirs!"

OHN READE.

*Madame De Sevigni.

ARTISTIC.

M. PROTAIS, the eminent battle painter, is at work on a picture ordered by the Empress Eugénie, representing the "Prince Imperial" as he lay dead in the Zulu field.

THE bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Brunswick by Caen, has arrived in Geneva from Paris, and will be placed immediately on its pedestal, at the apex of the Mausoleum in the Place des Alps.

A curatous picture has just found its way to England, a portrait of "David" by his own hand; a fine sketch, which appears to have been the study for the portrait now in the Louvre. It was bought out of his studio after the fall of Paris.

It is reported in artistic circles in Munich that the painter, Von Piloty, has resigned his position of director of the Royal Academy, and that his resignation has been accepted. Fenerally, of Vienna, is spoken of as likely to succeed him.

Mr. Boem's statute of the late Prince Imperial will be life-size, and the figure of the prince will be represented in an attitude of defense with drawn sword, and looking forward as if in anticipation of the coming enemy.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made at Vico Equense, on the road from Castellamare to Sorrento. In the interior of the town has been found, at the depth of five metres, a magnificent Etruscan tomb, containing some vases of great value.

The erection of the colossal head of "Liberty" designed by Bertholdi for the New York Roadstead, is making rapid progress at the back of the Palace de l'Industrie, and the public will shortly be able to visit the interior. The height of the monument will be about that of the Vendôme column.

The new ceiling of the Théatre Français is adorned with pictures by M. Mazerolle, being allegories, or rather typical representations of the works of Molière, Corneille, and Racine, with subordinate compositions dedicated to Voltaire, Beaumarchais, Marivaux, and Regnard. The crush-room and green-room of the theatre have also been re-decorated.

MR. JOHN ADAMS JACKSON, the American sculptor, whose death in Florence, Italy, occurred recently, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1825. He lived many years in Florence and Paris, and is known, perhaps, most favourably by his statues of "Abel and Eve," "Musidora" and "Il Pastorello," a group representing a peasant boy and his goat.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Marleson has engaged a genuine Spanish ballet troupe. The company, it is said, consists of fifteen of the prettiest and most talented girls Spain can boast, and includes the celebrated Senorita Fuensanta.

ADELINA PATTI's coming season is thus arranged: In January twelve representations in Germany and Austria, beginning at Vienna; in February twenty representations at the Paris Gaité, and in May Mme. Patti will return to Covent Garden, London.

BARRY SULLIVAN is coming to America in January or February, and will act his way across the continent to San Francisco, whence he will sail for Australia. His scalp was paralyzed by an accidental blow from the sword of an actor who was playing Richmond to his Richard, recently, and his hair turned snow white within two hours.

THE London Court Journal remarks that the late Mr. Fechter was "the first if not the only actor to give Hamlet itaxen hair." This is an error; the late E. L. Davenport, acting Hamlet, wore a light wig many years before Mr. Fechter adopted that fantastic and ineffective device: but Mr. Davenport found it a fruitless expedient and discarded it.

MR. JOHN P. ("Yankee") ADAMS, the veteran actor, will publish early in the coming holiday season, a work entitled "Fifty Years on the Stage," which will embody his reminiscences of actors, theatres and plays, during his long experience as actor, author and manager. Portions of the work (which is nearly completed) have been submitted to qualified judges, who pronounce it one of the most interesting and entertaining of theatrical books, written in excellent style, replete with humour, graphic descriptions and delightful anecdotes of members of the profession who have been prominently before the public for years, and full of valuable information never before published.

THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL, K. C. B.

In our issue of the 5th of July we gave our In our issue of the 5th of July we gave our readers some account of the manner in which the freedom of the city of London had been conferred on Sir Rowland Hill, the author of the system of penny postage. The ceremony took place on the 6th of June. It was private in its character, for the presentation of the address with the accompanying gold box was made at his house at Hampstead.

at his house at Hampstead.

After the City Chamberlain had given Sir Rowland the right hand of fellowship, and when Rowland the right hand of fellowship, and when the latter had signed the roll of citizenship, the former observed that Sir Rowland Hill was the third of that name and family who had become connected with the city of London. The first was Sir Rowland Hill, who was Lord Mayor in 1549. The second was Sir Rowland Hill, who subsequently, as General Lord Hill, became commander-in-chief of the British army, and the third was the author of the system of penny third was the author of the system of penny

postage.

The late commander-in-chief, Lord Hill, was the son of a Shoopohere baronet, and was born in that county. The subject of this notice, apparently a cadet of the same family, though probably of a less fortunate branch of it, was born in the adjoining County of Worcester, and like the most of us had to work for his living. He was born at Kidderminster on the 3rd December, 1795, and was the third son of Mr. Thomas Wright Hill. He commenced life under a diswright Hill. He commenced life under a disadvantage. He was a weakly infant and needed all the care which his mother so lovingly bestowed on him. He suffered from spinal affection, and, therefore, much of his early life was passed in a recumbent posture. Nevertheless, when still a child he showed marked judications of original genius. Mental arithmetic in various forms seemed to be a congenial occurrence. in various forms seemed to be a congenial occupation. He had a great fondness for large numbers, and would frequently amuse himself for hours in counting hundreds of thousands. As he grew stronger he studied harder and acquired such a knowledge of mathematics as to become qualified to teach the pupils of his father's school. What is termed the "Hazelwood system" of education is an outcome of Mr. Hill's scholastic experience, towards which his sons



THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL.

made valuable contributions. In 1883 Row-land Hill withdrew from the school and accepted land Hill withdrew from the school and accepted the appointment of Secretary to the South Australian Commission, in which capacity he rendered valuable service in founding and organizing the colony of South Australia.

Early in 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet entitled "Post-Office Reform, its Importance and Practicability." As his views included cheap postage rates it is natural that they should have commended themselves to the masses.

have commended themselves to the masses. The movement from below was a very rapid one. The opinion of the people soon found expression in Parliament. The initiatory proceedings were commenced in 1838, and in 1840 the Act for a low and uniform rate of postage to be paid by stamps became law.

By the public generally the new project was received with much favour, but by the post-office officials it was denounced as ruinous and ridiculed as visionary. Lord Lichfield, the Postmaster-General, said of it in the House of Lords: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard of it is the most extravagant." And on another occasion his Lordship assured the House that if the anticipated increase of letters should be realized, "the mails will have to carry twelve times as much in weight, and therefore the charge for its transmission, instead of £100,000 as now, must be twelve times that amount. The walls of the post-office would burst; the whole area in which the building stands would not be large enough to receive the clerks and the letters."

Popular sagacity was stronger than Lord Lichfield's fears, and Parliament eventually overcame its prejudice and passed the law. But in carrying out the measures the officers of government were, what the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one occasion said, "unwilling horses." They had no faith in the plan, neither did they wish the control of the plan, neither Exchequer on one occasion said, "unwilling horses." They had no faith in the plan, neither did they wish it to succeed. Colonel Maberly, the Secretary of the Post-Office Department, gave the following curious piece of evidence: "My constant language to the head of the department" was "This plan we know will fail. It is your duty to take care that no obstruction is placed in the way of it by the heads of the department and by the post-office." This advice was given with a view to meet any allegation that failure had been occasioned by the untion that failure had been occasioned by the un-

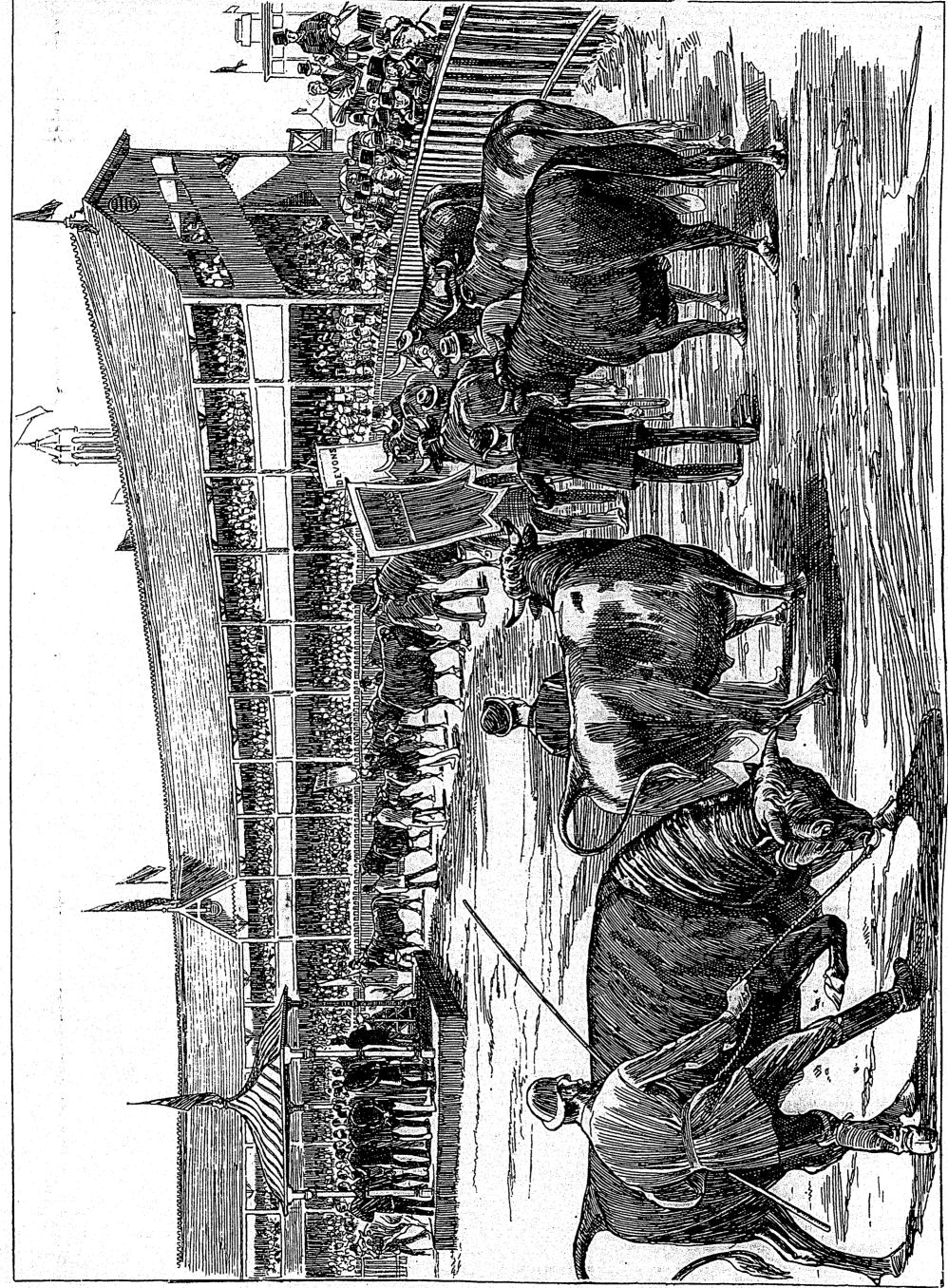
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.







No. 318.—ALEXANDER BEGG, ESQ., COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.



TORONTO.-THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.-CATTLE PARADE IN FRONT OF THE JUDGES' STAND.-From a Sketch by Chuickshank.

willingness of the government to carry it into fair execution and give the plan an honest trial. Colonel Maberly was convinced the plan would fail, he was only concerned that the failure should be open and complete. Happily the prophets, however meek they may desire to do so, are not always allowed to fulfil their own prophecies, for the project succeeded in spite of many other difficulties than false prophets and the rooted mistrust of the official workers. Mr. Hill was employed to put his plans into operation, and for three years he became an officer of the Treasury. His superior officers were of Colonel Maberly's opinion, and believed that the collapse was only a question of time, when the old system and the common sense of the English people would return together. In the meantime the brutal logic of facts and figures was all telling in the opposite way. In two years the number of letters had increased from 75,000,000 to 208,000,000, and in the London district from 13,000,000 to 23,600,000. In thirty-eight years, i.e., in 1878, the gross amount of mailable matter reached 1,478,000,000. The plan was a success, but it really seems as if the authorities were highly displeased with the author and promoter of the scheme, for in 1842 Mr. Hill had to leave the Treasury and seek employment elsewhere. In 1843 he was chosen as the Chairman of the London and Brighton Railway, where he continued until 1846.

In 1844 a testimonial to him was begun by subscription, when the sum of £13,000 was raised and presented to him. The public temper was seen and the authorities at length made reparation. In 1346 Mr. Hill received a permanent appointment in the Post-office, and on the retirement of Colonel Maberly the administration of Lord Aberdeen appointed Mr. Hill to succeed him. The irony of history received a new example. "The visionary schemer" be-came the successful administrator, and in the place of one who, speaking for himself and for the whole of his department, had said "we all

know it must fail.

Well, Colonel Maberly, the unfriendly critic and the prophet of evil, retired from the post which Mr. Hill was chosen to fill. He did with commendable quietness, and probably with a large stock of surprises, for his opinions must have received a tolerably severe shock, and his experiences must have undergone a very violent shaking. He at all events had been guiltless of innovation, and had put forward no pretentions to originality. Mr. Hill on the other hand had successfully revolutionized a system that would be recognized and imitated in every post-office of the civilized world. Well did he deserve the honours he received. His sovereign created him a K.C.B. The parliament voted him £20,-000, and he enjoyed, from the period of his re-tirement to the time of his death, his full salary of £2,000 a year.

What cheap postage has done for the world is a large question, to which all would give favour-able, though each might return different answers. It has ameliorated every condition of life, and brought distant places near. It would be diffi-cult to point to any kindred measure that is, or has been more fraught with blessedness, or more full of wisdom. Westminster Abbey has rarely opened her bosom to a truer benefactor, than when, on the fourth of this month, she took to her embrace the mortal remains of the author of the penny postage system, the wise and good Sir Rowland Hill.

Ottarra.

THE PALLISER SYSTEM OF CONVERT. ING SMOOTH BORES INTO TUBE-LINED RIFLED GUNS.

1.

THE GILBERT GUN.

We present to-day a sketch of the successful trial at St. Helen's Island of the converted smooth bores into rifled cannon, according to the Palliser system, by E. E. Gilbert & Son, Engineers, Canada Engine Works, Montreal. The sketch is from a photograph, but owing to the diminutive size of the picture, it was impossible to reproduce the portraits of the gentlemen present, among whom, besides Mr. Gilbert himself, were the Hon. the Minister of Militia, and Desjardins, M.P's., Lieut.-Col. Strange, R.A., Senator Trudel, Cols. Stevenson and Bacon, Mr. Richard White, of the Gozette, and other distinguished citizens. The trial was found in every way satisfactory, thus establishing a new and most important branch of industry in our midst. Messrs. Gilbert deserve the greatest credit for their enterprise. After carefully considering the verbal and written instructions given us by Lieut. Col. Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, and Captain Palliser to enable them to work out the details of boring, turning, construction of furnaces for coiling and welding, &c., and which Colonel Strange was good enough to supplement, from time to time, by a personal inspection of the drawings and by directions in details of constructive preparation, which their previous en-gineering experiences did not cover, they set to work during last winter and spring to construct proper machinery—naturally very costly -and completed the boring to the required enlargement. The iron required for the tubes was ordered from the "Steel Company of Canada," Londonderry, N.B., through Messrs. Gillespie, Messrt & Co., the agents in this city, and

proved to be a very superior quality called by the manufacturers "Siemens" iron; it has a the manufacturers "Siemens" iron; it has a guaranteed tensile strength of 65,000 lbs. per square inch, being more than 23 per cent greater than that of the "Ridsdale" iron used for gun tubes in Britain of a reported tensile strength of 52,500 lbs. per square inch, or the well-known "Ulster" iron used by the United States Government in conversion of ordnance at the West Point Works, of a reported tensile strength of 52,000 lbs. per square inch. Its gnaranteed ductility of 30 per cent., although slightly less than that of 'Ridsdale.' (31) is slightly in excess of "Ulster" (29.) This iron, in working, also shewed remarkable properties of welding, remarkable in an iron of such high tensile resistance and that consequently must be supposed to contain so small a percentage of cinder or welding flux. Bar and butt-welding furnaces were then built, and a new coiling machine constructed after the designs of the manufacturers. In this new machine an independent engine, supplied with steam from the main boilers of the works, was used to actuate a train of gears terminating in a heavy spar wheel, firmly keyed on, and imparting the desired rotation to a steel mandrel, around which the bar was coiled. A comparison of the difference in construction between the Gilbert machine and that used in Britain and the United States indicates several points in favour of the former. As a result of their experience in converting the 32-pounder smooth bore Messrs. Gilbert are prepared to undertake the conversion of any portion of the four hundred smooth bore guns now in Canada into tube lined rifled guns on the "Palliser" system, at prices and of qualities which will compare favorably with the productions of Woolwich or Elswick. They are also prepared to undertake the manufacture of new guns up to 9-inch bore entirely of coils, or with cast iron jackets on the "Palliser" system, and to guarantee to turn out as perfect and complete work as the best produced in Britain or the United States.

In view of these important facts, we believe we are only echoing public sentiment in sug-gesting to the Militia Department the advisibility of a small appropriation for the construction of ordnance at Montreal. We have the highest and most direct authority for stating that neither Sir William Palliser, nor any one else of his family or firm, has any pecuniary interest, as Sir William has generously made over to Canada and her manufacturers the use of his invention absolutely free from all payments of

any kind.

11.

STREE TUBES.

As our people have adopted coiled wrought iron barrels, the following extracts from an article of the London Morning Post will be read with interest, going to show that we have done the right thing:—" A great deal has been said and written about the trials of Krupp guns at Meppen, where, by a judicious combination of very long guns and very mild powder, great velocities have been obtain-There is, however, nothing so very new in this feature of gunnery. Similar effects have been obtained at Shoeburyness, and even from Canada we hear of a very long gun manufactured in that country having been tried with the same result. We are inclined to take the view of American officers, who hold that it is not in bring a few rounds from a dozen heavy guns that a safe and final decision as to the best description of atmament can be arrived at. They maintain that the interior tube is the life of the gun, and that no system of artillery can be trustworthy which admits of tubes some times splitting, causing the guns to burst and destroying the unfortunate men serving them.

The behaviour of the interior tube of the nine and a half inch gun on board the Renown affords another and instance of the treachery of these appliances. To prolong the life of these uncanny tubes, rings, coils, and casings are applied; in fact, the rest of the gun, whether it be of German or English construction, has to be shrunk over it.

What we would draw attention to is the concealed or hidden disease said to be inherent in steel tubes which prevents any danger being made apparent till about one hundred or one is the serious aspect of the case, because the guns may be at sea, in India, or in some far colony, and who is there to pry into the vitals of the sickly monster and pronounce it to be unsafe? The sickly stage of these guns may now be fixed at from one hundred to two hundred rounds of battering charges in heavy guns. If a gun completes two hundred rounds and shows no change worth speaking of in the steel tube it may be set down as a good gun ; but, until a steel-lined gun has done so, no one can tell if it be good or bad. Hence the United States officers conclude that steel-lined guns are not fit for competitive purposes, and they appeared to think that it was a knowledge of this which led a great German manufacturer to decline to sell them a gun for their competitive trials. His answ r was that he would gladly arm all their fleet, and also the forts of the United States, with his guns, but that he would not sell a gun to compete. German steel tubes, however, were procured and used in two guns, an eight-inch rifle and a nine-inch rifle. Here we have an instance of the sickly stage we have just spoken of. Nothing could Mirpass the appearance and the quality of these

tubes. Portions of the metal were tested in every conceivable manner and long reports printed on the subject. At every round the guns were carefully examined and reported on. All went on in a highly satisfactory manner till round one hundred and seventy-five, when it was discovered that mischief was at work in one of the guns, for no reason that could be given the tube had split; in other words, the gu had reached its sickly stage and had broken down. It would appear that when a steel tube splits the hard sharp knife edges at each side of the rent are driven into the surrounding casing and tend to cut and wedge it open at each round. The gun in America was fired two hundred and eighty-five times after the tube split, when it burst into forty pieces with great violence. We dwell on these failures as we learn with regret that it has been decided to try but one large breech-loading gun for our navy, to be made by a private manufacturer, and this gun will be lined with the usual steel tube. We

maintain this is not fair to our officers and men.
"We regret to find that we cannot trace any intention of submitting a tube of Sir Joseph Whitworth's compressed steel to the New Gun Committee for consideration and report. The interest of the service demands that Sir Joseph should not be excluded. He has produced an extraordinary metal, which, being compressed in a fluid state, is said to be free from those blemishes so conducive to the sickly stage in the commen steel tubes of the English and German service. With regard to another leading artillerist, fresh from his recent victory in the United States gun competition, we can hardly credit the course taken. Sir William Palliser's proposal is to bore out the steel tube of a large Woolwich gun to relieve the strain on the cas ing, and then to insert a very long loose coiled wrought-iron barrel on his now well-known plan. Notwithstanding the fact that no burst has taken place out of two thousand such guns which are in constant use in the British Empire and United States of America, and that the Director of Ordnance, United States Navy, has proved that his guns can be fired with large charges without affecting their casings, it has been decided, as we are informed, that nothing from Sir William Palliser shall be permitted to appear before the New Gun Committee for their consideration and report. This line of action cannot be allowed to pass without the severest protest being recorded. The Palliser system of gun construction, although completely opposed to that adopted by the Ordnance Department, has proved too successful to be thus set aside and it is much to be regretted that Woolwich influence at the War-office should have resorted to such a mode of disposing of a dangerous competitor.

LITERARY.

In Ireland grouse are reported to be very plentiful, and pheasants fairly numerous, in fact there is no need to shoot the landlords as yet, for want of sport.

THE London publishers are attacking Mr. Archibald Forbes to get material from him for a book upon the Afghan and Zulu Wars, through both of which he has passed.

THE second part of William Rossetti's comparison of Chaucer's "Troylus and Cocsyde" with Boccaccio's "Filostrato" is being printed for the Chaucer Society.

MR. GEORGE A. SALA is about to leave England for Sydney as Special Commissioner to the Australian Exhibition for the Daily Telegraph. Mr. W. F. Villiers is already on his way to Australia as representative of the Graphic.

M. THIERS'S posthumous work, the manuscript of which is lodged in the sale keeping of the Bank of England, consists of two thousand pages of notes and memoranda for a great philo-sophical work which he commenced as long ago

LORD BEACONSFIELD is reported to be engaged on his autobiography. Perhaps this is occasioned by the fact of his having entrusted some of his personal papers to his private secre-tary, who will probably discharge the biographer's duties.

SPECULATION is so far set at rest that the name is given to Mr. Tennyson's play, written for Mr. Irving; it is to be called Thomas a Becket, and is being carefully studied by Mr. Irving. Speculation has still occupation, viz., as to its success.

"LA VIE DE CESAR," by Napoleon III., which attracted so much attention at the time of publication, is now being sold in the Paris Halles as so much waste paper. A complete unbound copy, atlas and all, was bought a few days since for two francs.

COUNT RUSCONI'S translation of Shakespeare. which first appeared at Padua in 1844, has just reached an eleventh edition in Rome. Prior to this undertaking by the eminent economist, Shakespeare was scarcely known to the mass of Count Rusconi's countrymen.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES is about to give a series of lectures in various places on the Zulu war, in which he will describe as an eye-witness some of its most momentous scenes, including the battle of Ulundi and the finding of the body of Prince Louis Napoleon.

AT the dinner given to Mr. Melton Prior the

other night, the chairman, Mr. Augustus Sala, made this neat remark on the weighty point of permission to smoke:—"I've just heard a hisper from below, or above-I don't know which—which tells me that Queen Elizabeth, conferring with Sir Walter Raleigh, has come to the conclusion that you may smoke."

MR. CARLYLE, it is stated, has benefited so much by his latest visit to his native county of Dumfries that he has again in contemplation the preparation of a reliable record of his life. his coadjutor will be Mr. Froude. Mr. Carlyle is known to be very much dissatisfied with most of the biographies of him that have appeared.

In the new Life of the late Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, there is a good story of Dean Milman. On one occasion he was staying with Dr. Tait, when a tame emu was turned loose into a paddock among some cattle. The latter resented the intrusion, and ran after the bird, whereupon Dean Milman cried:—
"Look! there goes Colenso, and the British bishops at his heels!"

Mr. LONGEBLIOW having received a letter from an Italian gentleman, why he should have employed in the title of "Excelsior" the masculine adjective in preference to the adverhial neuter form, has written to his correspondent, saying that: "The device on the banner is not to be interpreted 'ascende superius,' but scopus meus excelsior est.' This will make evident why I say 'Excelsior' and not 'Excelsius.'

Mr. George A. Sala's candidature of Lamboth is said to be at an end. His journey to Sydney as special commissioner for the paper with which he is identified makes his appearance as a candidate during the coming election quite improbable, says our informant. The constituency of Lambeth might, however, do themselves the honour of electing him in his absence. but, as there will be no election till the spring of 1881, surely Mr. Sala will be back in time.

THE O'Connell Memorial, now in the hands of Mr. Brock, the sculptor, will, it is expected, be completed and erected within two years. A portion of it has been already east in bronze. One of the sitting figures at the base of the monument is nearly finished, and another is in hand. The principal figure is fairly well advanced. The stonework for the pedestal will be of Irish limestone. It is probable that the statue will be creeted at the foot of Sackvillestreet, and facing Carlisle Bridge.

Dr. W. RUSSELL has met with an accident which has confined him to his room in the hotel at Pietermaritzburg. He has in consequence been detained from following up Sir Garnet Wolseley. The correspondent of the Cape Argus states that the veteran journalist has not severed his connection with the Times, but is merely taking his farewell of journalism as the war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. Mr. Archibald Forbes, by the way, seems to have aroused extremely litter feelings in the colony by the manner in which the Natal colonists are spoken of in one of his letters.

In 1739 the Royal Library of Paris contained \$00,000 volumes and objects of every description. In 1859 the number averaged 1,200,000. ing the last twenty years the increase has been more sensible, and the actual number is esti-mated at 2,000,000. The mean annual incre-se from legal deposits alone is 20,000. Out of these 2,000,000 about 450,000 are devoted to French history, 200,000 to theology, 90,000 to science and philosophy, 60,000 to natural history, and 20,000 to English history. The greater part of French and English historical and medical works are arranged in printed systematic catalogues placed in the hands of the public. In less than ten years the whole of the catalogues will be printed.

CANON FARRAR deserves the credit of having discovered a new art in religious writing -- the art of making it as popular as even a story of daily life. His St. Pant—which has just been issued—will probably not have the success of the Life of Christ, for the subject is not equally interesting; but there can be no doubt that it will rell largely. Already Mudie has subscribed for 1,000 copies. The success of the Life of Christ was far beyond the wildest expectations of the Canon or his publishers, and his original scale of remuneration was accordingly small. Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, however, with a generosity not often found among publishers, presented the writer with £2,000 beyond what they had agreed upon.

MR. CARLYLE was able to attend the marriage of his nicce and amanuensis, Miss Mary Carlyle Aitken, which took place on the 21st ult., at the house of her parents, in Dumfries. The bridegroom was one of her Canadian cousins, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, B.A., of the Bield, Brentfield, Ontario. The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. James A. Campbell, parish minister of Troquair, and after the cere-mony, Mr. Carlyle entered into lively conver-sation with Mr. Campbell, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for having spared him so many years, and speaking much about the work of John Knox. It is understood that the newlymarried pair are to reside at Chelsea, under the same roof with their venerable relative, to whom Miss Aitken has acted as housekeeper since shortly after the death of Mrs. Carlyle in

A REPLY.

When breezes of spring are blowing. When the heart fresh hopes is sowing, And Nature with life is glowing, I'll remember thes.

When summer sons and showers Shall ripen into flowers

The hope of Spring's glad hours,

I'll remember thee.

And should and Autumn's mission, In place of full fruition, Be blasting Hope's pelition, I'll remember thee.

When winter winds are sighing. And joys vainly sought are flying, And Hope in the cold lies dying, I'll remember thee.

When day with its toil is ending, And night is with rest descending. Forgetful of perils impending, I'll remember thee.

In moments of Joyous gladness, in hours of wearying sadness, Through trials that torture to madness, I'll remember thee.

When the pain, and the care, and the sorrow, Are dimmed in the light that we borrow From hopes of a brighter to-morrow,

1'll remember thee.

When Death o'er my senses comes stealing, With its mists earthly pleasures concealing, And the glories of Heaven revealing, I'll remember thee,-

And pray fied that He send from above, As to Jesus, the white-winged dove, The peace of His Infinite Love, And remember thee.

M. KEIVER SMITH. Tracadie, Gloucester Co., N. B., 15th Sept., 1879.

ALEXANDER BEGG, ESQ.

COMMISSIONER FOR MANITORA AT THE DOMI MION EXHIBITION OF 1879.

Mr. Alexander Begg, with whose portrait we present our readers in this number, was born in Quebec, on the 19th July, 1840, and was educated partly in Aberdeen, Scotland, and partly in St. John's, P.Q. In 1867 Mr. Begg went to Manitoba; he can claim the credit of being the pioneer who laboured to establish the first commercial connection between the North-West and the rest of the Dominion. At that time trade was in its infancy, but since then it has grown gradually until it has attained a high degree of importance. Mr. Begg is a partner in the well-known and important firm of Bannatyne & Begg, which includes, besides himself, Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne. Next to the Hudson's Bay Company, this firm is the largest trading firm in the North-West. During the Rebellion and previous to it, the subject of our sketch made s prominent stand for the people of the country, and strove perseveringly and successfully to secure representative Government for them, opposing the system contemplated by the Dominion in 1868 and 1869 for the government of Manitoba, foreseeing, as he did, that it left the way open to a great deal of trouble, inasmuch as under the proposed system the people would have but little voice, if any, in the selection of their public men. Mr. Begg is favourably known as an author, who has contributed to Canadian literature several works illustrative and descriptive of the North-West. "Dot it Down;"
"The Creation of Manitoba;" "A Story of the Saskatchewan;" "Practical Guide to Manitoba;" "The North-West;" and "Ten Years in Winnipeg," are all books which have obtained great popularity, owing to the concise and intelligent way in which their author has placed his valuable and experienced knowledge at the disposal of his many readers. To Mr. Begg's effects is due the establishment of the first church in Winnipeg; he also built the first steamboat-landing, and was prominent in the agitation for the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg. Mr. Begg can also claim to be the first steamboat and express agent in Manitoba. About two years ago he was appointed Deputy-Treasurer; he also holds the appointment of Queen's Printer. Last winter, in company with the Hon. Messrs. Norquay and Royal, he visited Ottawa as a delegation from Manitoba for and, as is known to our readers, this mission was rewarded with success. Mr. Begg has been identified with most of the institutions of the Province during the past desley is convinced that Materialism deals a twelve years, and occupies at present the post of death-blow at the notion of a bodily resurrectwelve years, and occupies at present the post of Secretary to the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. He has also been more or less connected with the press of the country since 1870, and has corresponded extensively with U. S. and Canadian newspapers about North-Western matters, on which he is an authority. Mr. Begg was chosen by the Government to represent it as its Commissioner for Manitoba at the Dominion Exhibition, and that he has entered into his task fully and with brilliant success, the unanimous encomiums of the whole press and of the public voice have pronounced in the affirmative. Believing aright that this would be an opportunity for the Province to demonstrate what it was capable of producing, he directed all his energies to bring about a happy result, which he accomplished, and upon which he was warmly congratulated by His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. He has been unceasing in his efforts to do all that could be done to place Manitoba prominently before the world. That he has done so, must be not only a satisfaction

to himself, but a source of congratulation to the people who have left their interests at his hands. They could have had no better advocate or representative. Should time permit (Mr. Begg is being asked by Toronto, London, and other cities to show his splendid exhibit), he will lecture on Manitoba previous to returning, and it is to be hoped that Montreal, as well as Ottawa, will hear one so well acquainted with his subject. Mr. Begg was married in 1868 to Catherine, daughter of Dr. Hamilton, of Hamilton, Ont., and formerly of the Orkneys.

DR.MAUDESLEY ON MATERIALISM.

Dr. Maudesley, the well-known author of "Body and Mind," and other works in which psychology is treated from the stand-point of physiology, has contributed to the Fortnightly Review an article entitled "Materialism and its Lessons." The article, we venture to say, scarcely fulfils the promise of its title. We should expect in the first place, from a defender of Materialism-and it is in this character that Dr. Maudesley addresses the public-a clear statement of what Materialism, as a system of philosophic belief, is, and secondly, a statement of the peculiar conclusions to be drawn there-In other words, first the doctrine, then its detailed development or application. are indeed given a definition of Materialism, but it is far from a satisfactory one, inastnuch as it is simply the negation of what Dr. Maudesley calls the "Spiritualist" doctrine, of an immovent spirit using the body as its instrument. Materialism, we are told, maintains "that mind is an outcome and function of matter in a certain state of organization." The important thing, however, for Materialism to do is to give us an account of matter. Let Materialism do that—which it surely ought to find an easy task -and we shall then have something to start from. But, far from attempting anything of the kind, the champion of Materialism tells us that "we know no more essentially what matter is than what mind is, being unable in either case to go beyond the phenomena of which we have experience." Then, if we know nothing of the essential nature of matter, how do we know that it is not a "fraction" of mind! The reason why materialists do not like to venture on any definition of matter is that they know how impossible it is to move a step in that direction without using terms which express simple affections of the mind, or states of consciousness. They know that no other terms are open to them, and that it must appear very inconsequent, first, to define matter in terms of mind, and then to say that mind is a function of

We find it hard to compliment Dr. Maudes ley on the sincerity of that portion of his argument which goes to show that Materialism is not in any necessary antagonism to Christian belief. If mind is but a function of matter, then the Divine Mind, in which Christians believe must be a function of matter, and matter, of course, must precede and transcend its function. How is such a position reconcilable with Christian Theism, according to which God is a Spirit, in and by whom all things exist? According to Dr. Maudesley, God, if He exists at all, exists in and by material things. In his reasonings concerning the Resurrection, Dr. Maudesley is certainly not sincere. He says that people shrink from Materialism because it seems to destroy the hope of a bodily resurrection. This, he says, "is a natural, but not a necessary con-clusion, as the examples of Milton and Robert Hall prove, since they, though Materialists, were devout believers in a resurrection of the dead." Observe the equivoke here in the use of the word "necessary." The meaning of the word which Dr. Maudesley desires his readers to take is that strict logic does not require the conclusional table. sion that the resurrection is impossible on ma-terialistic principles. The meaning, however, which he reserves for his own private use is that the conclusion in question has not, in point of fact, forced itself on all minds, as there are some examples to the contrary. But what comfort can it be to any believer to be told that two men of eminence found no incompatibility between a materialistic philosophy and the doctrine of the Resurrection, if they did so only—as Dr. Mandesley, we feel confident in saying, fully believes they did -through insensibility to the logical requirements of the case? To put the matter in as few words as possible, if Dr. Maution, it is a very unworthy proceeding on his part to try and throw dust in the eyes of the public by quoting two authorities whom he himelf believes to have been in error. This kind of thing will not commend Materialism in anybody's eyes.

Let it be thoroughly understood that we do not attack this portion of Dr. Maudesley's argument with any view of exciting against him an unreasoning theological prejudice. The most "advanced" views have won for themselves a hearing in the highest quarters; and it is folly to pretend that there is any consensus of opinion in these days upon theological or philosophical subjects. But we hold that the first duty of a writer of Dr. Maudesley's eminence is to be sincere. His opinion is his own he need not give it to the public unless he likes, but, when he does give it, he should give it in its integrity. Our complaint against Dr. Mau-desley is not that he is heterodox—questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy age not discussed here -but that he is not straightforward.

The philosophic weakness of Materialism is seen when we come to the "lessons" which it is supposed to teach. "Each new insight into supposed to teach. natural phenomena on the part of man, each act of wiser doing founded on truer insight, each bettered feeling which has been developed from wiser conduct, has tended to determine by degrees a corresponding structural change of the brain, &c." But mind being but a "function " of matter, nothing but structural changes in the brain could have determined any of these things. It is idle to say that the brain changing changes the thoughts and feelings, and that these in turn re-act and induce further changes in the brain; for if any change in mind precedes, so as to be able to induce changes of brain struc-ture, then is mind not a function of matter, but ture, then is mind not a function of matter, but something capable of influencing matter. Yet Dr. Maudesley distinctly gives us to understand that "insight into natural phenomena," wise acts and right feelings, modify brain structure. Truly the ways of Materialism are past finding out! The only way to be consistently materialistic is to treat mind as the nonentity which, on the materialistic theory, it is, and leave it out the materialistic theory, it is, and leave it out of the reckoning altogether. To start with matter and then have to bring in mind as a neces-sary link between different affections of matter is in the last degree illogical. Matter, on Dr. Maudesley's theory, can and will take care of itself, being under the dominion of unchangeable laws; and therefore to tell us what we must do to bring about this, or that change, is (for a Materialist) simply to build with one hand and

destroy with the other.

The lessons of Materialism, when we get at them, are lessons of sanitary and medical science. Its morality, Dr. Maudesley himself expressly tells us, is "that which has been the central lesson and real stay of the great religions of the world, viz., that each man should make his life subserve the good of his kind." How the Doctor extracts this sunbeam out of the materialistic cucumber is but slightly indicated. The whole value of the article lies in the lesson which it certainly does enforce of a rational reliance on the laws of the universe, but that this is peculiarly a lesson of Materialism is what many will respectfully decline to admit.

Ottawa.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

IT is always the smoke from the other man's eigar that is offensive to the young lady.

THE amount of space occupied by a woman when she calls at the post-office is simply remarkable.

JUDGES at baby shows in Kentucky wear masks. It saves unpleasantness after the prizes have been awarded.

ENGLISH society to Mrs. Langtry: "What is your fortune, my pretty maid?" "My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

THOUSANDS of women have painfully observed that marriage means fewer excursions and less

MRS. SHODDY lately puckered up her mouth genteelly, and told a gentleman friend that one of her lovely daughters was a bluenett, and the other a bronze.

ONE of the finest compliments ever paid to a woman was that of Steele when he said of Lady Hastings, "that to have loved her was a liberal education."

MARY ANDERSON still admits that she is but twenty, and it won't be many years before the dear girl will admit that she is twenty-one.

It is a singular fact that a man who is second in command at home always wants to rule the whole of creation when he gets outside his yard gate.

Touchingly picturesque, tenderly suggestive, and bewitchingly piquant is about the language to be employed in describing the new fall bonnet.

A LADY said to her husband that she had read the art of love just to make herself agreeable to him. "I had rather have your love without the art," he replied.

"HUMPH!" said a young gentleman at a play with a young lady, "I could play the lover better than that myself." "I would like to see you try it," was the naive reply.

A WOMAN who comes into church half an hour late in order to show off her good clothes should be looked upon mildly. She is simply making room in heaven for two women in calico.

WAITING-MAID :- "Good morning, doctor; my gracious lady sends me to beg you to come to her husband as quickly as possible; she does not wish him to die without your assistance.'

Ir being claimed by one of the sterner sex that man was made first and lord of creation, the question was asked by an indignant beauty, how long he remained lord of creation! "Till he got a wife," was the reply.

WE know a girl who will wrestle with a croquet mallet in the hot sun for hours and not complain. But just ask her to hold on to the wooden end of a broom for a few minutes and she'll have a fit.

Some one asked Prince G- what the great powers of Europe were. He replied, as only a Freuchman could, and with the wit of Talley. rand: "They are England, Germany, France, Russia and-women.

Women somehow get over childish notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate

the anniversary of every birthday as long as they live, while women quit doing so almost as soon as they grow up.

A WOMAN may wear her hat knocked into any conceivable shape, and both herself and hat are pronounced perfectly lovely; but just let a man am in one side of the hat he wears and he is at once proclaimed a first-class rowdy.

"MEN should not allow their wives to split wood," says a contemporary. This is rather inconsiderate. How can a man refuse when his wife comes up with tears in her eyes and says, Now do, dear, let me go down cellar and split wood for an hour to get up an appetite.

WHEN a man is sitting on the sofa on a fine evening with a pretty girl, and the conversation is getting to be decidedly interesting to both, it is terrible to have a nail work out of the plas-ter and let a chromo of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" down on their heads.

To tell the truth, we are surprised that the women folks show the amount of common women tolks show the amount of common sense they do. Young men, supposing you were told, say twenty time a day, how bright yours eyes are, what magnificent tresses are yours, how enchanting your eyes are, how nicest, sweetest, best you are, how long, think you, before you would develop into the assiset kind of a jackass—always provided you were not one at the start !

HUMOROUS.

A LITTLE boy recently said : "Christians are people who will not be punished for their crimes if they go to church."

"THERE are two things," says an exchange, that a man don't like to admit—that he has been jilted by a woman, and that he drew a blank in a lottery.'

WHEN an editor heads a leader "a vital issue," the proof-reader changes it to "a victual issue," and says it's strange what blamed fools there are trying to edit newspapers.

Ax Irish newspaper says: "In the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

VERY innocently an Irish newspaper concludes its account of an imposing ceremony :-The procession was very fine, being nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of the Rev. Mr. McFadden."

An old farmer, the first time he eat an oyster stew, was asked how he liked it. "Well," he answered, "I like the soup well enough, but I wish they'd left out them pollywogs.

A good old negro was burned to a crisp re-cently somewhere down in Georgia. The text of the funeral address, oddly enough, was:-"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

"WHAT have you been a doin'?" asked a boy of his playmate, whom he saw coming out of the house with tears in his eyes. "I've of the house with tears in his eyes. "I've been chasin' a birch rod 'round my father," was the snarling reply.

"I'LL subscribe for that paper," said Vanderbilt, laying down an agricultural journal he had been reading; "its editor is a man of high attainments." His eye had caught an article headed, "Water Your Stock Regularly.

A RULE of the Illinois Central Railroad provides that dogs shall not ride in a passenger car; but a big and ferocious bulldog walked into a car at Chicago, appropriated a whole seat, and rode 300 miles unmolested. "He had such a meaning smile," was the conductor's apology for not ejecting him.

"Gor left, did you ?" "Well, ain't I here !" he responded. Then one said he could go across the bridge and catch it, and another told him when the next train would go, and made various suggestions. The chap looked at the disappearing train a few moments, when somebody asked:
"Where were you going?" Then the wicked fellow said: "Oh! I wasn't going on it, but there was a fellow on that train whom I promised to pay a bill."

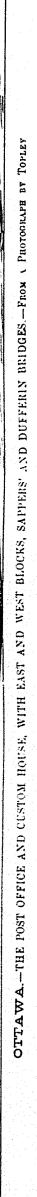
A woman "set out" a row of bulbs the other day, and turning to the children running about the yard, remarked vigorously, "Now, I just want you to get up and dance on them dahlias just every chance you get," and they did.

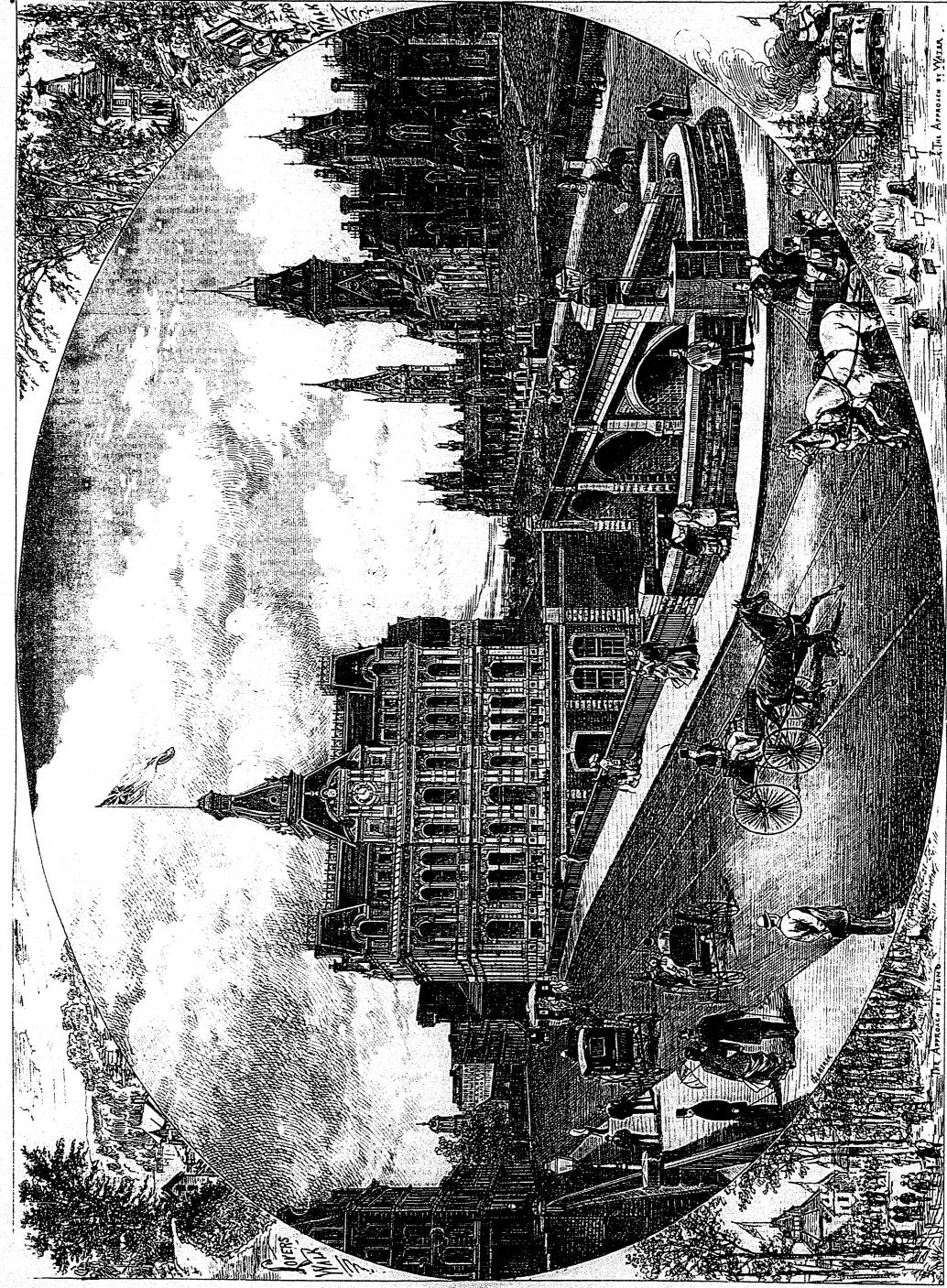
They invited in all the neighbor's brats and held a cotillion party on those dahlias, and were just about to "all promenade" down the line, when a big stick appeared around the corner of the house, and the enraged woman be-hind it, when they concluded to "eight-hands round" and skip the fence.

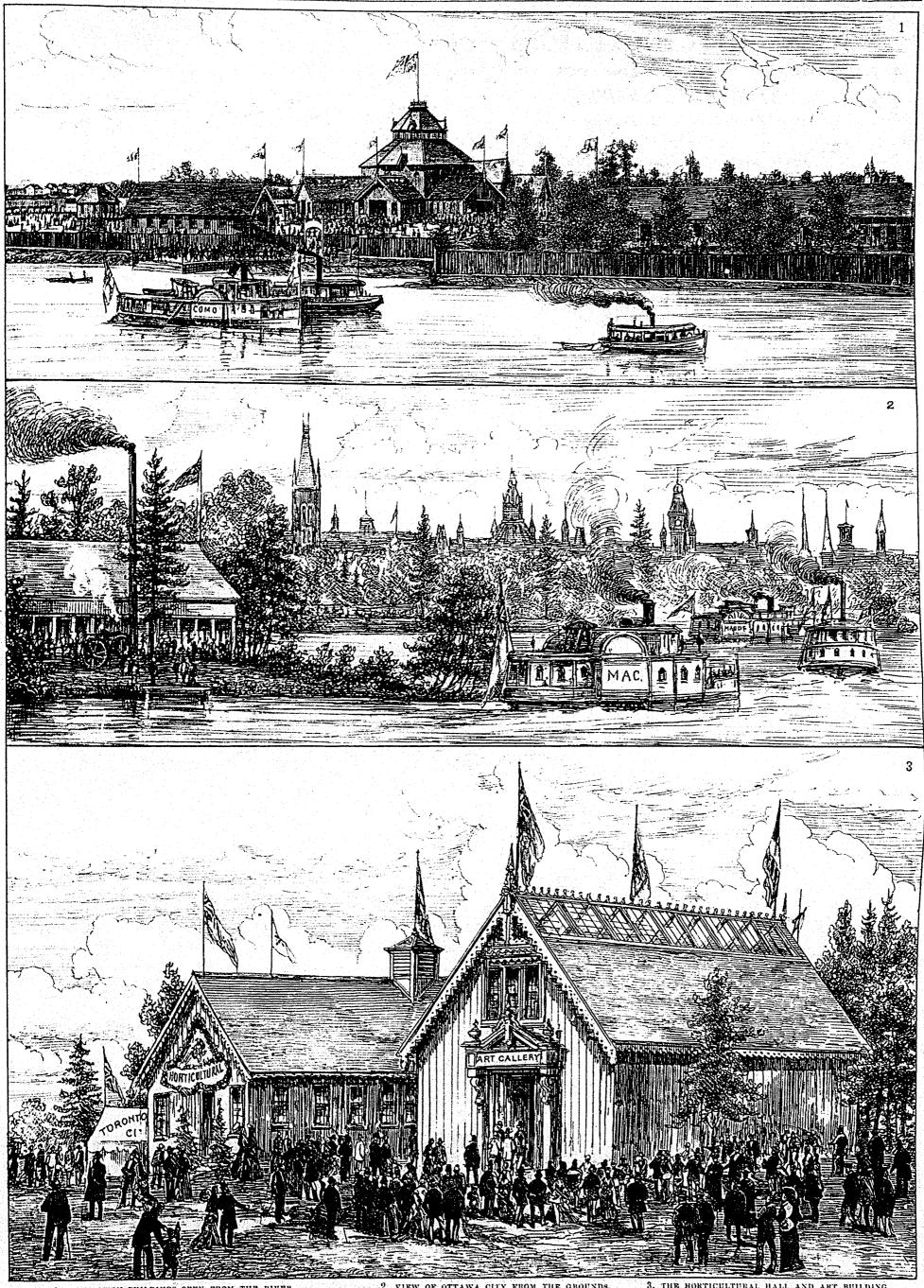
A LITTLE five-year-old daughter of Dr. Pickens Taylor, of Georgia, was taken down with a spell of intermittent. It became necessary to administer quinine, which he did, in the form of small capsules. In order to induce her to take them he told her that they were "little humming birds' eggs, and were very nice." When the quinine had taken effect, she told her father, with great glee, that the little birds had hatched and were singing in her head.

"Oh, boy, with eyes of azure blue, And ringlets rare of golden hue, Is it your parents poor to aid, That thus you toil with hoe and spade ?"

Up spake the boy with eyes of blue : "Oh, Mister, I will tell you true Why thus I early dig and late-I'm hunting worms for fishing bait!"







1. EXHIBITION BUILDINGS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.

2. VIEW OF OTTAWA CITY FROM THE GROUNDS.

3. THE HORTICULTURAL HALL AND ART BUILDING.

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CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

BV JOHN LESPERANCE,

Author of "Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

Book IY.

THE DREAD ALTERNATIVE.

X.

THE OLD STORY.

That letter, obscure as it was, opened out a series of circumstances which, put together with a kind of intuitive precision, led me to the bottom of that mystery which had been more or less wound around me during the past three months. But I was not to be left to any further conjectures or indecision, for, that evening, before leaving The Quarries, M. Paladine took occasion to relate to me what he called the secould half of the story of his house. The conversation took place on our way through the park and out on the road, along which the old man

chose to accompany me that evening.

M. Paladine's narrative was very circumstantial. He began, as the most practised novelist would have done, precisely at the point where he left off on the first occasion. He gave me the details of his marriage, that part of his story tallying exactly with what Djim had told me. His wife was thirty years his junior. He had rocked her in her cradle. Yet his love for her had been far more than that of a father for a child. He had cherished her with marital tenderness, and for four years had enjoyed unbounded marital happiness in her society. He related all the circumstances attending the birth of his two children. Tears were in his voice when he described, in his own pathetic and eloquent language, the heroic sacrifice of the mother who falls victim to one of the cruelest and

sweetest functions of nature.
"Ah!" said he, and I remember that as he pronounced the words he had stopped under one of his fine beeches, "if a man and wife have loved each less before; if they have been unmindful of one another's good qualities; if they have sought, as they should have sought, their mutual happiness in the intimate communion of their souls together, it is a solemn moment like this which I have related that all their differences should be annulled and their beings transfused one into the other, with more affection than even on the day of their bridal. The birth of a child which Go: is pleased to give them is a powerful reminder to the husband of the debt of obligation and gratitude which he owes his wife. It is for him that she submits to unknown sches of mind and body; for him that see passes through the most mysterious and painful of all ordeals; for him that she braves the chances of a sudden and violent death; for him that she condemns herself to seclusion and fatigue in the discharge of her maternal duties. No wonder when she falls a victim to her state that we instinctively rank her among the saints of God. Yes. A mother who gives her life for her child is a martyr. A wreath of palm is woven for her and babe-angels await her at the gate of pearl to place it on her brow.

The old man then explained to me all that he had done for the raising and education of his children, to whom now his whole life was exclusively devoted. Both were bright children, but their characters, as developed at a very early age, were quite different. The girl was a copy of her mother. The boy—M. Paladine confessed it to his shame, and accepted it as a merited punishment—had inherited all the most reprehensible qualities of his father. Ory had never given him any trouble; on the contrary, she had been his unfailing source of con-solation and encouragement. Though she had a mind and a will of her own, and a peculiar strength of purpose, she had always known how to adupt herself to the idiosyncrasics of her father and the exceptional circumstances of her

Not so with Bonair. He had always been wilful and absolute in his opinions. He could never brook any constraint. He had violent likings and antipathies. His better feelings were fitful and evanescent; his enmities and his rancors were enduring. He had brighter parts even than his sister, and learned remarkably well, but it was only by fits and starts. His father was his instructor; he taught him as well in conversational lessons as in text-book exercises. But his education, thorough as it gradually became, had not the usual softening influence on his character. Emollit mores could not be repeated in his case. He was always in some unpleasant scrape or other, either with servants of the plantation or with persons of the outside. His wild, reckless behavior contributed a great deal towards perpetuating the unpopularity of his father. People said: "The young Paladine will be the bete noire of the neighborhood as old Paladine was before him." Many is the time that the father had to put out money to repair or to hush up some mischief in which his son had been the principal actor. And here I may be permitted to repeat pub-licly a remark which I made to myself at the

time that M. Paladine was going over this portion of his narrative. I refer to the false difference which many fathers make in regard to the education to be given to their sons and daughters. Believing—and very justly be-lieving—that too tender or sedulous a care can-not be had of the latter, they hedge them in by the most vigilant guardianship and place them early in those seminaries, real paradises of childhood, where religion takes them by the hand and attends them everywhere, at play, at study, in the refectory, in the dormitory, in the promenade, through every hour of the day, through every duty of the hour. It is thus that the virginal heart is preserved pure till the cri-tical time when the emotional nature blossoms out and the girls are to go forth to confront the temptations of the world. For boys, in the majority of cases, no such safeguards are employed. They are left to shift for themselves; they are constituted their own masters, or nearly so, from an early age; the years they should spend in solitude and under discipline, schooling their hearts to the strong, sturdy virtues, at the same time that they store their minds with the principles of Christian philosophy, are spent on the street or in the liberty of more mature society. Thus the boy becomes a man before his time and enters the world either initiated into its vices or totally unprepared to do battle against them. The fallacy of this system needs no demonstration. It requires no recondite analysis to prove that the boy-nature is not radically different from the girl-nature and that one wants as much cultivation as the other. The case of M. Paladine's children is a sufficient lesson. Bonair's conduct and character ceased to be matters of wonder to me when I listened to M. Paladine's explanations.

A crisis was sure to come, and it came at length. At the time of Mme. Paladine's death there was in the house a little octoroon girl, three years of age, whom she had taken out of the herd of her father's blacks, as a rose from among nettles, and charitably adopted, with the view of making her a family servant. When he was left a widower, M. Paladine kept the child to take charge of his little Ory. Thus the three children—Bonair, Ory and Gaisso-grew up together. When Ory, in course of time, was sent to the convent M. Paladine, having no further use for Gaisso and being unwilling to put her among his own slaves, who were a clannish set, sent her to a relative of his residing at Cape Girardeau. There she remained for several years, until about six months before Ory's definitive return, when she was summoved back to make adequate preparations for her young ward's reception. During her absence she had grown out of childhood and become a fine looking girl. Her character, too, had gone on improving and M. Pelading way had gone on improving, and M. Paladine was particularly pleased with her manners. At first Bonair took no special notice of her. wards him she maintained even more than the usual deference which she had shown him when they were younger and understood less the social distinction existing between them. But this state of things soon changed. There was no use insisting on the dismal episode. Bonair fell in love with the girl and made the usual advances. She was handsome; she was gentle; she was affectionate. She was accom-plished, too, in a certain degree. Though she had had little schooling, properly so called, yet with both Ory and Bonair, she had learned to read and write, had gone through many books which enlarged the sphere of her information, as the continual society of white people had refined her manners, which were those of a true lady. Like almost all persons of mixed blood, she had acute perceptions and keen sensibilities, and it was due to these that she understood her position much better than Bonair did his. At his approaches, but, after a time, when she found that he persisted, she tried her best to avoid them. This, however, was not easy. He was her superior. As a dependent, she hardly ventured to make a show of open resistance. Terrible situation of feeble woman in presence of hot, impetuous lovers; of needy women in presence of wealthy suitors; of lowly women in presence of lofty wooers. Sad palliation, too, of their downfall. Her first attempt was to reason with the blind youth; to explain her condition as contrasted with his. But this did not answer. The fellow would not listen. He poured out his love in torrents of fervid words. He stole kisses and caresses which the trembling creature dared not refuse. Next came the usua promises, oaths which the Eternal was taken to witness. Finally, the poor girl began gradually to soften; she hearkened more attentively; she submitted like a bird that is being tamed. The slumbering hunger for love was awakened in her heart; she loved in return; her judgment was darkened, and she ended by believing in the pledges given. The fatal step before which the tempted pause so long was taken, and then -and then-1

The old father knew nothing, saw nothing of all this. There was no mother in the house whose quick eye would have detected these scenes from their inception and whose chaste influence would have averted a catastrophe. Ory, who had returned from the convent in the meantime, was too young and too ingonuous to

suspect any wrong.

At length, when the matter forced itself into light, M. Paladine opened his eyes and resolved to act. But in his wrath he was generous enough to pity the weak and rage only against the strong. He removed the girl from the house, and was about to pass terrible sentence on his son, when the latter shirked the blow by enlisting in the army. We have seen that he did so under an assumed name.

A year passed. It was some compensation to the aged father to know that Bonair had done his duty in the war, and the pitiable plight in which he returned softened the old man's heart. But in the interval Gaisso had been admitted again into the house, at the tearful solicitations of Ory, who had heard all and was moved to pity for her companion. Simple and pure-minded as she was, Ory defended the reputation of Gaisso, and when it was represented to her that the octoroon could no longer be trusted as a fit companion, she replied that she would feel safer in her keeping now that the poor thing had been so sorely tried than she would have felt before. To make more certain still she consulted her spiritual adviser, a men of ster-ling sense, who knew the world well, and he engaged her to take back the girl, if only as a compensation for her wrong and to prevent the recurrence of temptation.

Thus Bonair and Gaisso met again, but only for a few days. The young man, chating under the strict watch which his father exercised over him, barely took time to recruit his health, and announced his departure for the Rocky Mountains. M. Paladine favored the scheme, in the hope that several years of rough life on the plains would care him of his passion. On leaving, Bonair assured Gaisso of his constant love, but made no promise of reparation for the injury which he had done her.

In the interval of the girl's absence from The Quarries and of Bonair's compaigning in New Mexico, the Voudous of the locality had chosen Gaisso their queen. It seems that she had no voice in the matter, but was obliged to accept the dignity whether she liked it or not. The black frateruity obey the mandates of the devil, as expressed to them by the serpent, in the choice of their sovereign. The oracle had appointed Gaisso. They had to acclaim her and she had to submit.

As soon as she was enthroned the Vondons took up her cause. It inspired new life into their organization. They must always have an object for vengeance and blood; here was one ready to their hand. The plan of action was this: They were not to rest till Bonair had married Gaisso. Nothing less than sacramental marriage would satisfy them. Not that they cared particularly for sacramental marriage in itself, but because they knew it entailed social recognition. Meantime, the house of the Paladines was under a ban. Ory-not a hair a whose head they were to touch-must not be al lowed to have a suitor. Whoever presented himself to visit her, no matter if he were the best and noblest of mortals, must be tracked, persecuted, and, at the first favorable oppor-tunity, stricken down. Nain was appointed to fulfil this sacred trust. He, too, had no option but to accept. His oath, more awful than that of Hannibal over the ancestral tablets at Carthage, was registered between the two argus eyes of the Beast.

Ory knew of this black conspiracy, though how she came by her knowledge she would not tell even her father. That knowledge was the reason why she screamed and swooned on the landing of the stairs when she overheard my first inquiries about her. That curiosity of mine she knew was to be the beginning of my danger. It was to warn me that she arranged our meeting in the cavern of the quarry; to protect me that she gave me the Egyptian cross.

Now that I knew all from beginning to end, was not so surprised as I thought I should be. The story taught me less than I had expected. Something like this, except in unessential particulars, had floated through my mind in those many eventful hours during which I reflected her: there are only two things which can preon the mystery, and wove together the words that had been spoken or the several incidents which had come under my notice. I lay claim to no special gifts of perspicacity, but the peculiar circumstances in which I had found my self, and especially the mortal danger I had in curred, contributed to sharpen my wits. I was glad, however, that the whole enigma had now been made clear and my mind was relieved of an oppressive burden.

M. Paladine was by no means so easy. The sudden and unexpected return of his son from the mountains had led to fresh complications Gaisso had to be put out of the way again. had sent her to his friends at Cape Girardeau the same with whom she had spent several years of her girlhood. There she would have to remain indefinitely, for Bonair had that evening announced his intention of remaining at home during the winter. The question arose-what was he to do?

X1.

M. PALADINE BELIEVES IN THE DEVIL.

M. Paladine did not let me into his confidence

escaped him I was induced to judge that he intended, for the present at least, to let the matter rest and await the chapter of accidents. The expression which fell from him was this:

'I have Nain's promise of a six months'

truce.'

These words, which he had used once before in his letter to me during my illness, grated strangely on my car. I took them up at once. "But, M. Paladine," I said, "surely you do

not mean to allow yourself to be led by your own slave in this affair !" "I do not see how I can help myself," was his

sad reply.
"We have the power to break up this abomin-

able conventicle. "In my own grounds I have. This has al-"In my own grounds I have. I'ms has already been done. They must kenceforth meet elsewhere. My power stops there."

"But you can interdict your slaves; prevent them from belonging to it."

"Not unless I drive them all away; sell

them. I reflected a moment. Evidently there was

more in this Voudouism than I thought there was, even after my experience of it.
"Then, M. Paladine," I resumed, "you be-

lieve in Voudouism t"
"I do, indeed. There it stands before us

black, threatening, resistless, impervious to reason, incapable of compromise." "And you believe in its alleged communica-tion with the Devil!"

" Perfectly. "I am surprised at this, sir," I could not help

saying.

"You need not be surprised. If you knew

negro nature as well as I do, there are many other things would surprise you. seiences and of the manifestation of spirits among all nations and in all ages. I have a complete series of works on that subject, in my library, which you may read some day, if you have a fancy. From that study, I have come to the conclusion that Vondouism is almost a natural thing among such poor creatures as are our negroes, and that it must be accepted as a matter of course. I have known of its existence in this State and notably among my own slaves, for the last forty years, and 1 long since made up my mind that the best way to deal with it was to give it a quasi-official recognition, or toleration. This plan worked well with me until the recent deplorable events. You are silent, Carey. Possibly you regard my conduct as a weakness. I will not argue the point. I will say only that the mortal is not born before whom my heart ever quaited ; fear is a feeling of which I have no conception whatever and never had, but with the black powers of the under-world I prudently decline having any encounter." The old man smiled grimly as he said this.

"Personally, sir, you have nothing to fear from the Voudous!" I suggested.

'No; I believe not.' "Nor has Ory?"

"Oh! I am sure not."

" Nor your son!

M. Paladine started at the word, but after a pause he said : " Not for the next six mouths anyhow."

This reply confirmed me in the suspicion that the old gentleman meant to temporize with the possible danger that threatened his son. I thought it was the time to show him the message of Gaisso. That would acquaint him with a turn in the plot of which he manifestly had no suspicion. I produced the paper, relating at the same time the circumstances under which I had received it. We were standing in a secluded part of the road under some trees, and there, by the aid of a light from a coil of wax taper which I carried in my pocket, M. Paladine read the missive. He seized its meaning much more readily than I had done.

"I see the diabolical project," said he. "I had sent Gaisso away with the utmost secreey, but there is no secret for these demons, and I ought to have remembered it. They know also the object of her departure. They know the place of her retreat. They will follow her there. place of her retreat. They will follow her there. There are emissaries of the clique at the Cape, of course, and even on the plantation where she is going to stay. They will force her to come to a decision. Her position as queen will oblige her to act. This alternative will be set before her marriage with Bonair, either that renounce him or that he refuses her. If she re-

nounces him, she dies: if he refuses her, he"

The old man bowed his head and did not pronounce the fatal word.

"But is there not a third condition, sir ?" I said.
"What is that, Carey?" asked M. Paladine,

looking up. " Your son's escape."

"Oh! yes. I might bundle him off to the mountains again, where he likes well enough to live, or wherever else he might choose to go, But that would only leave matters as they are. It would make a perpetual exile of my son. It would be yielding, too, to an ignoble fear. No. That will not do. The devils have their logic. There are only two forms of settlement. I am thankful to you, Carey, for your information. It will enable me to provide for a terrible contingency which I did not foresee. I believe that I have been too passive in all this business heretofore. But my blood is up now. I will see to it. That poor girl must not go and immolate herself. I should never be able to wash her blood from my soul. Neither shall my sou sufon that occasion, but from an expression that fer. I will take the matter in hand at once.

The interview would have closed here, but I detained M. Paladine a moment with a suspicion which at that moment flashed through my mind. I asked him whether he could rely on Nain's

complete neutrality during the next six months.

'Most undoubtedly. He has given me his word, and that negro's word is as good as gold. He has never deceived me," was the unhesitat-

ing response.

I then referred, in rebuttal, to his prowling on the bank and throwing himself into the water after the floating bottle.

"Oh! that is nothing," said M. Paludine. " He did not know what was in the bottle. Dependupon it, he had no afterthought there. I rather think he intended doing a service to you or Ory for whom it was clear that the missive was destined."

"But will his brother Voudous allow him to be quiescent ?

They will have to. He is their master." "Perhaps, however, as he failed in his attempt against me, they might urge him to other mischiefs to repair his defeat.

"His attempt on you is a profound secret to them, as yet. But when they know it, they will absolve Nain for arresting his dagger at sight of the Egyptian cross. They are as superstitions about amulets as they are fanatical in obeying the behests of their leaders."

I was satisfied now. We took leave of each other in silence, but as I moved away M. Pala-

dine muttered these words in deep tones:
Good-night, Carey. This is the darkest night that has gathered over my head for years."

XII.

BONAIR'S PROGRAMME.

About a week after this conversation, on a pleasant September evening, while I was enjoying one of my Paladine cigars, at the Marigny Rooms, and keeping guard, as Mon. Poup pressed it, during his absence, I was hailed by Djim, who dropped in after his day's work.

"What news with you, old fellow?" I cried.

Djun had always some adventure or other to relate, and he was a capital hand at telling a

story. "Nothing particular," he replied. "It is a busy time with us, just now, and I am awfully tired to-night. But, by the way—yes, you remember that I told you the other day about young Paladine, who had come down on the Mountain boat?"

"I remember, certainty. I have made his acquaintance since.

I know you have. He told me all about it I must congratulate you, my good Samaritan. That was indeed a near little service you did the poor devil down in Rock Bridge hollow."
"Oh! don't mention it," I said modestly.

"Well, I was about to tell you that this Bonair-that name is a satire on the fellow, as a great many other names are, though he is a good creature enough when you know him - this Bonair Paladine came down to the office to-day and I had a long conversation with him.

"Come to settle his accounts, as you told me he would, ch!"
"Yes, he did begin by settling his accounts

"Yes, he did begin by settling his accounts, and I must say it for him, did it like a tip-top bu-iness man. With those other old prairie bu iness man. With those other old prairie wolves I have always a world of trouble. They don't know how to keep accounts for one thing -many of them can't even write-and then they have always a lot of claims of their own imagining against the company which give me a deuce of trouble to balance. In fact, we have always to allow them something, though we know they are fleecing us, else we should never come to a settlement. But with this Bonair it was all laid down in black and white. Here is my debit; there is my credit. You advanced me this; I expended that. There is so much in your favour. Here it is. I was preposessed at once in behalf of the man. But he came down to the office on quite other business, besides

settling his account. Ah! what was that ?" "He came down to make arrangements for incorporating himself in the company. This was ambitious enough, for the partners are all old men, who have spent years upon years in the fur trade or in Indian life, and he is a youngster who has been out on the plains less than a twelve-month. But he exposed his plans with wonderful clearness, and in a firm, matter-ofcourse way which won him a full hearing. He had learned that the company purposed establishing a station above Fort Pierre, which is in the Sioux country and higher up the Missouri so as to secure the trade with the Blackfeet These Indians do not bear the best reputation for meekness among our trappers, and the comthem, but owing to the herding of the buffalo further and further north, right into the Black feet country, they were obliged to come to a decision at length. Now, Bonair Paladine offered to take charge of this new fort and that on the most liberal conditions. He bound himself to build the fort at his own cost, furnish it with all arms and munitions of defence, erect all suitable stores and warehouses, and provision it for one year, on condition that he was to have command of it for five years. He left the choice of his men to the company. Half the profits of the fort would likewise go to the company. He calculates that in three years the fort would pay for itself. After that, it would be all net gain and the prospects were good, for at least ten

years, of a trade such as the company never had at any of their numerous stations."
"Well," I exclaimed, "that was a masterly

idea.

"So it was, and so the directors regarded it. They did not, of course, return a decisive answer—these old men never do—but I saw from their manner that they were wonderfully tickled with the prospect which young Paladine held before their greedy eyes. They know, of course, that if the youngster is backed by his father there is no financial risk in letting him build the fort. The old man is immensely rich, and it is believed would give a good deal to have his scape-grace out of the way for five years. So

that I think the business is as good as settled."
"When does Bonsir propose to begin operations?"

"Next spring. He says he has several little matters to put to rights during the winter, but that by the month of March he will be quite free to embark upon his new enterprise. He will go overland to Council Bluffs and on his way buy oxen, mules and horses at better terms than in St. Louis, and at the former place will wait for the Mountain boat which goes up in May. I am so pleased with the fellow's design that I have half a notion of enlisting in his service. Ah! Carey

"The wilderness! The silver cornet's blare is not more stirring in the soldier's ear, Than is that cry to the adventurous soul of Western youths. The wilderness! Afar, Where forests wave and billowy prairies roll, And the tall mountain glitters as a star.

The wilderness! The memories of it come the winderness. I as memories of it come, take the sweet echoes of our childhood's home. With seent of prairie flowers and mountain moss, With the loud trumpets of the unchained blast, With freedom, power, joyannee and the toss Of youthful spirits on the desert vast.

There man with danger plays as with a toy: There grimmest shapes of terror are a joy And an incentive—the feeblest heart-strings there Are nerved and strengthed by the elastic strain: The weakliest health revives in that sharp air, And he who went a coward, returns a man

"And who hath gone there once would go again, And who has gone there once would go ago like the old seaman sighing for the main; It hath the churm of insatiety! Nor scoff at those who spend their life therein. They are new voices in the wild that cry. The new precursors of a second reign."

"Hear! hear!" I exclaimed. "You are transported, certainly, Djim. You must have altered your estimate of Bonair Paladine. I understood you to say that he passed for little better than a simpleton."
"He a simpleton? They are fools who told

me so. I never was more deceived by anybody in my life. Bonair Paladine is a man of large ideas, and gifted with the spirit to carry them He has his father's head on his shoulders. The old man, you know, whatever else may have been said of him, never passed for a fool."
"I am glad to hear this, Djim. My conver-

sation with Bonair took place under such pe-culiar circumstances that I could not well judge of his mental calibre, though I saw enough of him to be certain of his perfect sanity.',

"I'll tell you what, though, Carey, I think the fellow is a hard customer to deal with."
I laughed, but said nothing, for that, too, was

my own opinion.

(To be continued.)

BALLADS OF BRAVERY AND BATTLE.

The Harpers of New York are undeniably the first publishers on this continent. No matter how hard the times may be, they are constantly putting forth new books, of every variety, and their boast has always been fulfilled that there is not one of their publications unfit for the drawing-room table. Their long experience has given them such a faculty of adaptability to the public wants, that they know exactly how to regulate their prices, so as to put even the best works within reach of even the most modest purse. Their "Half-Hour Series" is an instance of this. These little volumes may be carried in the pocket and used any and everywhere, and they sell for only twenty-five cents. They comprise all sorts of agreeable literature and appeal to every taste. The last of these, entitled, "Ballads of Bravery and Battle," compiled by W. Gordon McCabe, is a receptacle for a numer of old favourites which one is delighted to find thus gathered together, especially as they include many of the best American war-songs The highest names in our literature figure there in from Drayton to Tennyson, and from Longfellow to Bret Harte. The selection is restricted to a single poem from each author, which, of course, excludes several familiar ballads, but the choice is, nevertheless, well made. The only fault we might find is that some of the poems are too long, as Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum," and "Tyrrell's Pass," by an anonymous author. Perhaps, too, a better selection from Aytoun might have been made than his "Heart of the Bruce," and from Whittier than his "Barolay of Uri." On the other hand, no salient omission has been made. "Bannockburn" "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Battle of the Balt.," "The Buriai of Sir John Moore," "The Relief of Lucknow," and "How Sleep the Brave." We welcome "Old Iron-Sides," by Holmes:

"Nail to the mast her holy flag, Set every threadbare sail, And give her to the God of storas. The lightning and the gale!"

We were also glad to see McMaster's weird 'Old Continentals:"

"In their ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not,
When the grenndiers were lunging,
And like half fell the plunging
Cannon sha Cannon shot; When the files Of the isles

From the smoky night encampment bore the banner of the rampant Unicorn.

And grummer, grummer, grummer rolled the Through the morn!"

The "Private of the Buffs," by Sir Francis llastings Doyle, so well known in Canada, deserves citation. Some Seiks, and a private of the Buffs, having remained behind with the grog-carts, fell into the hands of the Chinese. On the next day they were brought before the authorities and ordered to perform Kotou. The Seiks obeyed, but Moyse, the English soldier, declared he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, and was immediately knocked on the head, and his body thrown upon a dung hill.

Last night, among his fellow roughs.
He jested, quaffed and swore:
A drunken private of the Buffs.
Who never looked before.
To-day, beneath the foeman's frown,
He stands in Elgiu's place,
Ambassador from England's Crown,
And type of all her race.

l'oor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught, Bewildered and alone Bewildered and alone;
A heart, with English instinct fraught.
He yet can call his own.
Ay, tear his hody limb from limb;
Bring cord, or axe, or flame,
He only knows that not through him
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seemed, Like dreams, to come and go; Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleamed, One sheet of living snow, The smoke above his father's door, In grey soft eddyings hung; Must he then watch it rise no more, Doomed by himself so young!

Yes, honour calls! with strength like steel, Yes, honour calls! with strength like steel, He put the vision by;
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel, An English lad must die.
And thus, with eyes that could not shrink, With knee to man unbent,
Unfaltering on its dreadful brink,
To his red grave he went.

Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed, Vain those all shattering guns, Unless proud England keep untained The attong heart of her sons; So let his name through Europe ring -A man of mean estate, Who died, as firm as Sparta's King, Because his soul was great.

Another beautiful poem we are pleased to find in this collection is "The Blue and the Gray," a reminiscence of Decoration Day.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled.
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Arleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew. Waiting the judgment day-Under the one, the Blue; Under the other, the Gray.

We heartily recommend this dainty little volume to all those who are fond of tender poetry connected with war and bravery.

THE GLEANER.

LEON GAMBETTA will visit England in the course of a few weeks. He will be the guest of Sir Charles Dilke.

Tur Governor of Victoria, in his speech at the opening of Parliament on the 8th ult , said he believed that the Prince of Wales would visit the Melbourne Exhibition unless prevented by reasons of state.

MR. GLADSTONE is about to make a visit to the continent, where he proposes to spend some time. On his return the right hon, gentleman will place himself at the disposal of the Midlothian Liberal Association.

ONE of the curious results of the inclement season in London is the absolute disappearance of the white hat. No one has had the courage to wear one, even in the city, where it is considered "the thing," and to bestow a sort of aristocratic tone on the wearer.

A piece of basalt from Asia, inscribed with characters which belong to no known language, has been added to the treasures of the British Museum. The characters are chiefly representations of trees, crosodiles, &c., but it is believed that "some grammatical system" underlies them. At first blush the inscription reminds one of the very pictorial system of narration in children's books.

A rew years since a nobleman had a chest all locked up, but marked, "To be removed first in case of fire." After his death the chest was case of fire. After his death the chest was opened by the executors, supposing of course that valuable documents or deeds of property, rich jewellery, or costly plate would be found in it. But all they found was the toys of his little child that had gone before him. Dear objects to him years the toys of his little child. to him were the toys of his little child.

Sabots are to be fashionable this year. Some are made in ebony and dark brown woods which promise well. They will, of course, only be in use in the morning, and on the shore, and will N.Y.

be frequently worn without stockings at the seaside. A tiny white, well-shaped foot in an ebony sabot is wonderfully fetching. The idea is naturally French. Some of the sabots have the monogram of the wearer delicately wrought in silver on the instep.

CARDINAL MANNING, speaking at a Catholic temperance meeting in Liverpool the other night, said that in Manchester, Liverpool, and London the teetotal League of the Cross numbered 50,000 of the soberest men in England. Drunkenness was affecting the factory hands to such an extent that the Americans who visited England to study the labour question declared that the factory labour of America was more efficient than that of England in consequence of intemperance amongst English factory operatives.

What is understood to be an exposition of the views of the Russian Government on the Central Asian Question has been published at Ghent, in the form of a pamphlet in French, entitled La Russie et l'Angleterre dans l'Asie Centrale. The writer kindly suggests that the difficulties be-tween the two Empires should be settled by a partition of Central Asia. Instead of fighting for the plunder like wolves, they should share it like thieves. Public opinion in England is not sufficiently advanced for the extension of this

Early next year a national pilgriumge of English Catholics to St. Winefride's Well, at Holywell, Flintshire, will probably take place, as suggested by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. Every year pilgrims from all parts of the United Kingdom visit Holywell, but it is considered that a pilgrimage after the fashion of those on the Con-tinent should be made to the famous well with which St. Winefride's name is identified. At Holywell there is a mission of the Jesuit Fathers, who have a church and presbytery there; and some three miles across the hills there is a Capuchin monastery at Pantasaph.

It is not only the Alps that suffer from the prevalence of climbing fever. Somebody has done Mount Argeus, as we saw the other day. And this is not all, either. There are other candidates for immortality. A club has been formed in India, the members of which propose to undertake the ascent of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, and especially of the Great Dwalngiri, the altitude of which is said to exceed 28,000 feet. We have heard a good deal during the last few days as to the advantage of having a "long drop" whilst you are about it.

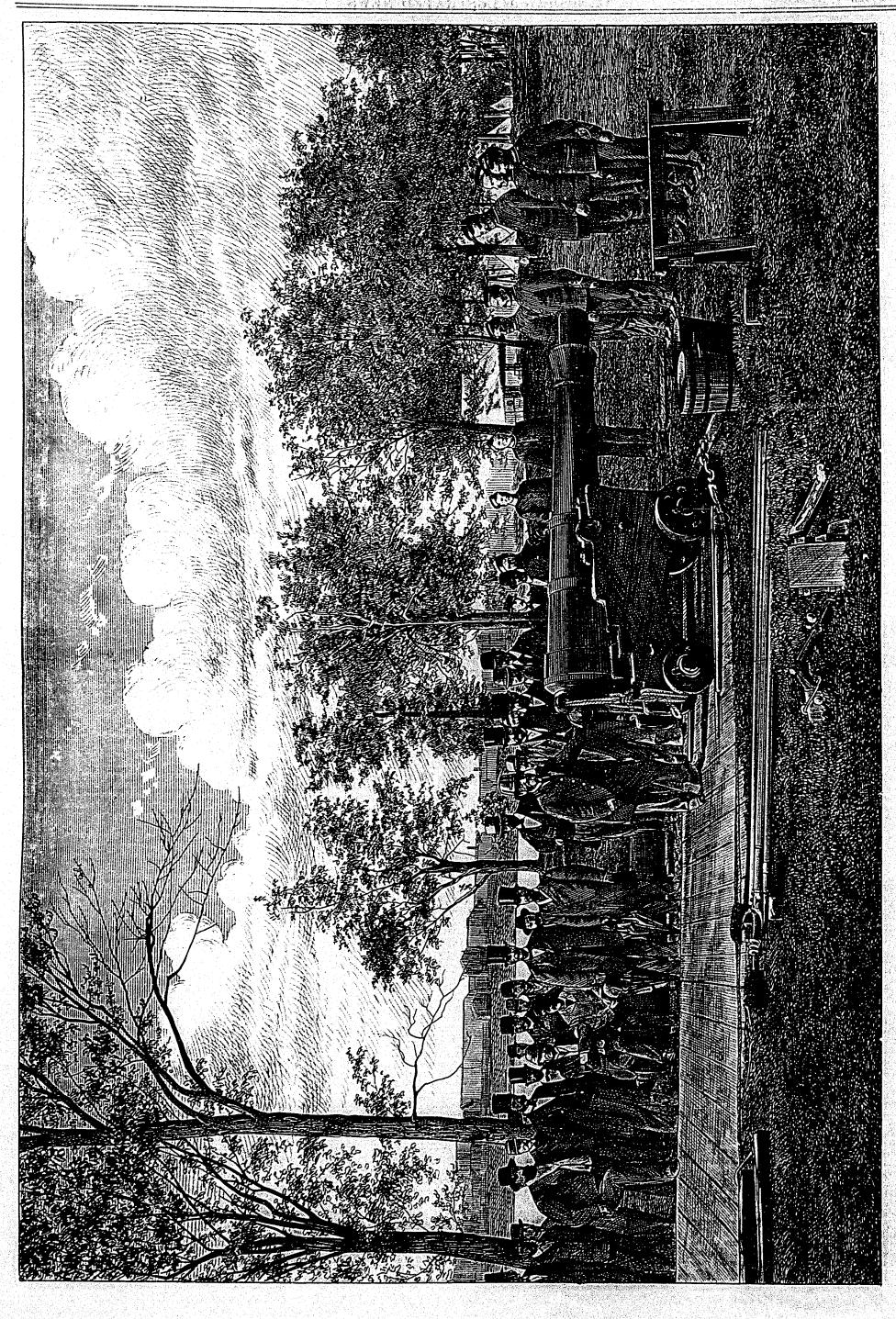
At the London Hippodrome, a vast and wellventilated building, which has this summer been the chief resort of amusement seekers, a really curious performance is now taking place. There are four large omnibus horses of the Percheron breed, one of which is harnessed to a sledge, while a second sits inside it and the two others go behind, their forefeet resting on the back, in the guise of lackeys. Nothing can be more comical. The seated horse has a humiliated air, and casts envious eyes on his comrades as if anxious to change places with them. Rarely has a more original idea been more humorously

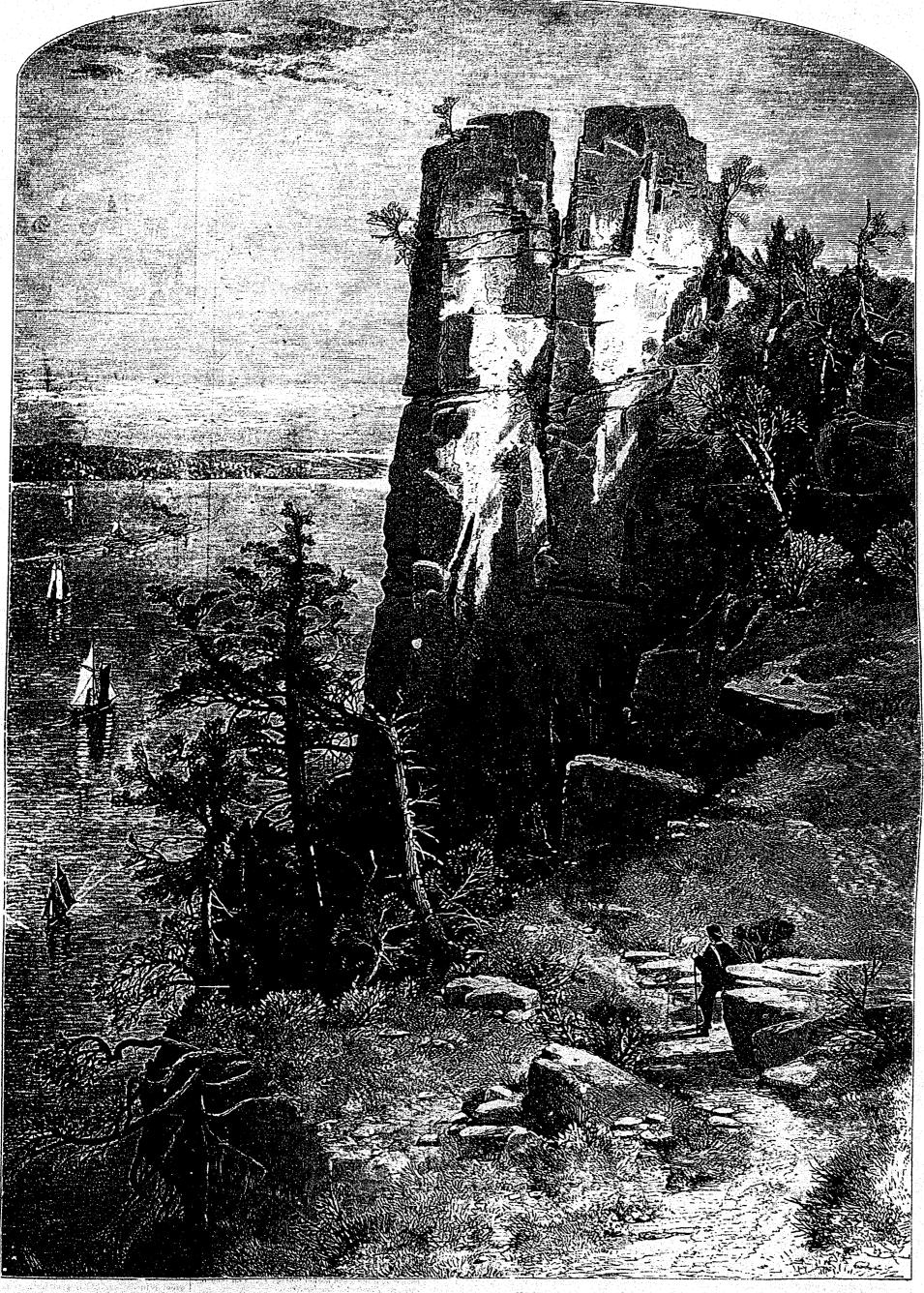
Owing to the small amount of support which M. de Lesseps' project for the cutting of an in-ter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama has met with, the issue of \$00,000 shares is for the present suspended, and the subscriptions which have been paid will be returned in full. Meanwhile M. de Lesseps has resolved to go himself to the United States, in order to deal with the alleged hostility of the Government to his scheme. The company will not be definitely established until his return. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has issued a circular to agents of the canal schemes stating that the shares have not been sufficiently taken up, but he is confident of ultimate success.

SYR JOHN SHAW-LEFEBURE was chiefly remarkable in the eyes of the visitors to the House of Lords for the extreme dinginess of his wig. Although a porticularly spruce person out of his official robes, the late Clerk of the Parliament wore the same professional head-aress for twentyseven years. Its blackness rather increased than detracted from the stateliness of his presence, as, after lowly obeisance to the throne on occasions of the Royal assent being given to Bills, he chanted in musical and slightly melancholy tones the mystic phrase, La Reyne le reuit. Sir William Rose's performance, though dignified, is less impressive and awe inspiring.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetible remedy, for the speedy and permanent cur. of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma. and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his has left it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full direction for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester.





THE PALISADES ON THE HUDSON.

THE "SHANNON" AND THE "CHESAPEAKE."

O shout for the good ship Shannon, And cheer for the gallant Brooke, For hot was the fight she fought, And staunch the ship he took.

When the might of the land was astonished. And wreck on wreck had gone down— The old dag fast at the peak, But the ond dag's fame o'erthrown;

Then Brooke in the good ship Shannon, Set it forth in face of the world, That "hearts of oak " still flourished To keep the old flag unfurled.

T'was the fair starred first of June,— A day of glorious days, When York and Penn drove the Dutch, And Howe put the Freuch to amaze:—

And out from Boston harbour
The frigate Chesapeake steered—
Not a sound save the wash on her bows—
Till her crew broke silence and cheered.

In curt return from the Shannor Came a round shot over the rail, And suddenly one by one Fell the first of the deadly hail.

Then full in its blind white thunder Burst the wrath of that iron rain. Sweeping the broad decks bare, Till their timbers staggered again.

And the men crouch down for their lives. And the heavy pail of the smoke Is rent by the fierce red flashes And the splinter's hurtling stroke.

Hot work at the belching cannon, In the sweat, and powder, and grime, Till the Cheapeake's steersman falls, And dring slacks for a time:

For she drops afoul of our quarter, And her gallant Captain dies;— Grapple now, for her mightiest bulwark Is fallen where Lawrence lies.

We swarm in over the taffrail With hot strokes taken and given,
And Brooke at our head, till the foe
To the hold or the chains are driven.

We haul down the "Stars and Stripes;"
But oh the grief and the woe!—
A matter of twisted halliards.
And the storm-worn flag below,—

But it costs us dear, that blunder, For our gunner misunderstands. And Watt and five brave seamen Take death at their comrades' bands.

But hark you, there is the summons!— And sullenly they comply: Brave men, they tought till hope perished, But better surrender than die.

Now cheer for the good ship Shannon, And the good fight fought that morn,— For the old flag's vindication, And its ancient honour upborne!

But wee must be in such warfare, Though lost be the battle or won, For brother's slaughter of brother And father smitten of son.

Pray God that England no more Stand wroth from her daughter apart. Pray God one blood and one tongue Be one in hand and in heart.

But let a great wrong cry to heaven-Let a giant necessity come— And now as of old she can strike. She will strike, and strike home

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS. Fredericton, N.B.

STORY OF ROBIN ADAIR.

Robin Adair was well known in the London fashionable circles of the last century by the soubriquet of the "Fortunate Irishman;" but his preentage and the exact place of his birth are noknown. He was brought up as a surgeon, but "his detection in an early amour drove him precipitately from Dublin," to push his fortunes in England. Scarcely had he crossed the channel when the chain of lucky events that ultimately led him to fame and fortune commenced. Near Holyhead, perceiving a carriage over-turned, he ran to render assistance. The sole occupant of this vehicle was a "lady of fashion, well known in polite circles," who received Adair's attention with hanks, and, being lightly hurt, and hearing that he was a surgeon, requested him to travel with her in her carriage to London. On their arrival in the metropolis she presented him with a fee of one hundred guineas, and gave him a general invitation to her house. In after life Adair used to say that it was not so much the amount of this fee, but the time it was given, that was of service to him, as he was then almost destitute. But the invitation to her house was a still greater service, for there he met the person who decided his fate in life. This was Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the second Earl of Altemarle and of Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of the first Duke of Richmond. Forgetting her high lineage, Lady Caroline, at the first sight of the Irish surgeon, fell desperately in love with him, and her emotions were so sudden and so violent as to attract the general attention of the company. Adair, perceiving his advantage, lost no time in persuing it; while the Albemarle and Richmond families were dismayed at the prospect of such a terrible mesalliance. Every means were tried to induce the young lady to alter her mind, but without effect. Adair's biographer tells us that "amusements, a long journey, an advantageous offer, and other common modes of shaking off what was considered by the family as an improper match, were already tried, but in vain; the health of Lady Caroline was evidently impaired, and the family

at last confessed, with a good sense that reflects honor on their understandings as well as their hearts, that it was possible to prevent but never to dissolve an attachment; and that marriage was the honorable, and, indeed, the only alternative that could secure her happiness and life. When Lady Caroline was taken by her friends from London to Bath, that she might be separated from her lover, she wrote, it is said, the song of "Robin Adair," and set it to a plaintive Irish tune that she had heard him sing. Whether written by Lady Caroline or not, the song is simply expressive of her feelings at the time, and as it completely corroborates the circumstances just related, which were the town talk of the period, though now little more than family tradition, there can be no doubt that they were the origin of the song, the words of which, as originally written, are the following:

What's this dull town to me? What's this duil town to me!
Robin's not near;
He whom I wish to see,
Wish for to hear.
Where's all the joy and mirth,
Mude life a heaven on earth!
Oh! they're all fled with thee,
Robin Adair.

What made the assembly shine?
Robin Adair!
What made the hall so fine?
Robin was there!
What, when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh! it was notified with Oh! it was parting with Robin Adair!

But now then art far from me.
Robin Adair!
But now I never see
Robin Adair!
Yet he I love so well
Still in my heart shall dwell;
Oh! can I ne'er forget
Robin Adair!

Immediately after his marriage with Lady Caroline, Adair was appointed Inspector-General of Military Hospitals and subsequently, becoming a favourite of George III., he was made surgeon-general, king's sergeauts' surgeon and surgeon of Chelsea Hospital. Very fortunate men have seldom many friends, but Adair, by declining a baronetcy that was offered to him by the king, for surgical attendance on the Duke of Gloucester, actually acquired considerable popularity before his death, which took place when he was nearly four score years of age, in 1790. In the Gentleman's Magazine of that year there are verses "On the death of Robert Adair, Esq., late Surgeon-General, by J. Craine, M. D., "who, it is to be hoped, was a much bet-ter physician than a poet. Lady Caroline Adair's married life was short, but happy. She died of consumption after giving birth to three children, one of them a son. On her death-bed she requested Adair to wear mourning for her as long as he lived; which he scrupulously did, save on the king's and queen's birthdays, when his duty to his sovereign required him to appear at court in full dress. If this injunction respecting mourning were to prevent Adair from marrying again it had the desired effect; he did not marry a second time, though he had many offers.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Hon. Joseph O'Neil writes thus to the

St. Louis Republican:
In my late visit to the Fast I stayed some time, both going and returning, in Montreal-a city remarkable for its fine public structures, including its bridge over the St. Lawrence, of 21 miles in length and costing \$7,000,600, its noble church edifices that are so remarkably well attended, even in early morn, with its mountain scenery on the one side and the grand old St. Lawrence on the other. On my last evening here I resided out by moonlight on the banks of the river, where are situated the custom house and public city buildings. I put some questions and puone city buildings. I put some questions to a passing gentleman about them, which he answered very politely; and then asked me if I did not think them very fine. This I not only conceded, but added, "You have the finest public buildings of any inland city of its size I have ever seen." Seemingly not willing to be out-Seemingly not willing to be outdone in candour, he exclaimed, "But after a shower it is the dirtiest city in America." I own I felt somewhat of a malicious pleasure in having the claims of our city in this respect so warmly contested. Passing a forlorn apple-woman I thought of giving her a nickel, and hav-ing nothing smaller than a quarter, I asked her to change it; when she told me it was worth 22 cents. I said very well, give me twenty cents and keep the balance, and came away much in doubt about my getting more than two cents credit in the other world, as the value of the other three I got in laughing over the old wo-man's effort to get the best of the bargain. In strolling along the quay, I saw a domestic picture that does not often present itself-a man and wife taking a Sunday evening walk, each carrying a child, evidently twins, about six months old, while beside them was a little girl of about six years bearing a large doll. Of course I visited the Cathedral. What a noble structure, with its clustering columns, shaded with tints of every buc, supporting its groined arches, dimly illumined, and of delicate blue, lit by countless stars, and its sanctuary, with sixteen elaborately carved stalls at each side of the main altar, with its numerous niches crowned with towering pinnacles, those over the altar reaching near the sanctuary ceiling; all, shall I presume to say it, carved to excess and filled with groupes or single statues; gold and silver ornaments blended with colours, some soft and sombre, and others most brilliant—thus may you

have a faint idea of the grandeur of this edifice. Take away the double side-galleries, let the side altars be in keeping with the main one, elevate the windows about three feet, so as to give the beautifully-curved confessionals at each side their proper height, put suitable stained glass in the windows, and what an edifice it would be But as it is, he who can gaze upon this scene and not come away with a better feeling will not, I venture to say, be satisfied with any corner in heaven he may be placed in. More than fifty years ago, a friendless immigrant boy, I stood upon the floor of this church and gazed with rapture upon the scene. It was at the time hastening to completion. It was the first fine church 1 had ever seen. Since then I have visited St. Peter's, Rome: the Cathedral of Pisa, of Milan, of Strasburg; of Cologne; Notre Dame, Paris; St. Paul's and Westmins er Abbey, London; St. Patrick's, Dublin; those of New York, Boston and Havana, and many others; yet, after the lapse of this long period, I came back to spend a pleasant hour in egging upon this to spend a pleasant hour in gazing upon this, and will confess I did not leave it with dry

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Ottawa,-Post Card received. Thanks. Student, Montreal .- Correct solution received of Pro

W. A. M., Montreal.-In Problem No. 241 the W Q cannot move to Q 4 at her first move.

J. W., Ottawa. - Letter received. Thanks.

THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION

We have been informed by a kind correspondent that there was a fair attendance of chessplayers at the annual meeting at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 25rd ult.

The annual Tourney commenced on Wednesday, the 24th, the following gentlemen having entered their names as competitors: Messrs. Phillips, Hurlburt, White, Lambert, Boucherville, Holt, Pope, Henderson and Shaw.

On Thursday, 25th, six games had been finished with the following results: Players. Henderson vs. Pope Henderson.
Holt vs. Pope Pope.
Shaw vs. Hurlburt Shaw
Holt vs. White Holt.
Henderson vs. Holt. Henderson.
Pope vs. White Drawn.
On the "More or no move" question it was decided by a large majority of the members of the Association that it was irregular play and should be punished as a false move.

With reference to the "Move, or no move" question, which is occupying the attention of a large number of our chess; layers at the present time, it may be interesting to state that the Editor of the Chest Column of the Hustrated London News gives the following answer to a Montreal correspondent, who wrote to him for his opinion in the matter:

"J.B., Mootreal.—There does not appear to be much matter for controversy in the case. The regulations for playing chess to which the A party appeals, should be interpreted in accordance with the fundamental laws of the game, one of which expressly defines a move to be "the transfer of a man from one square to snother," Praxis, p. 5. The word move, where it occurs in the "regulations," must, therefore, be held to have that signification, and A assumes the whole argument in attaching a different meaning to it. The act of lifting a Rook and replacing it or the same square, is not a mo e within the meaning of either law or regulation, but B, having touched the piece, can be required to move it.

The match between Mesars, Muson and Potter is finished at last. Mr. Potter won the twenty dist and last came, and the score then stood. Mason, 5; Potter, 5; Drawn, 11.

This contest is one of the most stubborn in the annals of This contest is one of the most stubbern in the annals of recent chess play, and both players have reason to be satisfied with the result of their struggle for pre-eminence.

Matches of this nature rarely present anything in the way of brilliancy, but to the young player they afford excellent examples of that care throughout each game which should always guide the moves of him who is anxions to excel in chess play.

This week we insert in our Column the twentieth game in this match.

Mr. Steinitz in his notes to the "immortal game" played by Anderssen and Kleseritsky is of opinion that the latter on his twentieth move should have drawn the gave. M. Tchigorine, however, publishes la La Strate gie for June an analysis which seems to show that Mr. Steinitz is wrong. In his analysis in the Field, Mr. S., in his note to Kieseritsky s 20th move (20. Kt Q R 3), says that a profound analysis of the position demonstrates that Black (Kieseritsky), though two Rooks and a Bishop shead, can do no more than draw, and he suggests in shead, can do no more than draw, and he suggests in stead of 20. Kt Q R 3:

White. Black. 20. B Q R 3 21. K Q 22. Q B 6 23. B B 24. Q takes P ch 25. Q B 8 ch. ck. 21. Q takes R 22. Q takes Kt cb 23. Q takes Kt cb 24. Kt Q 5 25. K K 24 and draws by perpetual check.

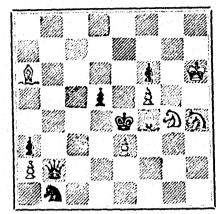
M. Tchigorine, on the contrary, points out in an exhaustive and claborate analysis, that to reply to 21. K Q in Mr. Steinitz's variation, Anderssen could have won by 22. Kt takes B instead of 22. Q takes R, the move suggested.—Turf, Field and Farm.

We regret to learn that the meeting of the British Amateur Chess Association, which was to have been held at Oxford, has had to be given up on account of the pancity of the entries... Argus and Express.

Some of the American players in the International Correspondence Tourney are opposed to having the unfin-

A tournament is in progress in the Auburn, N.Y. Chess Club.

PROBLEM No. 244. (From Chess Gems.) By W. T. PIRRCE.) BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 389TH.

(From Land and Water.)

Twentieth game between Mesars, Mason and Potter.

(Irregular Opening.)

CHESS IN LONDON.

1	WHITE (Mr. Potter.)	BLACK. (Mr. Masou,
	L P to K 3	1. P to K 4
	2. P to Q B 4	2. Kt to K B 3
ŀ	3. Kt to Q B 3	3. Kt to B 3
ŀ	4. Pto Q R 3	4. P to Q R 3
į	5. P to Q 4	5. Ptakes P
	6. Ptakes P	6. Pto Q4
	7. B to K 3	7. Pinkes P
	2. B takes P	8. If to Q 3 (a)
	9. P to R 3	9. Castles
	10, Ki to H 3	10. B to K B 4
	11. Castles	11. Q to Q 2
	12. R to K sq (b)	12. Q R to K sq
	13. B to K B sq (c)	13. P to R 3
		14. B to Kt 3 (e)
	15. Kt to K R 4	15. Kt to K 2
	16. B to Kt 2 (f)	16. P to B 3
	17. Q to Q 2	17. Q Kt to Q 4
	18. Kt takes Kt	18. Kt takes Et
	19. B takes Ki	19. P takes B
	20. B to B 4	5M1 12 Aug 12 G
	91 Ki to Ki 2 (a)	21. R takes Kt
	190 K tales It	29. R to K 5
	ors It takes It.	23. O takes R
	1 Draite	21. B takes Kt 22. R to K 5 23. Q takes B 24. R takes R
		25. P to B 4
	26. O to K 3	****

NOTES.

(a) The opening has developed into the Queen's Gambil Accepted. We remember Rosenthal—no mean authority as an analyst—expressing to us his opinion that it was much better to accept than to decline the Queen's Gambit. Older authorities thought differently, and there is, no doubt, much to be said on both sides. We are rather inclined to think that White obtains a slight advantage when the above mentioned gambit is accepted.

the To make all things comfortable, in case Black should eacrifice his Q II.

(c) Rather because fearing that he may have to take this precaution at an inconvenient time, than because there is any immediate necessity for it. Moreover, P to Q Kt 4, threatening P to Kt 5, has to be provided against.

id) This advance, though apparently hazardous is in reality a prudent measure, as otherwise Black may take the initiative and play P to K Kt t

(c) H to R 2 is preferable.

(f) This does not turn out well. Either Q to B 3, or Q to Kt 3 would be more to the purpose.

** (p) The f-regoing exchanges, together with those that follow, are fatal to White's chances of winning, but they seem to be forced upon him unless he is prepared to put up with an inferior game.

SOLUTIONS.

	Solution of	t Proble	m	A	0. 42		
	WHITE,		BLACK.				
ů.	P to Q 3 R to Q B 2 Kt mates				inken iuken		
1. 2.	P takes I' (ch)				inkes takes		
3.	Q to B 6 mate	in mistarrage			• •		

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 240.

The White King being in check moves to K B 5, and if the B R check again by moving to K R 4, the W K moves to K B 4, and so on, till he reach s the K B sq. when, on heing checked again, by the B R at K R 8, he moves to K R 2 and wins.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 241.

	WHITE.		BLACK.	
	Kat Q B 5		Kat K 5	
	Rat Q R 2	100	Rat K B 6	
	Rat Q Kt2	a track	Kt at K R 6	
	Bat K Baq		Kt at Q B an	
	Kt at Q Kt 4		Pawns at K	3 and 4
	Pawns at K Kt 4		K B 5 Q B 3	
•	and Q B 3	218 Mars	and Q Ki i	
	White to play a	nd mate in	three moves	

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to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

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Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and sin the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

spective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

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Department of Railways and Canals. } Ottawa, 29th August, 1879.

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W. POWELL, Colonel.



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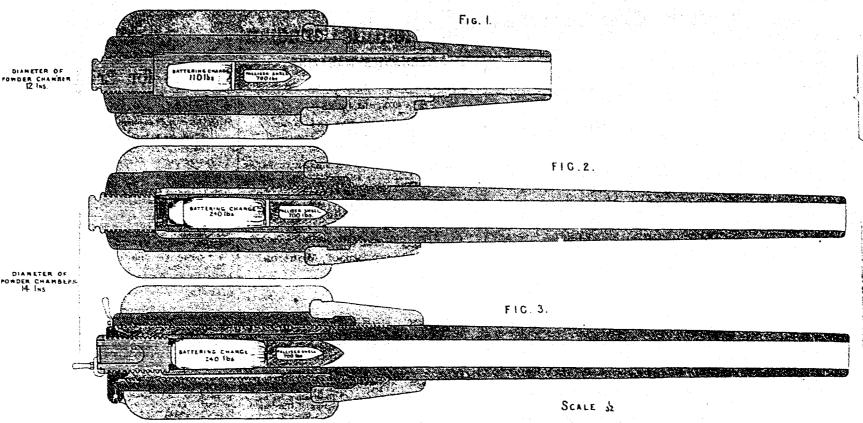


FIGURE I represents a wrought iron muzzle-loading 12-inch 35-ton gun of the present service pattern, med with a steel tube.

FIGURE 2 represents the same gun, as I propose to convert it into a long 12-inch 40-ton muzzle-loader, lined with a coiled wrought-iron barrel.

FIGURE 3 represents the same gun, converted into a 40-ton breech-loader, also fined with a coiled wranght-iron barrel.

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