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Wholesale News

Vol. XX.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1879.

{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
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OPENING OF THE DOMINION EXHIBITION

THE MAIN BUILDING.

OTTAWA.—THE FIRST DOMINION EXHIBITION.

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.

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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 so-called, 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.

TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, -Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Table with columns for 'THE WEEK ENDING' and 'Corresponding week, 1878'. Rows include days of the week (Mon. to Sun.) with temperature ranges (Max., Min., Mean) for both the current week and the corresponding week of the previous year.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 4, 1879.

CONTENTS.

- ILLUSTRATIONS.—The First Dominion Exhibition—Main Building—Horticultural Hall—View of the grounds from the river—View of Ottawa from the grounds—The Ottawa P. O. and Custom House, with view of Sappers' and Dufferin Bridges—Test of the Gilbert Cannon at St. Helen's Island—Close of Toronto Exhibition: Cattle parade—Portrait of the late Mrs. Leprohon—Of Alex. Begg, Esq., Manitoba Commissioner.

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! Who is the business man of genius who has made that sum? Inquire of CHARLES ROWELL, Madison Square Garden, New York.

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 Wolfville 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 passeth but we do not hear of fresh discoveries in this field, the latest being the finding of gold on the Nathawack 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

of Bohring'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.

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.

1.—Omit a from the diagraph ea when pronounced as e short, as in hed, helth, etc.

2.—Omit silent e 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 double 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.

1.—Drop ue at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell demagog, pedagog, epilog, synagog, etc.

2.—Drop final e in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell opposit, preterit, hypocrit, requisit, etc.

3.—Drop final te in words like quartette, 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, etc.

P. S.—No change in proper names.

PROTECTION TO TALENT.

We should never allow ourselves to write a harsh word against the United States, except in the matter of copyright. That, however, is so utterly inexplicable a departure from common decency and

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.

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.

“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.

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 the 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 this uncertain kind of property.

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.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing has transpired this week in English affairs beyond the news from Afghanistan, which are sufficiently serious of themselves.

FOREIGN.

It is thought an understanding between Greece and Turkey is impossible; warlike preparations are progressing on both sides.

III.

THE UNITED STATES.

The conference appointed between the authorities of the New York State and Ontario Governments for the consideration of the feasibility of the Niagara Falls International Park scheme, was held at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on last Saturday.

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 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 LATE MRS. LEPROHON.

Our friends will find, on another page, enrolled in our Canadian Portrait Gallery, the likeness of the late Mrs. Leprohon, who departed this life, in Montreal, on Saturday, the 20th inst.

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 had just finished reading.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In this number we present our readers with several illustrations of the buildings comprising the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC 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 Montreal.

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 conferred.

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. (Father, those we prize The most luck 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?"

JOHN READ.

*Madame De Sevigny.

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 CURIOUS 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. Fenerbach, of Vienna, is spoken of as likely to succeed him.

MR. BOEM'S statue 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 archaeological 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 Théâtre 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. MAPLESON 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 Fuenstana.

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 flaxen 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 actor's 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.R.**

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.

After the City Chamberlain had given Sir 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 postage.

The late commander-in-chief, Lord Hill, was the son of a Shropshire 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 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 indications of original genius. Mental arithmetic 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 1833 Rowland 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. 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 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 un-

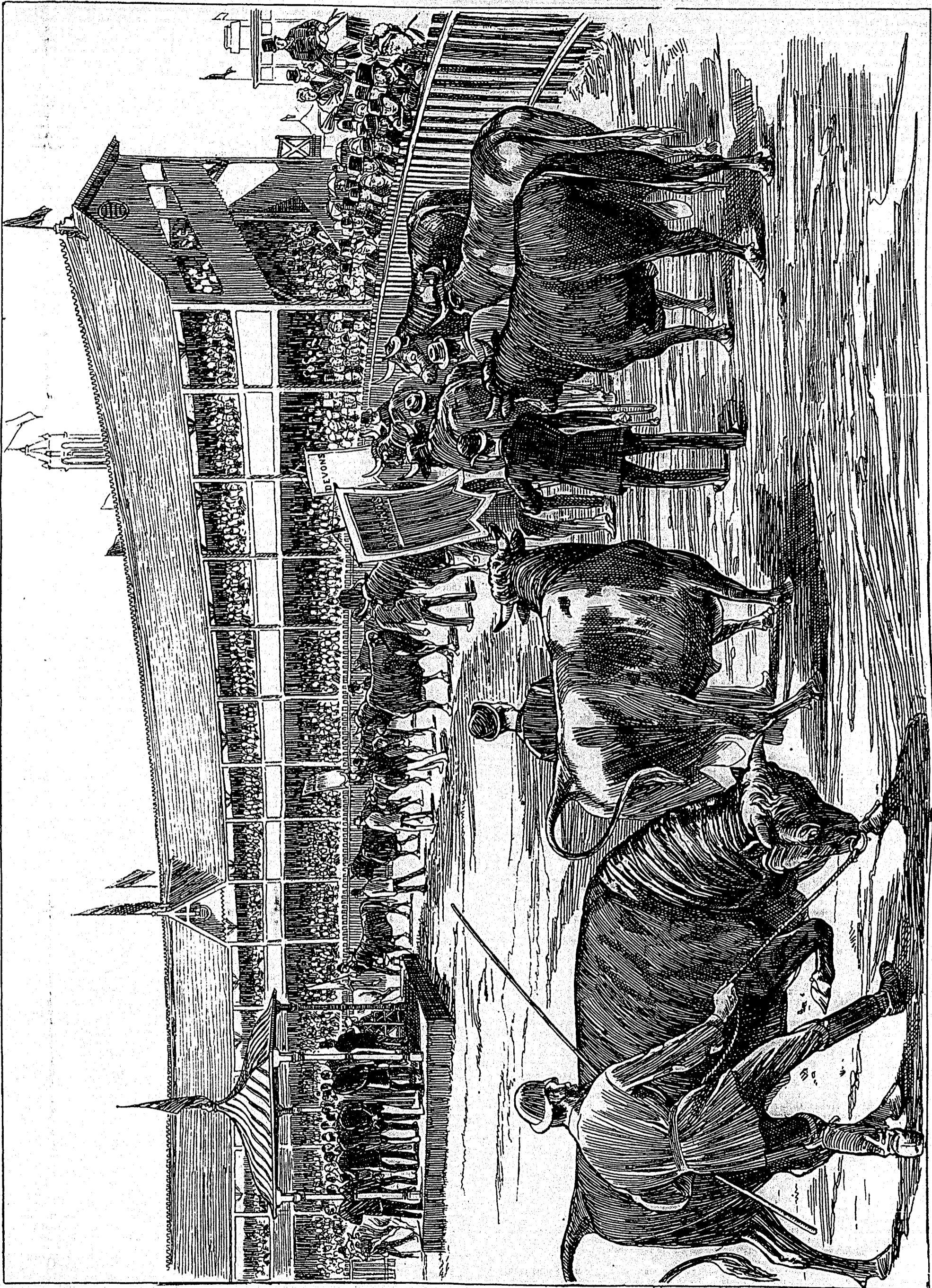
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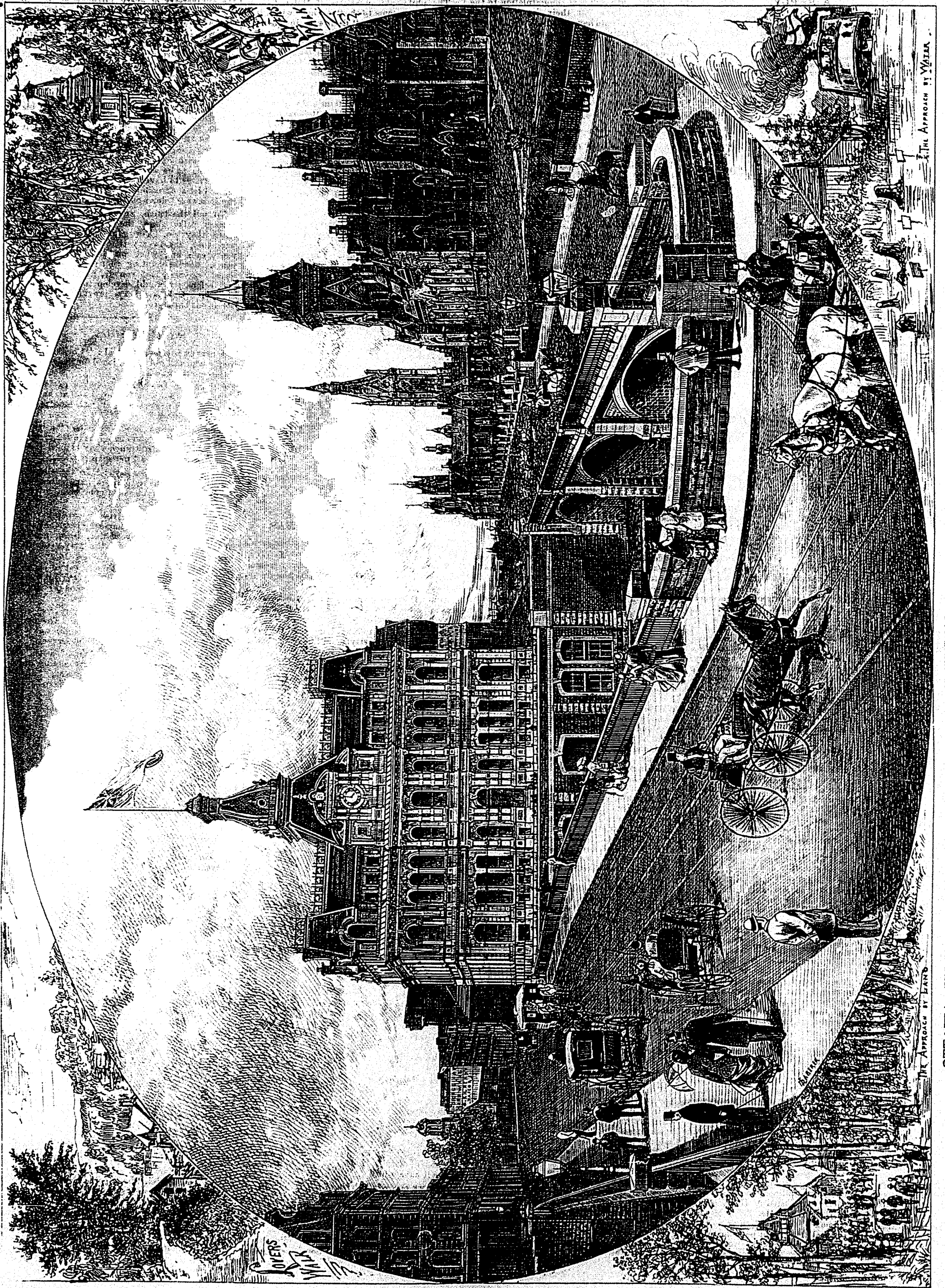
No. 317.—THE LATE MRS. LEPROHON.



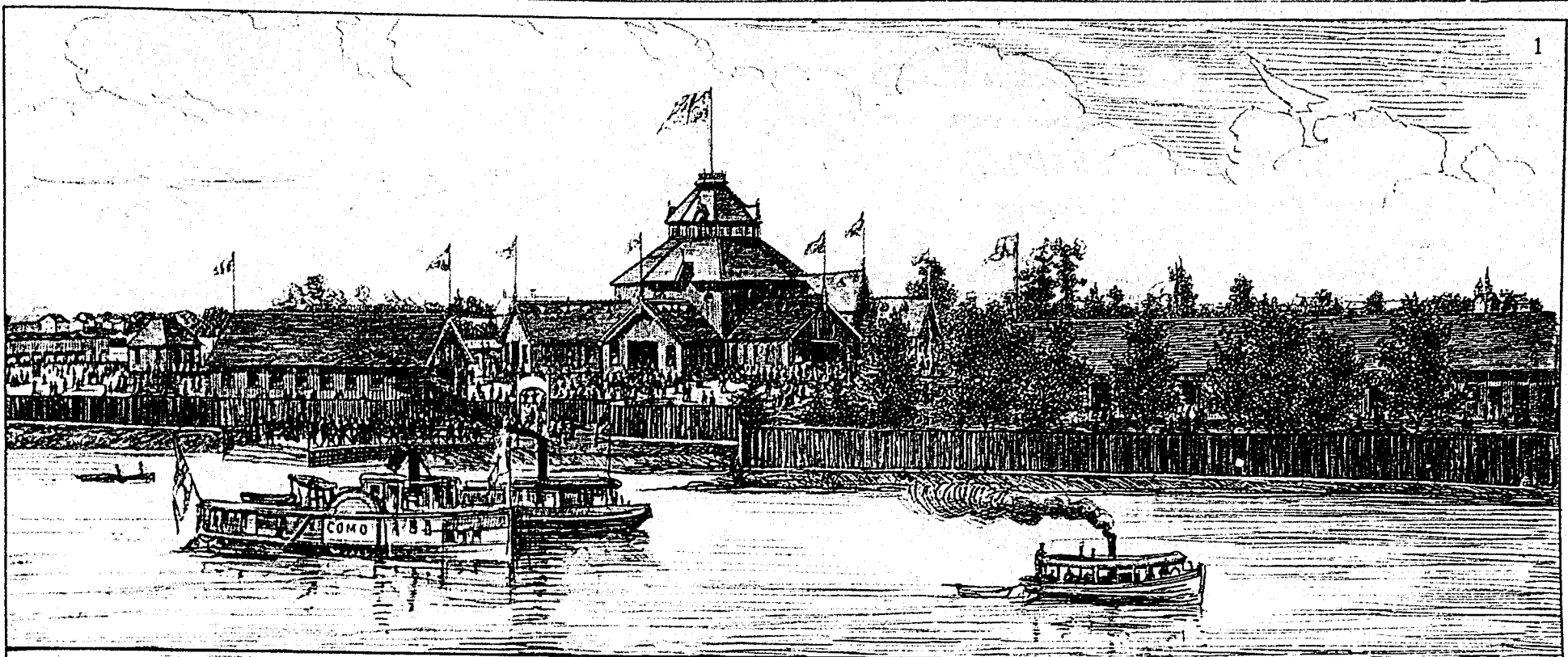
No. 318.—ALEXANDER BEGG, ESQ.,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.



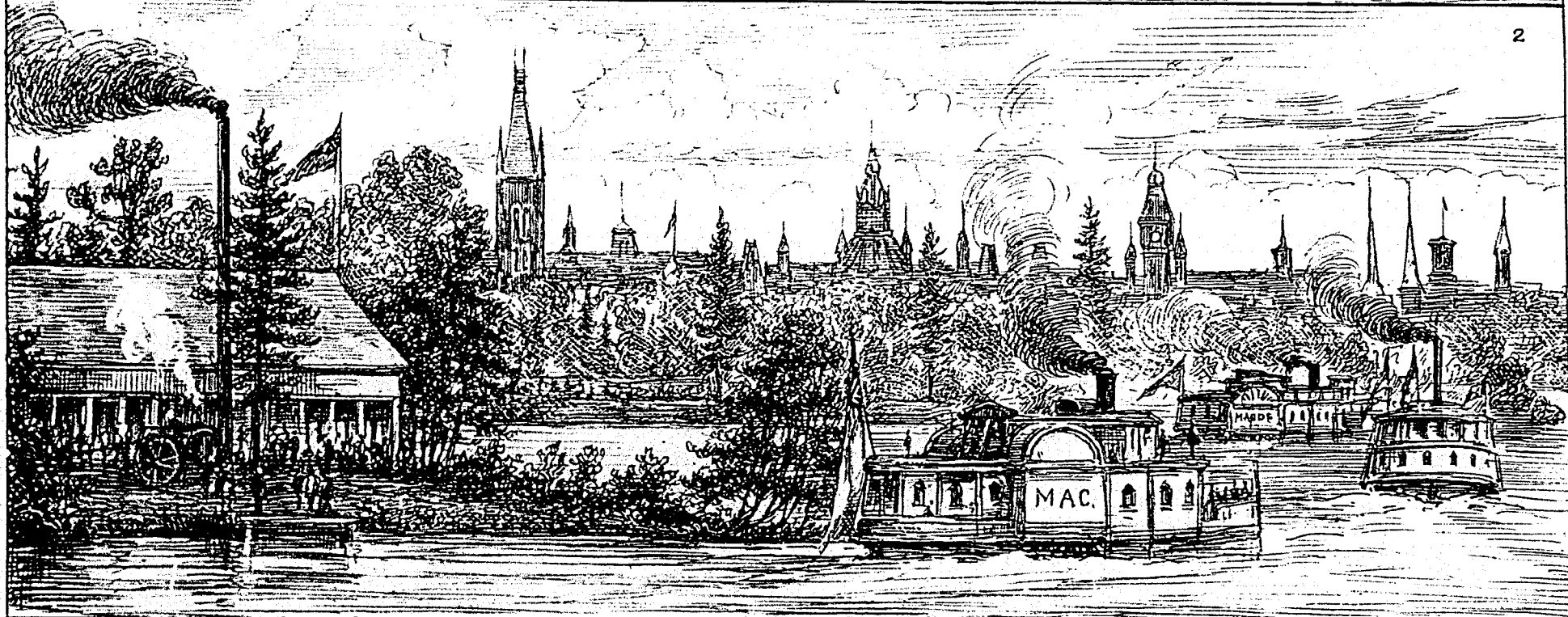
TORONTO.—THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.—CATTLE PARADE IN FRONT OF THE JUDGES' STAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. CRUICKSHANK.



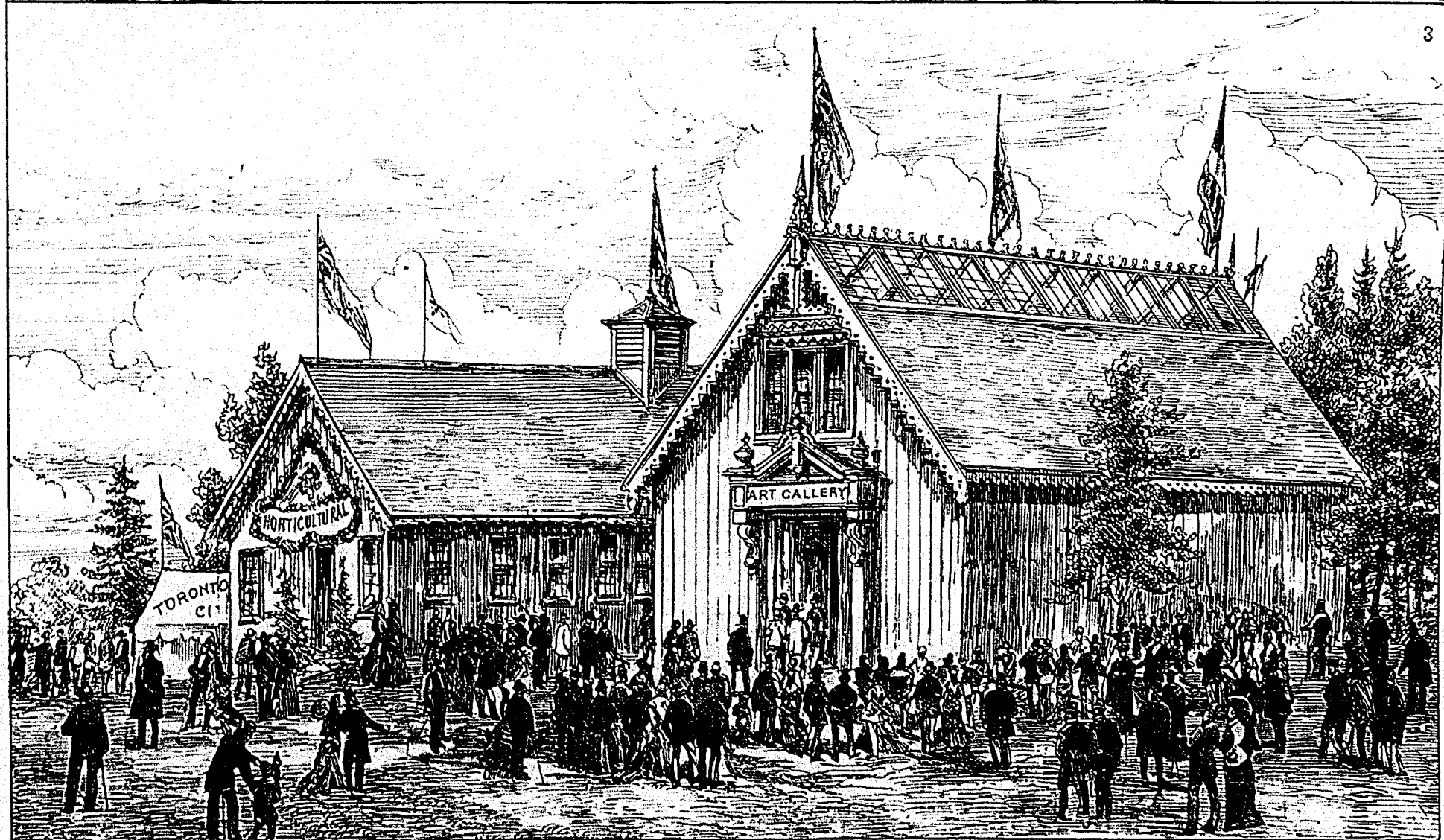
OTTAWA.—THE POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE, WITH EAST AND WEST BLOCKS, SAPPERS' AND DUFFERIN BRIDGES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY



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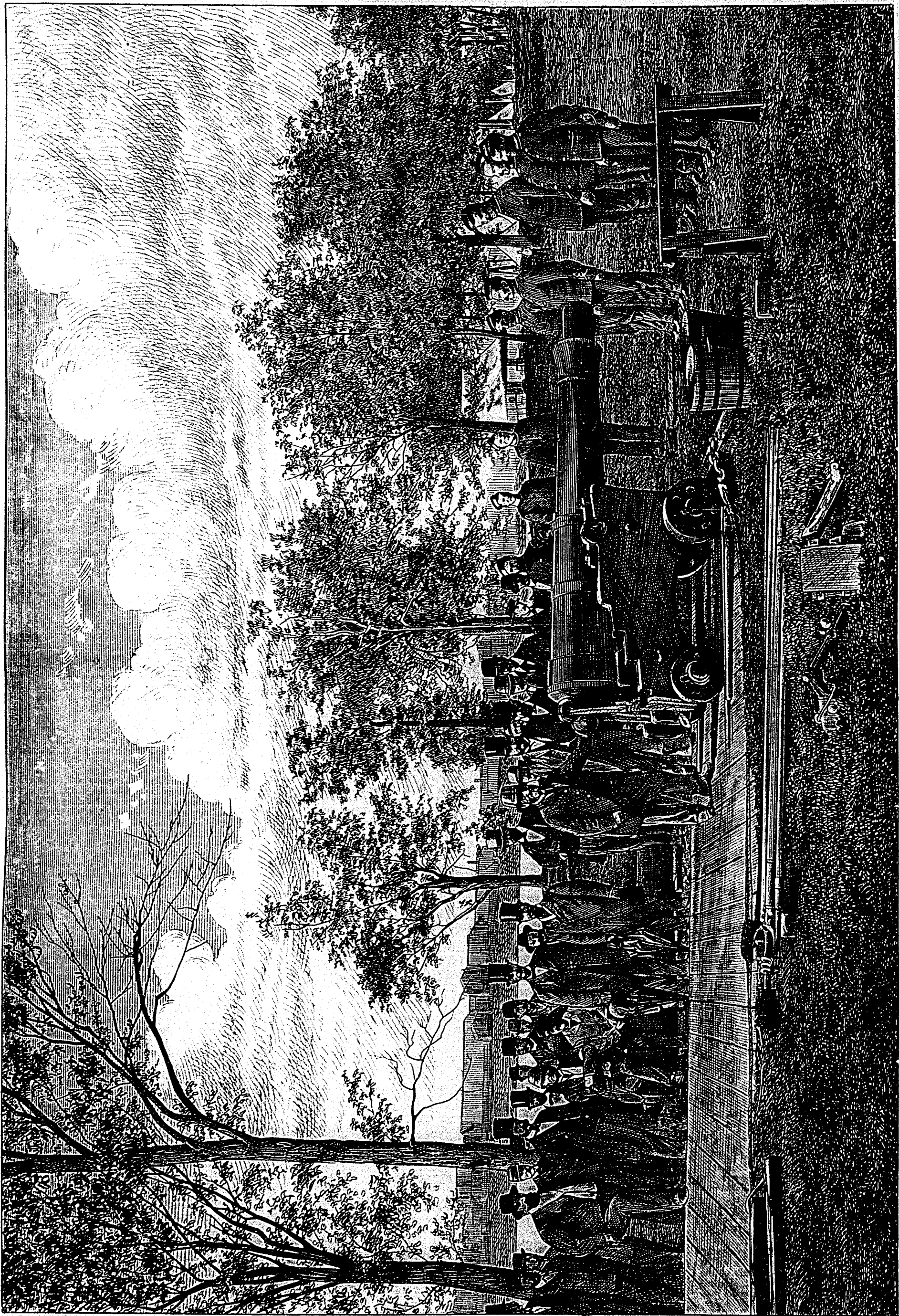
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1. EXHIBITION BUILDINGS SEEN FROM THE RIVER.

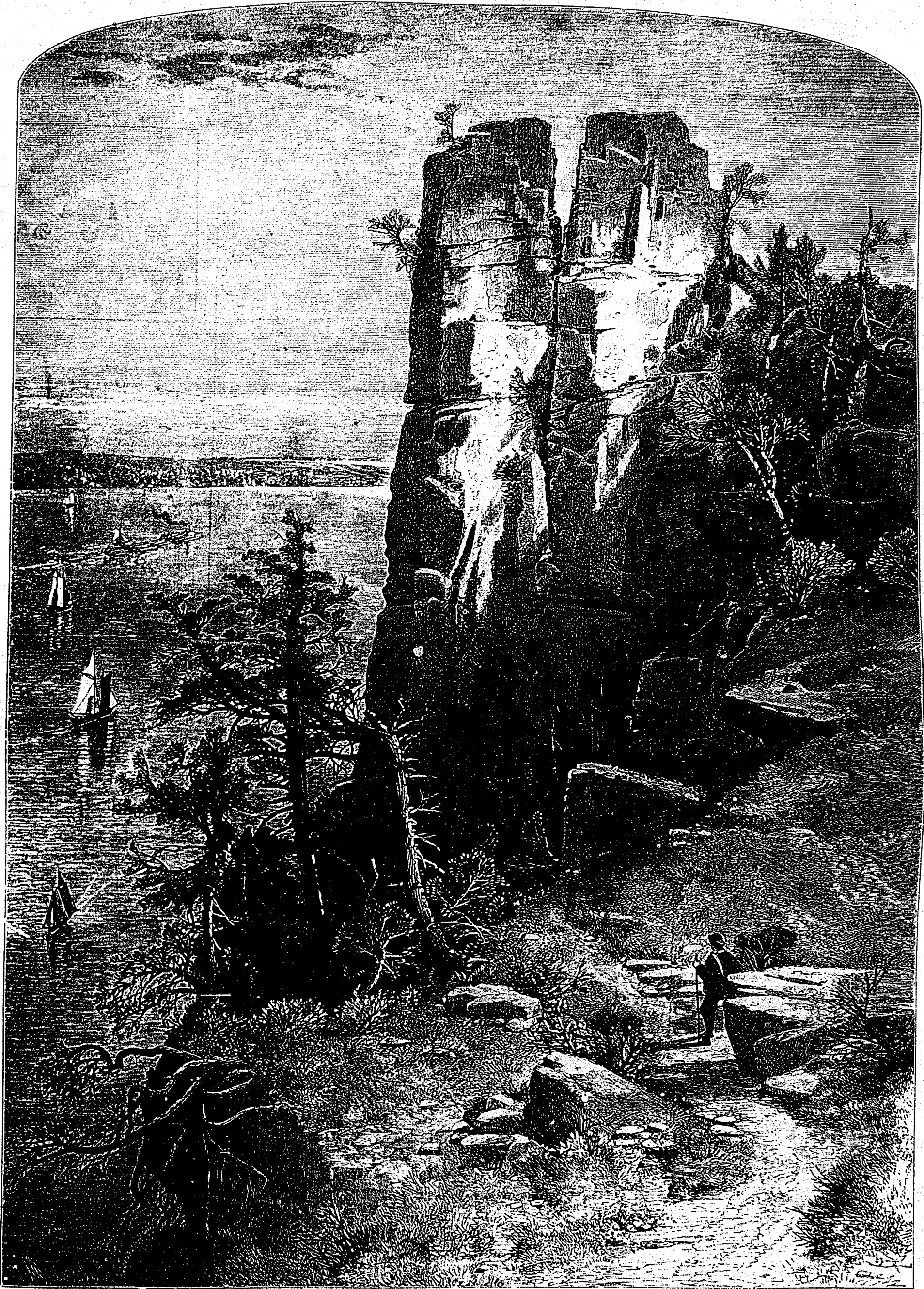
2. VIEW OF OTTAWA CITY FROM THE GROUNDS.

3. THE HORTICULTURAL HALL AND ART BUILDING.

OTTAWA.—THE FIRST DOMINION EXHIBITION.



MONTREAL.—TESTING OF THE GILBERT GUN ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.



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 flag fast at the peak, But the old flag'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 starved first of June,— A day of glorious days, When York and Penn drove the Dutch, And Howe put the French 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 Shannon 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 pall of the smoke Is rent by the fierce red flashes And the splinter's hurdling stroke.

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

For she drops foul 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 balliards, 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' hands.

But hark you, there is the summons!— And suddenly they comply: Brave men, they fought 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 woe 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 parentage and the exact place of his birth are unknown.

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.

What's this dull town to me? Robin's not near; He whom I wish to see, Wish for to hear.

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 sergeants' surgeon and surgeon of Chelsea Hospital.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Hon. Joseph O'Neil writes thus to the St. Louis Republic: In my late visit to the East 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 2 1/2 miles in length and costing \$7,000,000, 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.

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-carved confessionals at each side their proper height, put suitable stained glass in the windows, and what an edifice it would be!

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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 Problem No. 234.

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 23rd ult.

On Thursday, 25th, six games had been finished with the following results: Henderson vs. Pope... Won by Henderson. Holt vs. Pope... Drawn.

On the "Move 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 Chess Column of the Illustrated London News gives the following answer to a Montreal correspondent, who wrote to him for his opinion in the matter:

"J. B., Montreal.—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 another.'"

The match between Messrs. Mason and Potter is finished at last. Mr. Potter won the twenty-first and last game, and the score then stood: Mason, 5; Potter, 5; Drawn, 11.

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

Mr. Steinitz in his notes to the "immortal game" played by Anderssen and Kieseritzky is of opinion that the latter on his twentieth move should have drawn the game.

White. 21. Kt R 7 ch 22. Q takes R 23. Q takes Kt ch 24. Kt Q 5 25. K K

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.

M. Tchigorine, on the contrary, points out in an exhaustive and elaborate analysis, that in 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 paucity of the entries.—Argus and Express.

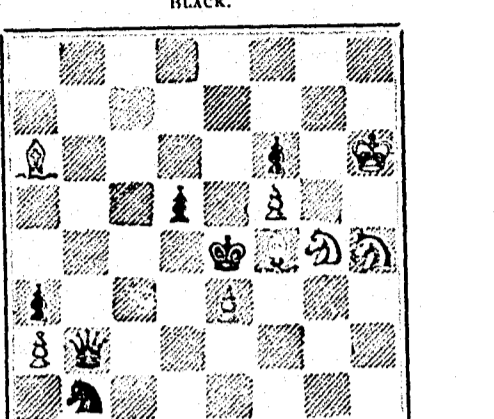
A match for a stake of a thousand dollars has been arranged between Captain McKenzie, of New York, the champion of America, and Mr. Hoerner, of Chicago.

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

finished games left out for arbitration, and the manager of the British team has been notified to that effect.—Lancet and Times.

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

PROBLEM No. 234. (From Chess Gems.) By W. T. PIERCK. BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 289th. (From Land and Water.) CHESS IN LONDON.

Twentieth game between Messrs. Mason and Potter.

(Irregular Opening.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. Potter) 1. P to K 3 2. P to Q B 4 3. Kt to Q R 3 4. P to Q R 3 5. P to Q 4 6. P takes P 7. B to K 3 8. B takes P 9. P to R 3 10. Kt to B 3 11. Castles 12. R to K sq (b) 13. B to K B sq (c) 14. P to K Kt 4 (d) 15. Kt to K R 4 16. B to Kt 2 (f) 17. Q to Q 2 18. Kt takes Kt 19. B takes Kt 20. B to B 4 21. Kt to Kt 2 (g) 22. K takes B 23. B takes B 24. P to B 3 25. R takes R 26. Q to K 3

NOTES.

- (a) The opening has developed into the Queen's Gambit Accepted. We remember Rosenthal's 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.

SOLUTIONS.

- Solution of Problem No. 42. WHITE. 1. P to Q 3 2. R to Q B 2 3. Kt mates BLACK. 1. P takes K 2. P takes R 1. R takes Kt 2. K takes P

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 a the K B sq, when, on being checked again, by the B R at K R 8, he moves to K Kt 2 and wins.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 241.

- WHITE. K at Q B 5 R at Q R 2 R at Q Kt 2 B at K B sq Kt at Q Kt 4 Pawns at K Kt 4 and Q B 3 BLACK. K at K 5 R at K B 6 Kt at K R 6 Kt at Q B sq Pawns at K 3 and 4 and Q Kt 1 White to play and mate in three moves.

A CARD.

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CONVERSION OF SERVICE GUNS TO SUIT SLOW-BURNING POWDER - AS PROPOSED BY SIR WILLIAM PALLISER.

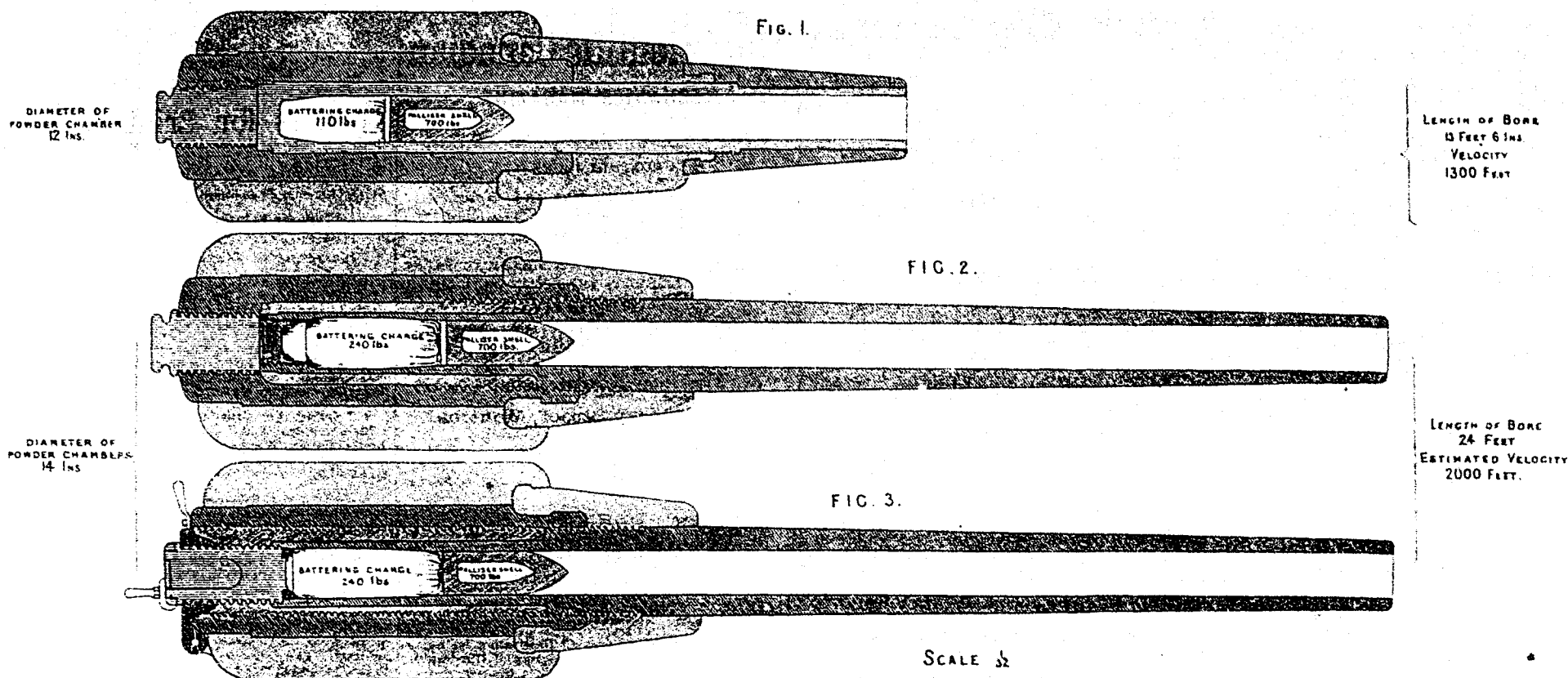


FIGURE 1 represents a wrought iron muzzle-loading 12-inch 35-ton gun of the present service pattern, lined with a steel tube.
 FIGURE 2 represents the same gun, as I propose to convert it into a long 12-inch 40-ton muzzle-loader, lined with a coiled wrought-iron barrel.
 FIGURE 3 represents the same gun, converted into a 40-ton breech-loader, also lined with a coiled wrought-iron barrel.

The conversion is effected by boring out the steel tube, and screwing in an easy fitting coiled wrought-iron barrel, similar to the barrels by which the old cast-iron guns of the service are converted. The object of making the barrel in two thicknesses at the breech end is to arrest any flaw or crack that might occur at or near the seat of the charge after the gun had become worn by long continued use.

The gun, as shown at Fig. 1, was constructed for use with the strong, quick-burning powder of the service, called the R. L. G. or rifle large grain. Several steel-lined guns having burst with this powder recourse was had to the slow burning powder now employed, called pebble powder. The bores of the service guns are, however, much too short for using this slow burning powder with advantage, and in consequence our guns are less effective than those of similar weights in other countries. But notwithstanding the use of the mild powder, many of the steel lining tubes continue to split.

The service guns, of this and other Governments numbering many thousands, lined with coiled wrought-iron tubes, have withstood the strong gunpowder, without any instance of failure. Experience would thus indicate that the substitution of wrought-iron lining for steel will, at least, conduce to safety.

Moreover, the use of the more reliable material affords means of giving the gun such length of bore (as indicated in Figs 2 and 3) as will secure full efficiency of the slow burning powder now adopted in the service.

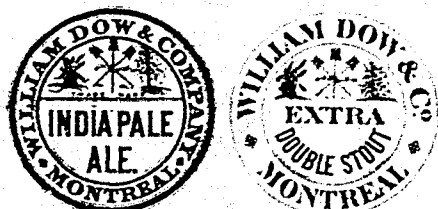
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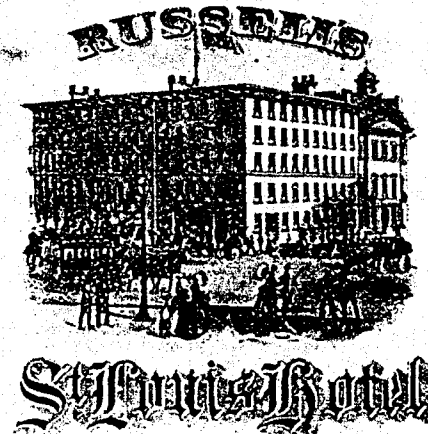
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