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AMERICAN Wholesale News

Vol. XX.—No. 16.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

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OTTAWA.—"THE LOVER'S WALK."

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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

| Oct. 5th, 1879. | | | Corresponding week, 1878. | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. |
| Mon.. 67° | 55° | 61° | Mon.. 62° | 42° | 52° |
| Tues. 77° | 59° | 68° | Tues. 64° | 41° | 52.5° |
| Wed. 75° | 65° | 70° | Wed. 71° | 55° | 63° |
| Thur. 76° | 56° | 66° | Thur. 74° | 57° | 65.5° |
| Frid. 71° | 61° | 66° | Frid. 68° | 56° | 62° |
| Sat. 67° | 48° | 57.5° | Sat. 63° | 53° | 58° |
| Sun. 72° | 54° | 63° | Sun. 62° | 48° | 55° |

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 11, 1879.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—"The Lover's Walk"—Manitoba Hall—The Manitoba Exhibit at the first Dominion Exhibition—Exhibits of H. Sugden Evans & Co.—Of J. Henderson—Of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.—The late Senator Carrall—Alex. Beag, Esq., Manitoba Commissioner—The Dominion Prize Medal—The Paris Gold Medal—The Quebec Y. M. C. A. Building—Soft Maples—Souvenir of Venice—Eddystone Lighthouse—Westminster Abbey—Grant's Reception at San Francisco.

LETTER PRESS.—Revenue Returns—Quebec Y. M. C. A. Building—Depreciation of Canada—Lord Beaconsfield's Speech—Short Editorials—"My Creoles," continued.—The Retreat from Russia—Dickens in the Press—Poetry—Paragraphs—Brevettes pour Dames—Humorous—Literary—Varieties—Our Chess Column.

THE memoir of the life and political services of the late Senator CARRALL, of British Columbia, appeared in our last issue.

THE assessment for 1880 just completed shows the population of Ottawa to be 24,015, a decrease of about 800 as compared with last year.

A NEW phosphate mill is about to commence operations at Kingston, under the management of Mr. LORNER, a French-Canadian, of large experience in this branch of industry.

A NEWSPAPER at Fort Frances, on the Rainy River, is henceforward to be issued at Rat Portage, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will be called the *North Star*. This place is of rising importance on account of its manufactory.

THE two English Agricultural Commissioners are now travelling in Manitoba. They will probably gather facts as to its wheat-growing resources and also its capabilities for stock-raising. But it appears from the reports that the authorities of Minnesota and Dakota are much more active in showing them attention than those of Manitoba.

M. JULES BERNARD has arrived in this city, with the view of making arrangements to ship cattle from Canada to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bordeaux. If he succeeds in finding means of transportation, he will at once consign 500 head to Antwerp. Here is another step in that cattle exportation trade which we prophesied a year ago would become one of the chief industries of the Dominion. There is talk, of course, of a direct line of steamers between Montreal and Antwerp, the chief sea-port of Belgium.

THE Liberals of Ontario, including Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, and Mr. MOWAT, have presented an address of sympathy to Mr. LEFELIER, together with an invitation to a public dinner. But ill health obliged him to decline the latter. To the former, however, he wrote a long

reply, in which he expresses his thanks for the sympathy shown him, and defends, at considerable length, his position. The address to him is remarkable for the absence of both the names of Mr. BLAKE and Mr. CARTWRIGHT. It is fair, however, to remark that there was no attempt to get up an array of names; and it would be easy to make inferences that would lead to error.

It appears that no less than fifteen delegates from the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom have accepted the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, and are now actually travelling in Canada. These gentlemen have seen the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, and, we understand, are very favourably impressed with it. We have heard that their views, so far, are not dissimilar from those which were expressed by the British Commissioners at Toronto. A portion of the delegates have gone to Manitoba, while another portion will remain in the old Provinces. We shall probably hear in a few weeks the result of their several investigations. This much is quite certain, that whatever statements they may make, whether favorable or the reverse, will command far more confidence among the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom than any representations which could be otherwise made to them. We therefore hope a great deal from the visits of these gentlemen. If it is true, as we confidently believe, that there will be a very considerable breaking up among the tenant farmer class of the United Kingdom, it is very desirable, if they remove from their old homes, that they should still come to a country over which the British flag waves, rather than strengthen the hands of the foreigner, whose every step is commercially hostile to the mother country.

It is but fair to Mr. CHAUVEAU that we should this week do what the pressure on our space last week prevented, and that is to notice the long letter he has written to defend himself from attacks which it would seem from the tone of his remarks he has felt keenly. He was boldly charged with having acted, in his resignation, in the interest of railway rings; but to this he answers that he had always opposed the policy of leasing the Government Railway; and, therefore, he concludes there is no good ground to make this attack upon him. He states it is true that he has for some time past, from a period before the session, been in favour of coalition, from a belief that the interests of the Province required the existence of a stronger Government. He further states he is aware that several members of the House on the Ministerial side also entertain this view. If this should be established by actual vote when the House again meets, it will be bad for Mr. JOLY's Government. But, as the other side is not any stronger, the situation is a most unhappy one, and it is difficult to see what will be the way out of the entanglement. As far as the contending parties themselves are simply concerned, coalition would be an easy solution; but nothing of that kind can now be done, in view of the decisive attitude which Mr. JOLY has taken, strongly backed, as he appears to be, by the sympathies of the Ontario Liberals. On the other side, there is the difficulty of the position arising out of the vote of the Council. We do not pretend to be able to solve it. We simply point it out.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The pressure on our columns last week prevented our noticing the Revenue Returns of the Dominion. They continue to show results which are bad for the prophets of evil, but very satisfactory, nevertheless, for the country at large. It was not wise for party men and party journals to predict so vigorously that the effect of Sir LEONARD TILLEY's tariff would be shown in decreasing revenue. The fact is, the Customs Returns from January to August show a total of \$8,956,486.70,

against \$8,160,182.53 for the corresponding period of the previous year, giving a sum of \$796,304.27 as the excess of Customs Revenue for the 8 months of 1879, as compared with 1878. The Inland Revenue Returns show collections amounting to \$338,960.49 to the end of August, in excess of the corresponding months of the previous year, making a total increase of revenue for the 8 months of \$1,135,210.76. An increase in the figures of the revenue of this kind will probably put the question of deficits out of its misery for the future, which is a consummation sincerely to be hoped. It is a fact that the Tariff was framed with a view to increase of revenue, and it was not wise to attack it, on the ground that it was not. It is, moreover, a fact that the greater strictness which is now observed in the collection, and especially the care being taken to prevent invoices being written down below their fair market value, will tend to afford full returns of Customs duties on one side, while it will, on the other, make more difficult the custom which has prevailed of bringing in goods from the United States at less than their value to be "slaughtered" to the injury of Canadian manufacturers. The elasticity of the revenue may also be accepted as a sign of returning confidence, which is certainly a cause of great satisfaction. Large sums have come into the country from the sale of cattle. There is a decided improvement in lumber, and when to these is added the prospect of enhanced prices for the good harvest, we have conditions which should go a long way towards bringing back the old prosperity, especially as there is reason to hope that the old rotten commercial operations are now well weeded out.

THE QUEBEC Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The Quebec Young Men's Christian Association building, an engraving of which we give in this issue, will, when completed, cost about \$40,000. Owing to the commercial depression, the Directors have concluded that they will not furnish the rear building until \$12,000 more have been subscribed. The front building, facing on St. John street, is to be ready for occupation by the 1st January, 1880, and will cost \$26,000, towards which \$18,000 have been subscribed. This building will contain four stores, with good cellars, and it is expected that a revenue of \$2,000 a year will be derived from this source. In the centre is the main entrance, and a stair 12 feet wide leads up to the Reading Room, which is 45 x 46, with a height of 18 feet, and a large balcony window, 8 x 14, overlooking the whole of the country lying between the St. Charles River and the mountains. Here, also is found the Secretary's Office, Cloak Room, Committee Room, Private and Conversation Parlors, Lavatory, &c. Above this we find rooms set apart as residences for the Secretary and Janitor, and three bath-rooms. The rear building, the walls of which are now about 12 feet up from the foundation, will contain Gymnasium, Dressing rooms, Bath rooms, Kitchen and Social room, and a Hall capable of seating 700 on the floor and 300 in the gallery. There will also be a reporters' gallery, lavatory, &c., connected with the platform. The small building between the front and rear forms the landing, so that entering on St. John street the Hall is reached from this landing, and in cases where the Hall is rented only, the Glacis street entrance will be used, which will be the same width as that from John street. There are many old Quebecers resident in Montreal and other parts of the Dominion, who might yet feel interest enough in the welfare of the old city to cause them to contribute to the completion of this very handsome and commodious building for young men. It is very desirable that the needed \$12,000 should be on hand in time for the work of completion, to be proceeded with in the spring, and all contributions sent to the Secretary of the Association will be gratefully acknowledged.

DEPRECIATION OF CANADA.

We have had occasion to protest against the ignorance and malevolence which, even among our own writers, is directed to a depreciation of this country. While we pardon or pity this spirit among foreigners, whether American or English, we have no patience with it when manifested among ourselves. When all good men are trying hard and in earnest patriotism to build up a nationality, it is a positive disgrace to have some embittered minds doing their best to hinder or destroy the work. These are literary or political ghouls.

We were surprised to find in the last number of the *Canadian Monthly*—a number, in other respects, of unusual excellence—a paper on Political Morality in which the worse features of this anti-national spirit are displayed. It would be beneath notice of itself, but appearing in our chief, indeed our only monthly periodical, it may do mischief from that very consideration and therefore should be met. Who the author is we do not know, but we should not be surprised to learn that he is some disappointed politician or disgusted office-seeker, for mostly all our croakers come out of this class. He rings the changes on all points, social, political, executive, departmental and finds fault with us in all. Of course, nothing else could be expected when we ground our institutions on the British Constitution of which this amiable author says "that it is an unending theme for the admiration of certain people who imagine that political wisdom could devise no better scheme of government; yet, it is essentially one of faction and conspiracy, and in the form in which it has been transmitted to us, contains the worse element of absolutism and anarchy." We can understand a good angry growl now and then, for that is thoroughly English and patriotically meant, but the motive of these attacks against everything in Canadian politics is inexplicable. For instance, the writer, after exhausting every other point, runs a tilt against our geographical position. "A glance at the map of North America shows that the Dominion extends across the broadest part of the continent, a zig-zag shelf of mountain and prairie devoid of natural boundaries from Thunder Bay to a few miles below the mouth of Lake Ontario. It is barricaded on the north by eternal winter and interminable ice, while the continuous territory on the south is occupied by an unconquerable power determinedly hostile to everything British and Canadian. To these advantages must be added a climate which closes our ports against commerce for six months in every year; the wonder then is not that Canada should be in its present backward condition, but that its people ever contrived to wrest from reluctant nature and foreign step-mother government the amount of material prosperity and political freedom which they do enjoy. Circumscribed by climate, hemmed in by artificial boundaries projected in defiance of geographical limitations, with nothing but a fading tradition to separate the inhabitants from a great progressive kindred people, the dream of Canadian nationality or even the perpetuation for any length of time of British supremacy in North America, appears in the light of sober judgment one of the wildest chimeras that ever haunted the political imagination." We cannot discuss such rubbish, but cite it only as a specimen of a pernicious class. Fortunately it refutes itself. Fortunately, too, all these croakers cannot stay the onward march of our young country.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

The *London Times* of September 19th brings us the full report of Lord BEACONSFIELD's speech at Aylesbury, the telegraphic summary of which has excited so many remarks in both the United States and Canada. As we expected, the full report does not confirm the accuracy of the telegraphic summary. In the first place,

when Lord BEACONSFIELD referred to the weight of taxation in America and the high rate of wages, rendering it impossible for the United States to compete with Canada, he said in terms that he made his statement on eminent U. S. authority. We do not wish here to discuss this point, except to remark that many of our contemporaries, which have not yet ceased making themselves merry over the presumption that Sir JOHN MACDONALD inspired this remark, will see they have committed a blunder. A further remark of Lord BEACONSFIELD, as reported, was that "the chief pioneers who advanced so greatly the cultivation of the extreme Western States of the United States, have all sold, or to a great degree have sold, their farms, and have sold them, allow me to say, at \$30 and \$40 an acre, showing as an essential thing that there was a basis of rent included in the arrangement inseparable from the tenure. They have sold their farms and they are now repairing to the illimitable wilderness of Canada." "The illimitable wilderness of Canada" is explained in another part of the speech to mean the North-West Territory obtained from the Hudsons Bay Co. There is undoubted error in the precise statement with which the reporter has credited the Premier, but it is indubitably true that considerable numbers from the Western States have sold out their farms, and with their means gone to settle in Manitoba. These men have brought to the Prairie Province improved implements and considerable means; and that is a fact to which importance may be reasonably attached. It is very probable that this was the information that was given to Lord BEACONSFIELD by Sir JOHN MACDONALD. It would not be remarkable if the English statesman should have made a slight error in repeating an unfamiliar fact communicated to him; or it may be that the reporter misapprehended the precise words uttered by him. In either case, there was not room for the attacks that have been made on both him and Sir JOHN MACDONALD. It is perfectly true, as elsewhere stated in this speech, that there has been great decline in the produce of wheat per acre in the Western States. The best American authority may be adduced in support of this statement. Lord BEACONSFIELD next faced a great fact, which many men in Canada have failed to comprehend, and the study of which would afford a much more profitable occupation than indulgence in the sinister remarks to which we have referred. He said that two hundred million acres of the "illimitable wilderness" will gradually be brought into cultivation. He might have said, rapidly as the construction of the Pacific Railway progresses. But then he sees that the mouths of the millions who will occupy that territory will eat up its produce to a very large extent, and that there is reason to doubt whether its surplus of breadstuffs or meat, any more than the surplus from the United States, will be of a nature to render British agriculture unprofitable. This is certainly an optimistic view for the British agriculturist; and it is one which the Prime Minister of England might at least reasonably urge for the lesson which he wished to enforce—viz., to prevent any rash action either on the part of proprietor or tenant. We should be sorry to deprive them of this gleam of hope—peering through the dark cloud which hovers over them. We, however, see reasons which induce us to believe that it may be seriously called in question, owing to the operation of potent facts which do not seem to have been present to the mind of Lord BEACONSFIELD. On another point the argument of Lord BEACONSFIELD was most conclusive—viz., that the experience of France does not show that the division of land in that more genial country, both as respects soil and climate, is more favourable in its effects, as regards production, than the larger holdings of England. He refers for authority to a report issued by *Le Ministère de l'Agriculture*, of the French Government. But as this fact is more concisely put in that official

report than in his speech, we prefer to quote from it. The report contains this very remarkable and interesting statement of facts: "Area of all land farmed—France, 45,000,000 hectares. Great Britain, 14,000,000 do. Output (average annual) of cereals—France, 251,000,000 hectolitres. Great Britain, 113,000,000 do. Average output per acre of land tilled for the purpose—(a) Cereals—France, 17; Great Britain, 33; (b) beans, &c., France, 15; Great Britain, 27; (c) potatoes, France, 112; Great Britain, 144. Gros bétail per square kilometre of worth and pasture—France, 44 head; Great Britain, 65 do. Petit bétail per ditto, ditto.—France, 97 head; Great Britain, 252 head." This is a state of things different from that which most people believe to exist, and goes to show that the greater *per capita* wealth of France as compared with England, arises not from greater production owing to small proprietorship, but to the greater thrift of the people.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The number for this week of the above newspaper is an exceedingly good one, and should be especially acceptable to the inhabitants of Ottawa and the adjoining country. The illustrations are not only creditable in themselves, but they are reliable and exact. They truly reproduce the objects which have been skilfully outlined. Those who were present at the late Provincial Exhibition will easily recall many of the points of interest which the artists have reproduced. It also seems to us that the illustrations as works of art are improvements on some which had hitherto appeared. The lines are lighter and sharper and more skill has been observed in shading. The tendency to substitute smudge for shadow has been controlled, and consequently the artistic effect is more satisfactory. By whatever process the pictures are obtained, it is, we think, desirable that they should be rescued from excessive darkness. The danger of overdosing with black should constantly be kept in view, and constantly avoided. In uttering a caution we at the same time desire to repeat our congratulation of last week. The improvement in the paper since the commencement of the current volume must be evident to all. Whether we regard it as an exhibition of art or a channel of literature there can be no doubt of the change for the better. Portraits of course are not equally successful, but the idea of keeping a gallery of worthies is a very good one. People will be glad to have a likeness of Mrs. Leprohon, as well as a sketch of her literary career. The same may be said, but with greater force of the late Sir Rowland Hill, whose portrait has been reproduced for us together with a very interesting narrative of his life and labors. It is very pleasant not only to read of our benefactors, but also to see what they looked like. Altogether we heartily congratulate our contemporary on his local achievements in the number before us, and we trust he will continue to meet with the success he so conspicuously merits.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE NEW EDDYSTONE.

The foundation stone of the new Eddystone lighthouse was successfully laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The formal commencement of the new structure, which is to supersede Smeaton's famous tower, was originally put down for the 21st of June, but the roughness of the sea on that day selected compelled the postponement. Smeaton's tower, which for 120 years has withstood the heaviest gales, proving the salvation of many a valuable ship and warning many a mariner off the fatal Eddystone reef, is, it may be said, as firm as ever. Indeed, it is a singular feather in Smeaton's cap, as an English paper has observed, that "the stability of his famous structure should have outlasted that of the rock on which it is based." The tower remains unshaken by the storms, but the louse rock on which it stands shows signs of an enfeebled foundation consequent upon the incessant wear and beating of the ocean upon it. Therefore the corporation of Trinity House determined to erect a new and more commodious structure on the south rock, the largest of the reef, lying about 120 feet south of the present site. The new tower will be the fourth erected on the reefs in Plymouth sound. A Mr. Henry Winstanley completed a lighthouse there in 1700, and he was so confident of the firmness of his structure that he declared his wish to be in it during the fiercest storm that could blow. He had his wish, and perished in it during a terrible storm on the 27th November, 1706.

LORD COCKBURN was seated one day on the hillside of Bonally, with a Scotch shepherd, and, observing the sheep reposing, in the coldest situation, he observed to him: "John, if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered: "Ay, my lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye wad have had mair sense."

VARIETIES.

A CURIOUS PICTURE.—A curious picture was sold a few days since at the auction-rooms in the Rue Drouot. It was purchased for eleven thousand francs by a well-known Parisian amateur. The particularity connected with the picture was the strange fact that it is painted upon human skin. Its origin is attributable to a shipwreck which occurred on a savage coast, and which led to the capture of a number of the victims by a party of Indians. One of the shipwrecked was an artist, and as the ceremony of tattooing was being proceeded with by the Indians, the artist, who had saved his painting utensils and colours, volunteered to paint the grand chief. The offer was accepted, and the French artist at once painted a magnificent view of the harbour and the King's palace on the breast of the savage. Towards the end of 1876 some of the Indian tribes revolted, and pursued by the Americans, several of them were killed or made prisoners; one of the latter died in the hospital, and when his chest covering was withdrawn, the landscape in question, in an excellent state of preservation, was discovered on the breast of the Indian. A Frenchman purchased the body, took off the skin of the chest, had it framed, and brought it to Paris, where it has just been knocked down to the highest bidder by a tap from the auctioneer's hammer.

HOW TO WEAR AN EYE-GLASS.—An ingenious gentleman says:—If persons of a superior social position must wear only one glass, I think I have discovered a method by the use of which they may obviate all those frightful contractions of the facial muscles, and run no risk of their glasses falling from the eye when they perchance forget to pucker the cheek to a sufficient extent. My plan is this—to have a bit of court plaster, or other similar adhesive substance, attached to the upper, and a similar bit of plaster to the lower rim of the eye-glass, and then to gum the other end of these pieces of plaster to the portions of the face contiguous, or adjacent, to the eye whose sight is affected. This will hold the glass in position without any effort on the part of the wearer. If the glass should have any tendency to "wobble," two more small pieces of court plaster may be attached, the one to the right, the other to the left side of the single-barreled eye-glass. Still another mode might be introduced with equally as good effect. Attach an elastic cord to the right and left side of the glass, and allow the cord to pass round the entire head, as a ribbon is passed about a straw hat, and then fasten another elastic cord to the upper side of the eye-glass, and carry the cord over the wearer's head diagonally towards the left ear, bringing it back underneath his chin to the point of departure, and attach the other end of this cord to the under, or lower, rim of the eye-glass. Either one of the above methods will prove efficacious.

THE CHELMSFORD ROSE.—The following is the history of the rose presented to Lord Chelmsford on the occasion of his passing through Taunton on his return from Zululand:—"The rose in question grew in the well-kept garden of the Rev. J. W. Ward, the respected vicar of Ruishton, who is just now away on his holiday, the duties of the parish being discharged by the Rev. H. J. R. Rathborne, vicar of Stoke, Devonport. This gentleman on Monday last presented the rose to Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the Rev. G. Whitehead, of West Hatch, that lady having called to pay a visit at Ruishton Vicarage. The next day Mrs. Whitehead placed the rose in a bouquet, which she gave to her cousin, Dr. Stewart, of Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol, who has been on a visit to West Hatch. Dr. Stewart, while waiting on the platform for the last train to Bristol—bouquet in hand—gave the rose to a female who appeared to admire it exceedingly. In the exuberance of her delight at seeing Lord Chelmsford she offered him the rose, which he graciously accepted, and placed in the button-hole of his coat. The rose, it has been ascertained, is now preserved on his lordship's table at Bath. It is a beautiful specimen of the "Gloire de Dijon," and was just half blown. From henceforth, no doubt it will be known as "Chelmsford."

BEACONSFIELD.—The recent exhibition of a childish belief in Lord Beaconsfield's want of quickness in seeing through an attempt to utilize him has recalled to the memory of a correspondent the following apposite anecdote:—A Buckinghamshire farmer had (or invented) some business with him in London; he had the bad taste to take with him his two sons, fine young clothoppers of about fifteen and eighteen years old, and when his "business" was over he drew the gentleman's attention to them, saying, "Give them some advice, sir, they'll be proud of it all their lives." Of course Mr. Disraeli saw immediately the kind of thing to which this might open the door if not nipped in the bud, and he quietly said to one of the youth, "Never attempt to enquire the name of the man in the iron mask, or you will be considered a great bore. And you," he said, turning to the other, "never inquire into the authorship of the letters of Junius, or you will be considered a greater bore than your brother." If the two boys have not recollected the reply, there are plenty who have, and have taken the hint that it may be possible to get the worst of it in an encounter of wit with the Earl of Beaconsfield.

FIRST REPRESENTATION.—Rather a good story appears in *L'Événement* illustrative of the rage for first performances in Paris. On the 21st of June, 1848, a notice was posted outside the Théâtre Historique—"The day after to-

morrow, Thursday, 23rd, first representation of the *Marâtre*, drama in five acts." The piece was by Balzac. All the seats in the theatre were let immediately; accordingly on 22nd and 23rd the people in the ticket office had an easy time of it. Cannon roared along the whole line of the boulevard. On the 24th matters were more quiet; the cannon still thundered in the neighbourhood of the Bastille, but the Boulevard du Temple was comparatively at peace. That day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, there was a knock at the door of the theatre. The director and the stage-manager took counsel together—either the people had come to get arms, or the authorities to carry off any arms lest the people should get them. In either case the door must be opened. All imaginable precautions having been taken, the door was opened, and there stood a highly varnished and exquisitely polished dandy, neatly gowned, with hair curled, and as polite as possible. He merely wished to ask if he could book a place for the first representation of the *Marâtre*. When a not very civil negative was returned to the question, the gentleman appeared much disappointed, but returning to the charge he inquired if M. K., the stock-broker, had not taken a box. "Possibly," was the answer. "Good, M. K. was wounded yesterday at the Barricade Saint-Denis. I take his ticket."

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

The reigning beauties of England and daughters of clergymen.

SOME of the poll-parrots on fall bonnets look natural enough to ask for a cracker.

THE fellow who asked for a lock of his girl's hair was informed that "it costs money, hair does."

A man is always wanting some one to tell him how handsome he looks. A woman will just stand before a glass and see for herself.

A GERMAN poet says a young girl is a fishing-rod; the eyes are the hook, and the smile the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and the marriage the butter in which he is fried.

'Tis the sweetest thing in life to see the child-like simplicity and deference to maternal authority which a maiden of 35 or 40 will exhibit before a roomful of people as she skips across the floor to ask dear mamma if she may walk up and down the piazza for a little while.

MR. LABOUCHER tells a good story of Lord Lyons, the bachelor minister of Great Britain at Washington during the presidency of Mr. Lincoln. On the birth of Prince Albert Victor of Wales his lordship called on the president to announce the auspicious event. Lincoln listened rather abstractedly to the official statement and was so rude as to glance at some papers before him as though he had business of a more pressing kind on hand. When Lord Lyons had left off speaking "Old Abe" looked up as if starting out of a doze, chuckled the English Minister under the ribs and exclaimed, "Go thou and do likewise." The disgust of Lord Lyons was unutterable.

SHEET MUSIC—Children crying in bed.

WHEN a negro minstrel end-man gets off a pun less than fourteen years old, it is described by the dramatic critic as a crisp joke. Fourteen years is the limit.

A MAN sometimes parts his name in the middle for euphony and beauty. Even Jacob has a good effect on a card when placed as J. Cobb Smith.

BETTER lay in your coal now. Prof. Schaeffer of Pottsville, in a lecture before the Society for the Advancement of Science, says the anthracite coal fields will be exhausted in the year 2005.

"LANDLADY," said he, "the coffee is not settled." "No," said she, "but it comes as near it as your last month's board bill does," and that man never spoke again during the meal.

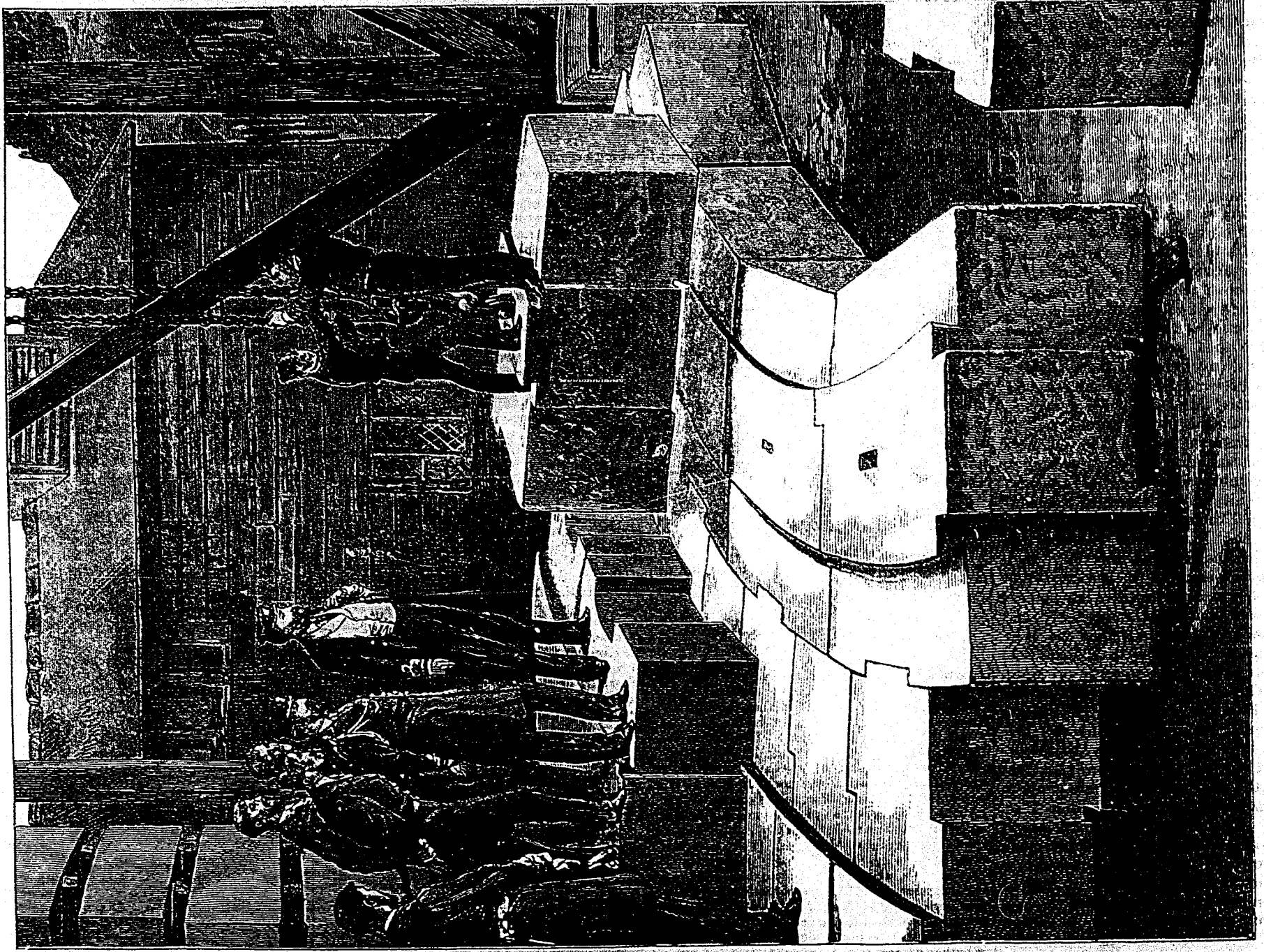
A MID-TURTLE can neither fly, sing, gallop, laugh, cry or go black-berrying, and yet if they are let alone they get along just as well as the young man who tries to be funny at a lawn party.

At a Colorado lynching they had a brass band in attendance, which played selections from "Pinafore." The prisoner said he was willing to die, and did all he could to help on the preparations.

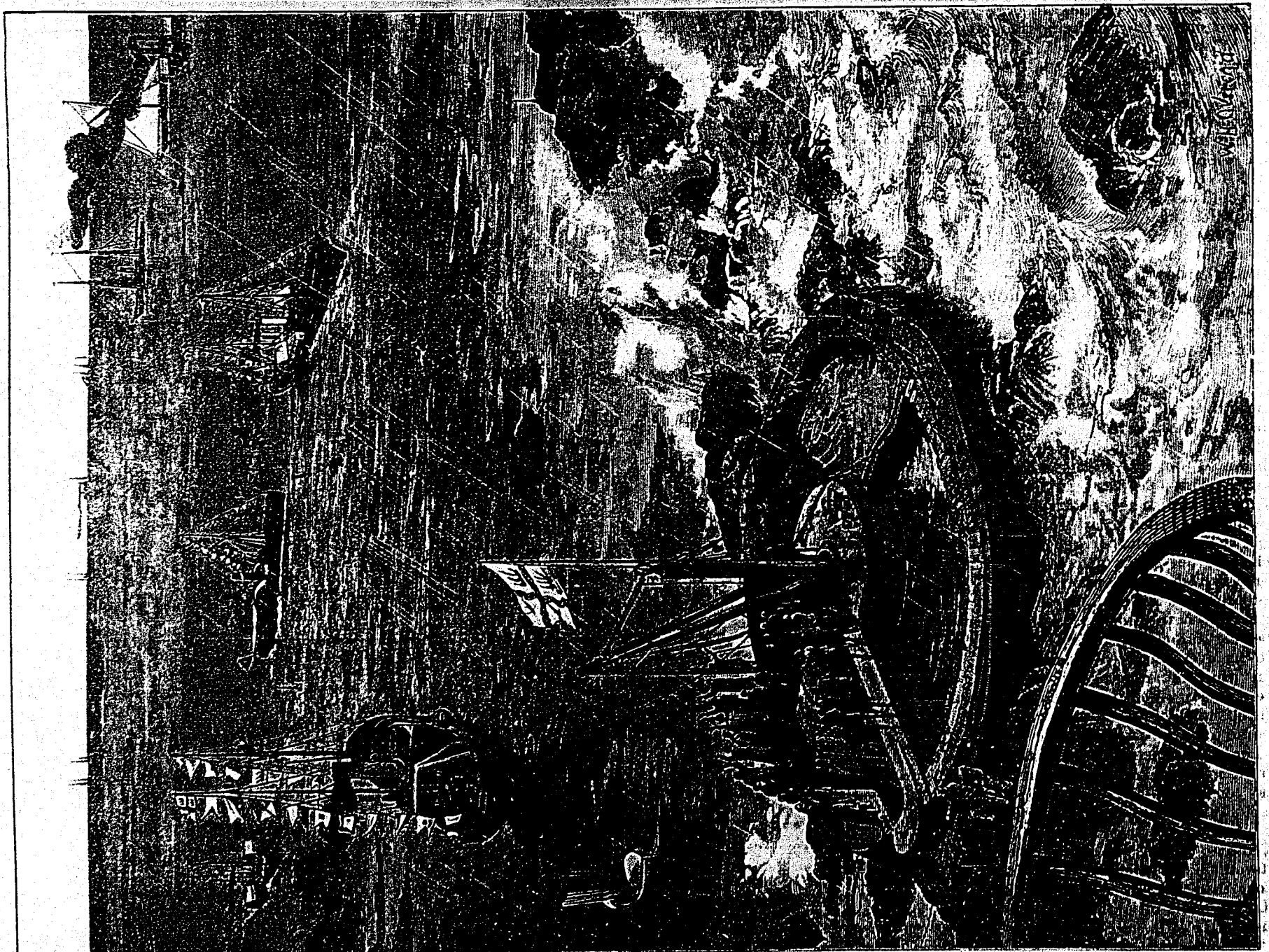
WHEN the small boy is sent after a pint of milk to the grocer's around the corner, duty compels him to taste of it three times on the way back; first, to see that it is milk; second, to determine if it is sour; and third, because he finds it very pleasant.

A LITTLE girl, while out for her afternoon walk, saw a pompous-looking man strutting down the street. With child-like simplicity the little thing ran up to him, touched him lightly on the arm and said: "Excuse me, but sir, but are you anybody in particular?"

A ROMEO in this city one night last week went to serenade his best girl, choosing a selection from "Pinafore" as an opening piece. In a voice trembling with emotion and a tendency to split on the high notes, he began: "Farewell mi-i love, light of m—," when a four-pound brick wadded through the midnight air from the old man's bed-room, lodged in the very vitals of his guitar, and the concert stood adjourned.



STONE CUTTING FOR THE TOWER.

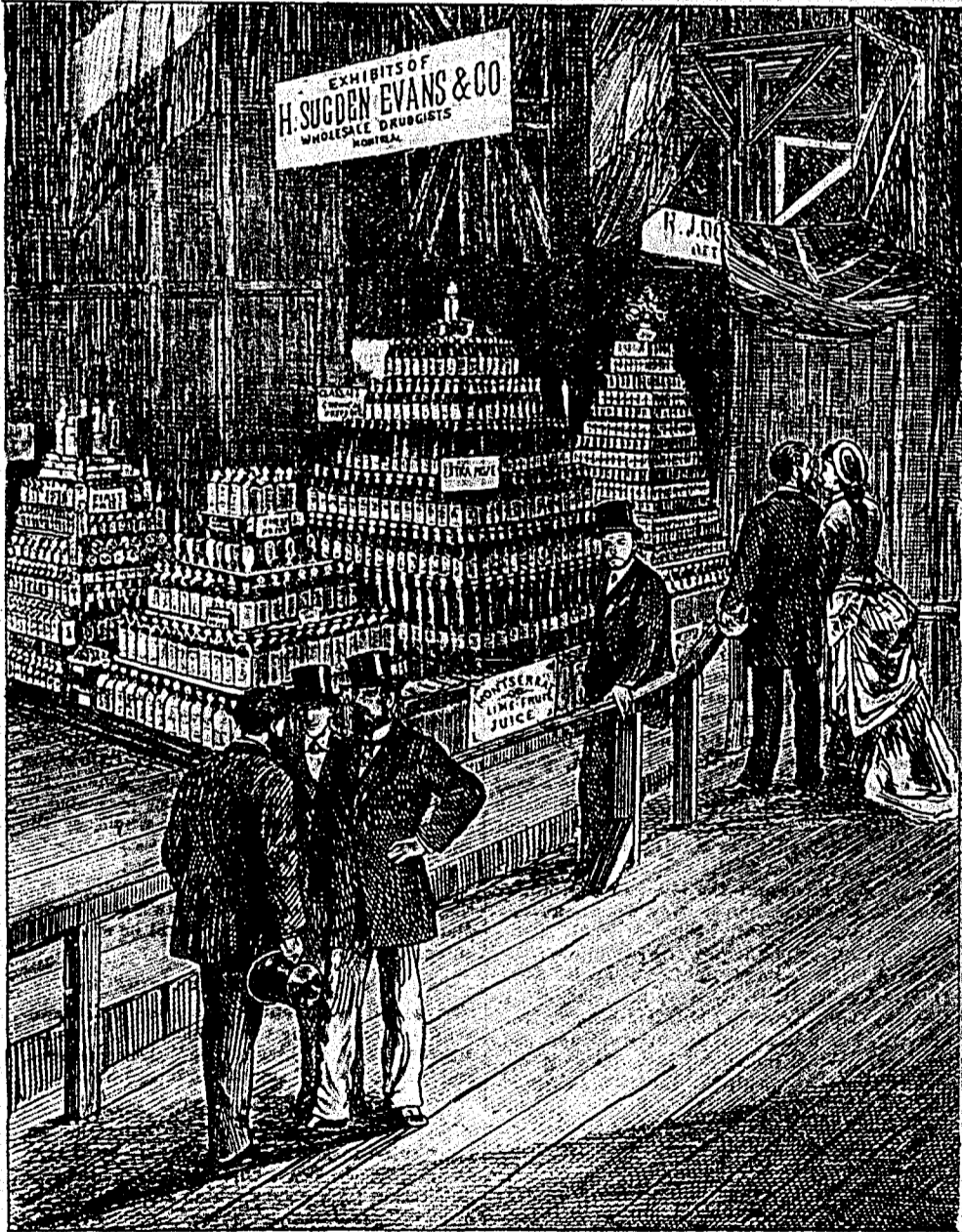


LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

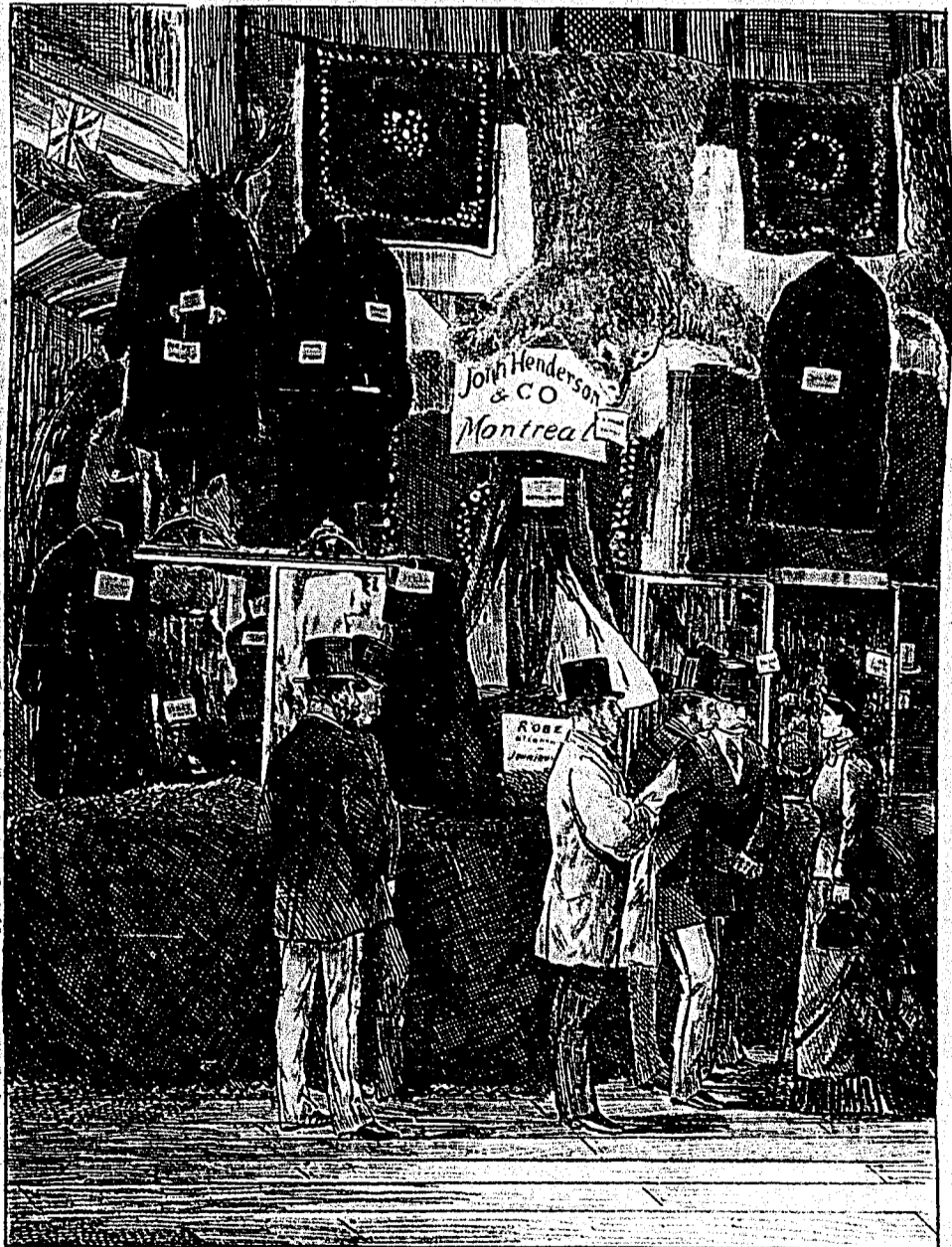
THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.



EXHIBITS OF SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., SILVER-WARE, WALLINGFORD CT. BRANCH, MONTREAL.



EXHIBITS OF H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, OF MONTREAL.



EXHIBITS OF JOHN HENDERSON & CO., FURRIERS, OF MONTREAL.

OTTAWA.—THE FIRST DOMINION EXHIBITION.

CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

BY J. F. N.

Brothers! we long have stood apart,
A century has roll'd,
And more, since first ye wander'd
From out our parent's fold.
Setting up on your own account,
Ye left us not in love;
Your bitterness was desperate,
And 'gainst us hard ye strove.
Ye conquer'd all the rights ye claim'd
To live just as ye will;
But, though ye love Columbia,
Ye love old Albion still.
Ye love her for her history,
Ye love her for her worth,
Ye love her for the great ones
Those little isles sent forth.
And, when ye hear the drum call
Her soldiers to the fray,
Our honour 'tis they vindicate,
Ere ye your hearts and say.
The sequences that brought about
Hastings, Politiers, Cressy,
Have made ye what ye are to-day,
A people great and free.
Whether at Villafranca's fight,
Or fateful Waterloo,
Ye reckon 'twas your battle,
The victory was for you.
The charter that was wrested
From John at Runnymede,
Was yours, and from it ye derive
Your liberties, indeed.
Our martyrs offered up for you
Those souls which soared on high,
In testimony of the faith
That shall not, can not die.
Our legends handed on your shores;
Our names ye still retain;
Our Deeds ye venerate and yet
One of your founders claim.
Our Clutham still ye fondly love—
Columba's best friend—
Whose name, whose words ye cherish,
And will do to the end.
Our Shakespeare is your poet
Of life in every phase;
And we find inspiration
In your Longfellow's lays.
Our history is your precedent;
Our great ones are your theme;
Our lands beyond the sea are yours,
Our country and our Queen.
Our language, laws, and faith ye have;
Your heroes are our own;
Sprung from one stock and of one tongue,
Ye are our flesh and bone.
Why should we differ? why apart
Stand as though we'er we knew
That all we have of which to boast
We have to share with you?
For ye our brethren are and we
Have naught ye cannot claim;
Our birthrights are your heritage;
Our hopes are all the same.
Our mission ye have to fulfil,
The world to better make,
Each other's history to combine,
Their best examples take.
Then let your Stars shine o'er our Cross,
Your Stripes twine with our Jack;
And hand in hand forward to press,
In duty never slack.
Let there be no mean jealousies
Between us brothers twain;
But love and mutual unity
Join in a Zollverein.
So all the world may recognize
That separate though we be,
We're not divided, we are one
In heart and sympathy.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1879.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Exhibition, which closed at Ottawa a fortnight ago, will, we doubt not, be productive of good effects; it will stimulate our manufacturers and producers to still further efforts. Any one viewing the exhibits could not but be impressed with the progress art and manufactures have made in this country since the first exhibition took place. Our space permits of our mentioning but some of the principal exhibits. On the whole, the exhibition can be said to have been a brilliant success, which, we trust, will be repeated at no distant period, and it is to be hoped that the next will take place in the commercial metropolis of Canada, Montreal.

MANITOBA HALL.

was the attraction, it must be admitted. The Vice-Regal party paid it a lengthy visit, and took much interest in the Commissioner's, Mr. Alex. Begg's explanations; they were followed by Lady Macdonald, the Hon. J. H. Pope, and other notabilities. Mr. Begg, assisted by Messrs. Kellond and Constantine, had made his display a perfect one. An Ottawa contemporary gives the following excellent description of Manitoba Hall, which we take the liberty of borrowing:

The Manitoban products were the features par excellence of the exhibition, and the wisdom of the Government in granting a sum of money in order to afford the inhabitants of the more eastern parts of the Dominion an opportunity of seeing what the Prairie Province can do in

agriculture and other branches of industry, cannot be doubted—a more judicious method of advertising the Province could not have been devised. Mr. A. Begg was entrusted with the task of inducing the farmers of the Province to send some of the fruits of their lands to this part of the Dominion, and no easy task had he to perform. He was obliged to travel to the most remote districts of the Province, and use all his persuasive powers with the farmers to induce them to co-operate with him in the work he had in hand—meeting after meeting he was obliged to hold, until at last he managed to secure a sufficient number of contributions, in the shape of products, to enable him to ensure the authorities here of his being confident of presenting at the Dominion Exhibition such an array of Manitoban products as would, to use an homely expression, open the eyes of the good people of the east—and he kept his promise. The display having been made an established fact, the new building originally intended for the Dominion exhibits, was selected as the one in which they should be placed. The building is in every way suited for the purpose, with the exception that it is rather small, Mr. Begg having brought with him more articles than he could show to advantage. As to the interior, it is not too much to say that it is a Provincial exhibition in itself, minus the cattle, &c. On entering the building the first thing that meets the eye of the visitor is a magnificent canopy of crimson cloth surmounted by a gold cornice, bearing on its front the word "Welcome," and on the right "Louise." Over the motto "Welcome" are the armorial bearings of the Dominion, and that is surmounted by a crown. Beneath this canopy is a genuine Indian wigwam, constructed of 16 dressed buffalo skins stretched over poles some 15 feet high. The interior certainly gives an idea of snugness, comfort and cleanliness one would hardly expect to find in such a habitation. In the centre is a fire over which is suspended a pot, innocent, of course, of succulent buffalo hump, but suggestive thereof. The floor is covered with furs such as a Russian would envy. One is a beautiful robe of white rabbit skins, whilst bear and other robes form the remainder of what would make a couch for the most luxurious Sybarite, let alone the resting place of a warrior of the Blackfoot tribe, who, if all accounts of the red man are true, are not quite accustomed to such cleanly residences. In front of the wigwam are shown the richly-beaded hunting shirt and feathered head-dress of a chief of the tribe before mentioned, while on the right hand side of the entrance stands a Blackfoot chief, clad in all his glory of war-paint and savage finery. On the left hand side, peering round the door, is a fierce-looking buffalo head, his eyes glaring with all the ferocity of his genus. In front is a cariole or dog sleigh, luxuriously furnished with buffalo robes; to this conveyance is harnessed a team of two foxes, with two prairie wolves as leaders, all richly caparisoned, with bells on their necks. Buffalo heads are also on each side of the entrance, the whole forming a picture of surpassing beauty, and reflecting great credit upon Mr. Begg and his assistants who arranged it. On the left of the wigwam is a collection of Indian curiosities, which consists of a saddle, a saddle-cloth and bag, all of deer-skin and beautifully ornamented with beads worked into wonderful patterns. A papoose cradle, some "fire-bags," in which the Indians carry their pipes, tobacco, flints, and other odds-and-ends which go to make up a "brave's" kit, and a host of specimens of the red man's handiwork go to make up a fine display. Under a blue canopy, and placed on a red shield, is a huge bison's head, which appears to be looking down upon the rest of the other curiosities—among which, it should be mentioned, are a number of quaintly-carved figures. This collection will be found to be one of the most interesting features of the exhibition, more especially to the lovers of ornithology, as there are more splendid specimens of stuffed birds to be seen, not only in this particular spot, but all over the building. On the right hand side of the tent is a fac simile of a Red River camp on the prairie, with a genuine Red River cart. The latter is a very primitive sort of conveyance, guileless of springs, and highly suggestive of sore bones after a journey over a rough road. Underneath the cart is the bed of the travellers, and in front is the camp-fire, with the kettle slung gypsy fashion, with the matutinal tea preparing. Close by is the "cassette," or small box in which the provisions and cooking utensils are carried, and on the lid thereof are the tin plates and knives of the wayfarers, left as if a meal had just been partaken of. In the camp are two gigantic chunks of pemmican, a most unsavory looking article of diet, but, so Mr. Kellond says, savoury and nourishing when properly cooked. *Chacun à son goût!* The harness of the cart is of the roughest, but strongest description, and made of buffalo hide, looking as if it would take considerable pulling to cause it to give way. On the wall are some skins of the red deer, cariboo, silver fox, otter, the pretty, but odorous skunk, wolf and ermine, all nicely arranged. The hall is handsomely decorated with festoons of evergreens suspended across the ceiling, while the sides are similarly adorned. Mottoes are over each door—"Manitoba, the bull's eye of the Dominion." "Manitoba, the Prairie Province, sends Royal greeting," and on the walls are inscribed, "A fertile soil for willing hands to work," and "Ours is a land of promise." At the northern end of the building is the large map of the Dominion, which was prepared for the Paris

Exhibition, and that forms a handsome addition to the other ornaments, among which, by the way, are several other maps and photographs of the Red River territory. There are also some photographs of Winnipeg and its vicinity. Winnipeg has now some very handsome buildings, both public and private. The more practical part of the exhibition will be of the greatest interest to the farming community, and especially to those who are contemplating taking up their residence in Manitoba. The vegetable products are something wonderful, and will gladden the heart of gardener. Some onions are shown of an enormous size, especially the granite rock, which beats anything that can be raised in Ontario—at least so said more than one who were admitted to the private view. Mammoth Maltese squashes, marble head pumpkins large enough to make a chariot for Cinderella, turnips both Swedes and white, carrots, some as thick as any ever before exhibited in Ottawa or elsewhere, huge cabbages, cauliflowers and some early rose, peerless and Oregon potatoes are all, especially the latter, of wonderful size. So far as the potatoes are concerned, there are none that can be raised here of the weight of the Manitoba vegetable. There are some capsicums, red and white, as large as any grown in the tropics. The beets and mangels are also very fine, as are also the cucumbers. Vegetable marrows, citrons and melons all compare very favorably with those grown in these parts. Some remarkably fine tomatoes, red, green, yellow and plum are also exhibited. Windsor beans, as large as those raised in England and some apples, small but sweet and rosy in color, all go to show that the North-West gardener can do (with the exception of the matter of fruit) as well as his brother in the eastern part of the Dominion. A collection of vegetables from Qu'Appelle, a place near the Rocky Mountains, is shown. It consists of turnips, carrots, beans, peas, cucumbers, celery—red and white, and many others, which are most creditable to the raisers. These latter, it should be said, are for the most part farmers and not market gardeners, and therefore are the more to be congratulated on their success. The cereals of this Province have become a proverb in Ottawa by reason of their excellence, the Red River country being eminently adapted for the raising of wheat, oats, barley and rye. Some oats are shown which are portions of a crop of 100 bushels to the acre, and one sheaf is exhibited that was produced from some land that has been cultivated for 50 years, without ever having been manured during that time. The wheat both in ear and bulk is, of course, excellent, as indeed everything in this class is. The cultivation of sugar cane has been commenced out there, and judging from the specimens shown, with great success. Some, of course, are of great height and thickness, and they are said to yield a considerable amount of sap. Tobacco also enters into the exhibit, and it is said to be of good quality, and some packages of wild hops have all the fragrance of the cultivated ones. Some specimens of grass, 12 feet high, will astonish the visitor, as will also a rhubarb stalk six feet in length. Wild thyme, sage, sweet marjoram, and other herbs are shown in great quantity. Of the dairy products there is print, crock, and tub butter, home and factory made cheese, from the Belmont factory, will call for the attention of the thrifty housewife who inspects them, and there can be no doubt as to the verdict rendered. There is a collection of hand-made white brick pottery, consisting of jars, jugs, drain-pipes, encaustic tiles (the latter of very handsome patterns) and other articles, equal to Staffordshire manufacture, together with a specimen of excellent stone from Selkirk. Preserves, jellies, syrups, and wine made from the wild cherry are also shown, and appear to be of a palatable nature. Yarn, blankets and carpets also appear. By the way as hops were alluded to, it should not be omitted to be stated that there was a couple of dozen of lager beer from the brewery of Mr. Ed. L. Drewry, Winnipeg, and mighty pleasant tittle it appears to be. Some coal from Saskatchewan, and some Mennonite fuel is also shown. Of woods there are maple, silver, birch, high brush, blueberry, poplar, white oak, box elder, cedar and bass, all obtained within a radius of 60 miles of Winnipeg, in the immediate vicinity of which oak, poplar and cotton wood is obtained. There are a host of other articles of interest in the exhibition which it is scarcely possible to enumerate, but it is safe to say that the Manitoba Hall was the centre of attraction to the visitors. The Manitoba Government and the Hon. John Norquay who was the prime mover of this brilliant success are to be congratulated. The following is a list of the exhibitors:— St. Andrews—Angus McLeod, E. B. Kett, D. McLeod, E. H. G. Hay, S. Leask, G. A. Bryden, Capt. Kennedy, D. McKenzie, T. Norquay, P. Tilleffson, John Gunn, Geo. Gunn, Jas. Swainsen, W. A. Sheppard, Malcolm Scott. Victoria—J. Boskill, W. Vincent, E. Applegrath, Colin McLean. Clandeboye—R. J. Muckle, Miss Muckle. Rockwood—A. Hickie, Robt. Bell. Emerson—Rev. Mr. Scott. Selkirk—F. W. Johnson, C. Begg, J. Scarry, J. Pruden, Wm. Pruden, Geo. Miller, R. Taylor, W. Leask, Mrs. Berston, Miss McDonald, W. P. Johnson, Mrs. Miller, T. Kennedy, J. W. Sifton, Miss H. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Geo. Rowlands, Miss Gilbert Cook, Wm. Cochrane, T. Stephenson, Wm. Gibbs, Rev. Mr. Cook, A. L. Sifton, W. T. Colclough.

Woodlands—G. Beadfoot, Thomas Simpson, Samuel Simpson. Argyle—D. McEwan. Springfield—H. Hodgson, L. W. Archibald, H. James, Wm. Matheson, A. G. McDonald, A. Hickie, Jas. Smith, Jas. Hodgson, R. Tusson, R. Smith, John Speers. Headingley—W. B. Hall, W. A. Farmer, T. Harrison, John Taylor, sen. Roseau—J. Robinson. Morris—A. Westover, Geo. Wyld, Jas. Laurie, L. Pitman. Meadow Lea—D. McDougall. High Bluff—James Armstrong, Wm. Moss, Nelson Brown, J. A. K. Drummond, W. G. Aleock. Poplar Heights—W. H. Thurton. Netly Creek—Geo. Kingsbury. Winnipeg—C. DeCazes, A. G. D. Bannatyne, D. B. Murray, W. G. Fonseca, Jos. Hursell, J. H. Rowan, Capt. McMillan, J. H. McTavish, R. Patterson, Berk & Ritcher, D. S. McKay, Miss Birch, E. G. Thomas, W. R. Nursey, E. Griffith, D. Ede, Misses I. and J. Andrews, Geo. Nagy, Wm. Laurie, Wm. Bathgate, Code & Caulfield, Radiger & Erb, J. B. More, Stobard, Eden & Co., J. W. Winnett, C. Knight, J. B. Crawford, Miss Benson, C. Prud'homme, Biggs & Co., A. W. Ross, E. L. Drewry, J. Higgins, H. L. Reynolds, Bishop & Shelton. Rivier Salle—W. Bachmann, Wm. Parker. Ebeout—J. Montgomey. Kildonan—J. R. McDonald, Donald Murray, John Fraser, Jas. Harrower, J. H. Bell, R. McBeth. Grasswood—A. G. McKenzie. Greenwood—H. Bowman, Jas. Jefferson. St. James—T. Salter, H. J. Avkland, Hector McKenzie. Marais River—Wm. Henderson. Cooch's Creek—P. McLaren, J. J. Winram, J. Fullerton, T. J. Willis, John Turnbull, Wm. Moss. Plympton—Jos. Dodds, T. Lewis, J. B. Armstrong. Baie St. Paul—Jos. Maloney. St. Norbert—J. M. Ritchot, J. Turanne, T. Jette. St. Boniface—Victor Mager, H. G. Micken. Barnside—Kenneth McKenzie. St. Paul's—Mrs. Hourie, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. Wm. Thomas, J. Thompson. Gladstone—John Munn. St. John's—Bishop of Rupert's Island, A. G. McKenzie, Thos. Longbottom. Rosenort—D. Klaasgen. Sunny-side—F. T. Dods, A. McLeod. Pembina Mountains—W. M. Anderson.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

The display made by this firm was one which could not fail to attract much attention, owing to the chasteness of design and richness of execution and finish of its exhibits. Messrs. Simpson & Co., who have established themselves in Montreal, have their principal establishment and factory at Wallingford, in the State of Connecticut, employing over 300 men in the manufacture of a full line of electroplate goods, consisting of all descriptions of articles used on the table, viz., tea sets, urms, butter dishes, spoon holders, card receivers, vases, ice pitchers, ice sets, tilting ice pitchers, spoons, forks, knives, water goblets, cups, tumblers, vegetable dishes, &c., &c., particular attention being given to hotel ware. The firm also manufactures a full line of the goods known to the trade as flat ware; it possesses all the most improved machinery for the due prosecution of the business, which is adapted to the best trade of the country. Their places of business are corner University Place and 14th street, Union square, New York, 139 State street, Chicago, and 18 DeBresolles street, Montreal. The Montreal establishment is thus divided: 1st floor—Engine-room, packing and shipping room; 2nd floor—Show and sale rooms and office; 3rd floor—Barnishing, polishing and finishing rooms; 4th floor—Plating; 5th floor—Stock room. Besides manufacturing, the firm is prepared to do all kinds of re-plating and re-finishing, making old goods look as bright as new. The Montreal branch is under the management of Mr. G. W. Hull, a partner in the firm, which is now prepared to execute orders. The reputation of their goods is world-wide, and large shipments thereof have already been made to Australia and Europe. As already said, their display at the Dominion Exhibition was an artistic one, and prominent among the exhibits was the speaking trumpet presented to the Ottawa Fire Brigade. The whole of the goods exhibited were bought by

N. MARKS,

the well-known jeweller of Ottawa, whose display of jewellery and clocks would be with difficulty matched in the Dominion.

THE GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.

also showed prominently among our local manufacturers, exhibiting the "Osborn A." Sewing Machine, the "Philadelphia" Lawn Mower, and "Mrs. Potts" smoothing or sad irons.

THE MONTREAL COTTON CO.,

whose mills are at Valleyfield, and who are represented in Montreal and Toronto by Messrs. D. Morrice & Co., exhibited eleven different qualities of their goods, which are equal to the finest class of American goods.

PECK, BENNY & CO.,

of Montreal, were awarded the Dominion bronze medal for cut nails, the Dominion bronze medal for patent pressed and clinch nails, and the Dominion bronze medal for all varieties of

pointed and finished and unfinished horse shoe nails. An extra medal has also been awarded to them for railroad and ship spikes. This old-established and well-known firm has for years past kept pace with all the improvements introduced into the manufacture of nails. Their P. B. horse nails are made from the best Norway iron, are hammered hot and finished cold, thus imitating the process of making nails by hand.

THE DUNDAS EDGE TOOL CO.'S

show of axes made a very brilliant display; this Company makes axes a specialty, and exhibited samples of double-bitted, firemen's, hunters', boys' and men's axes, taking a first prize in Toronto and one in Ottawa.

GURNEY & WARE'S

platform scales were close by, and being of Canadian manufacture, and equal to any in the market, should be largely patronized.

Perhaps the richest and most attractive show made at the Dominion Exhibition was that of the well-known furriers and hatters of Montreal,

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.

In quantity and quality it surpassed anything there, and caused large crowds to assemble. Her Royal Highness was particularly struck with it, and really there was much to be admired in the gorgeous display of elegant and costly furs. To enumerate some of them is hardly sufficient to do justice to the exhibitors, whose name has been so prominently and favourably before the world since the London Exhibition of 1851. Among the ladies' articles of apparel were seal saques and dolmans, trimmed with silver-pointed beaver, now all the rage in Paris; ladies' silk circular mantles, lined with the fur of the royal ermine and Siberian squirrel; Persian lamb saques; sets of furs comprising silver fox, sable, mink, ermine, grebe, chinchilla, etc., etc. In men's furs, there was on view a seal overcoat, trimmed with sea-otter—actually the finest coat in America; also, plain seal coats, gent's beaver coats of fine dark Labrador, Persian lamb and racoon, with caps and gauntlets to match. Large and well-trimmed robes of Canada bear, grizzly bear from the Rocky Mountains, musk ox from the Arctic Circle, wolf from the snowy steppes of the Hudson's Bay, buffalo, and Siberian dog, were displayed in profuse variety; also, sets for sleighs, mats, moose heads, skins of the sea otter, rare and costly; the best makes of hats of the finest felt, unacquainted by any imported hats. It would be hard at any time to find so great and rich a variety of furs brought together, and the exhibit was really the grandest Canadian trophy on the grounds.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS CO.

deserves special notice for what was likewise a magnificent trophy, exhibiting their skill and artistic taste in the manufacture and printing of engravings and all kinds of lithographic designs, both coloured and plain.

S. TOPLEY,

the well-known photographer of Ottawa, to whom we are indebted for many of the views published in our last two numbers, received great praise at the hands of the public for his photographic display. He has, of late, been taking a number of views of Ottawa and vicinity; people visiting Ottawa would do well to inspect them.

Among the artistic exhibits were those of

W. N. SEARS,

of Toronto, whose fret and inlaid work was so much admired at the Toronto Exhibition by the public generally, and specially noticed by the Vice-Royal party at both exhibitions. Mr. Sears took the prize at the Dominion and an extra prize at the Toronto Provincial Exhibition. Besides a variety of specimens of his work, he exhibited a gem consisting in a desk or lady's escritoire, composed of holly and ebony, which attracted much attention. Mr. Sears also manufactures the saws used for that kind of work.

H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.

To Messrs. H. Sugden Evans & Co., whose famous "Montserrat" brand of Lime-Fruit Juice is now so familiar throughout the Dominion of Canada, is due the permanent establishment and profitable development of Lime Juice as a beverage. The extensive trade they have built up in Canada has induced this firm to introduce the Montserrat Juice and Preparations into the United States during the past year, and their success has been far beyond their expectations. Although the anti-scorbutic properties of Lime Juice have been known for years, it remained for this firm to place on the Market and introduce a pure, unadulterated and very superior Lime Juice as a beverage, constituting, as it does, an exceedingly popular drink—entirely free from alcohol. Lime-Fruit Juice bids fair to do the work of a dozen temperance advocates, and is everywhere superseding the use of alcoholic liquors. Alcohol as a beverage is not likely to have quite its own way in the future, as a very small quantity of Lime Fruit Juice sweetened to taste in a tumbler of water makes a most delightful drink both in summer and winter, and except for the sugar, which many do not use, a very inexpensive one indeed. In the above remarks we may include their "Limetta," or Lime Fruit Juice Cordial, their Aromatic Montserrat or Winter Beverage, their Limetta Champagne, the first really desirable non-alcoholic dinner table beverage that has yet been prepared, and last, but not least, their Aromatic Quinine Cordial—a combination of pure Quinine with Lime-Fruit

Juice cordialised by the addition of aromatics, but free from alcohol, a preparation which the medical profession can confidently recommend to their patients as a tonic, without being in the least degree prejudicial like some hitherto popularized Quinine Wines. So much for their Montserrat Juice and Preparations. Prominent amongst their other exhibits were their collection of Chemical Preparations, for which they have obtained the highest award, the Dominion Silver Medal and First prize. This firm is well-known for the excellence of its Preparations—Chemical and Pharmaceutical—and their exhibit in this branch of their manufacture, is highly creditable to them. Also, in the manufacture of Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, this firm have always occupied the first rank and one of the most prominent objects of their whole Exhibit, was their celebrated "De Leon's Florida Water." This was displayed covering a large pyramid surmounted by a vase filled with choicest flowers, and at the base of the pyramid was a fountain, from which the weary passers-by could refresh themselves to their hearts content. In Toilet Requisites they made a very choice exhibit and were awarded the First Prize for same. Thanks to the much abused National Policy, we need not go to France—or other foreign countries—when we can be supplied with equally as good articles at much cheaper prices of our own manufacture, and in taking our leave of Messrs. Evans' exhibits, we wish them the success that they unquestionably deserve for their industry and enterprise.

ST. BONAVENTURE MANUFACTORY, MONTREAL.

The display made by J. A. J. Craig, of Montreal, in parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture was such as to arrest the attention of all visitors to that section of the Exhibition at Ottawa, particularly the rich green satin material blending with the gilt frames of the parlor set was something not to be excelled anywhere. The other exhibits were first-class in appearance and finish, and were awarded in all three first prizes and silver medal, with diploma for office desks.

GLUES.

Messrs. Emil Poliwka & Co., of the Dominion Glue Depot, Montreal, made a most attractive display of glue, gelatines, pure nats' foot oil, &c. The glues were exhibited in glass bottles and sheets, and comprised all grades of Canadian and American manufacture. Some very fine French glues, glue gelatines and fine white and red gelatines: English, Scotch and Irish glues, German and Russian isinglass made up what was in every respect one of the finest collections ever exhibited at a Canadian fair. These goods are kept in stock.

THE BELL ORGAN COMPANY, GUELPH.

This, the pioneer Organ Company of Canada, ably maintains its position, and is still ably represented at all exhibitions. Its instruments are well known, and as thoroughly appreciated. They combine the latest improvements, sonorous, even tone throughout, quick in speaking, no reediness or thinness is apparent, are thoroughly well made and took highest honors at Toronto. The company, in addition to an extensive home trade, enjoy a large and increasing foreign business. Their factory is fully employed, and Guelph may well feel proud of the enviable position this company has attained.

THE OSHTAWA CABINET COMPANY

exhibited a splendid assortment of furniture. A horn chair, elegantly upholstered, was an attractive feature. It was purchased by Ald. Britton, of Toronto, for \$75. A large rocker in Berlin wool hand work and blue silk was much admired, also two Cleopatra chairs in silk and satin, a parlor set of mauve, fawn and crimson silk (Harlequin style).

MESSRS. LYMAN, SONS & CO.

showed a large assortment of perfumery, drugs, &c. A line of colored paints, gotten up in a novel style, was quite a feature. They exhibited a lot of oil cake, the residue from pressing linseed oil, and used for feeding cattle. A large quantity is shipped by them to Europe yearly. They took several prizes, the list of which we print elsewhere.

PREPARED MEATS.

William Clark exhibited and took the first prize. His display comprised potted meats, ham, chicken and tongue, Oxford and Cambridge sausages, tongue, bologna, turkey and tongue and meats in skin.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPECIAL PRIZES.

Exhibitor receiving the greatest number of prizes on cattle, gold medal, F. W. Stone, Guelph.

Exhibitor receiving the greatest number of first prizes on horses, silver medal, Sheriff Powell.

An exhibitor receiving the greatest number of prizes on sheep and swine, bronze medal, John Snell & Sons.

GOLD MEDALS.

John Watson, Ayr, collection of agricultural implements; F. Wilson, Montreal, butter; E. P. Printzel, Thurlow, cheese; three pictures in oil, any subject, W. N. Cresswell, Senforth; best collection of living and preserved food fishes, S. Willmot, Newcastle; collection of native insects, Entomological Society, London; Canadian phosphates, J. G. Miller, Templeton; collection of plumbago, Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, Ottawa; petroleum products, Waterman Bros., London; manufactured

wood goods, E. B. Eddy, Hull; display of vehicles, N. A. C. Lariviere, Montreal; collection of wood working machinery, Cant, Goulay & Co., Galt; boots and shoes, Canadian, Alex. Sutherland, Kingston; manufactured furs, John Henderson, Montreal; cotton goods, Canadian, D. Morrice, Montreal; assortment of Canadian tweeds, Gault Bros. & Co., Montreal, for Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke; display of stoves, Wm. Buck, Brantford; E. G. Miller, Vigil, collection of apples, forty varieties; Entomological Society, collection of insects; John Snell & Sons, Edmonton, Cotswolds; Daniel Perley, Paris, South Downs; G. E. Whillans, Ottawa, Shropshire; John Snell & Sons, Edmonton, Berkshire; John Clark, Nepean, thoroughbred stallion, any age; Alex. Farlinger, Morrisburg, pair matched roadsters; Allan Francis, Pakenham, pair matched carriage horses; E. S. Skead, Ottawa, hunter; Thos. Good, Nepean, pair brood mares; H. & R. Beith, Bowmanville, heavy draught stallion, any age; C. W. F. Stock Association, Brantford, Durham bull, any age; C. W. F. Stock Association, Brantford, Durham, five females, any age; H. W. Stone, Guelph, Hereford herd; Geo. Rudd, Guelph; Devon herd; Jardine & Son, Hamilton, Ayshire herd; Wm. McCrae, Guelph, Galloway herd; Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Jersey herd; H. J. Groff, Elmira, pair of fat cattle, any age; George Moore, Waterloo, fat ox or steer, any age; J. & W. Watt, Salem, fat cow or heifer, any age.

Among the silver medallists are F. Van Lappen, Sugden Evans & Co., N. & C. Lariviere, John Henderson, W. Clarke, J. Rattray, J. & T. Craig and G. S. Capello, Montreal.

Among the bronze medallists are, Peck, Benny & Co., H. R. Ives & Co., John Henderson, & Co., Claggett & Tait, N. J. McGillivray, J. Hickson, R. H. Stevens, N. & A. C. Lariviere, Burland-Desbarats Co., Montreal.

Nearly all the Montreal exhibitors have been successful in the prize list, and in fact have largely contributed to the success of the show. Particular mention might be made of the display of furs made by John Henderson & Son, who took first prize all through, of the display of Sugden Evans & Co., Lyman Bros., J. Hearle, in drugs; Messrs. Clendinning, H. R. Ives, Morland & Watson, Washburn & Moen, and others in metal work; Clarke, Rattray & Co., W. W. McLaren, in groceries, and of J. Hickson, in live stock.

Among the Montreal prize-winners are the following:—Chemical preparations, in case, Dominion silver medal and \$6, Sugden Evans & Co.; colors assortment in oil, pulp and powder, Lyman Sons & Co.; essential oils, assortment, J. S. Hearle; glue, fourteen pounds, E. Poliwka, oils, linseed, Lyman Bros. & Co.; neat-foot, half gallon, E. Poliwka; collection of pharmaceutical preparations, Dominion silver medal, Lyman Bros. & Co.; 2nd, Sugden Evans & Co.; perfumes assortment, \$4 and diploma, J. G. Hearle; 3rd, Lyman Bros.; collection toilet preparations, Sugden Evans & Co.; extra entries, Sugden Evans & Co., lime juice, dentists' plaster and linseed oil cakes; J. Wright & Co., wood carpeting, commended; bedroom furniture set, Dominion silver medal and \$12; buggy, double-seated, uncovered, Dominion bronze medal, N. & A. C. Lariviere; N. & A. C. Lariviere, two-horse pleasure, silver medal. The same firm take a number of other prizes in the same department. Boiler for steam engine, W. P. Bartley; pumps, J. A. McMartin; circular saws, Morland, Watson & Co.; nails, bronze medal, Peck, Benny & Co.; 2nd, J. Dunn, Cote St. Paul; horse shoe nails, 20 pounds, Dominion bronze medal, Peck, Benny & Co.; steel gas fittings, Montreal Iron Company; iron work from the same, ornamented, Dominion bronze medal; commended, cone ventilator, J. James & Co. In stoves Clendinning & Company take five first prizes; biscuits, Dominion medal, Christie, Brown & Co.; cigars, Canadian manufacture, assortment, Rattray & Co.; Dominion silver medal; cigars, best made and flavored, Rattray & Co.; canned meats and assortment, Dominion silver medal, W. Clark, Hochelaga; 2nd, Dominion silver medal; Provision Packing Company, Quebec; assortment of cigarettes, Rattray & Co.; vinegar, Montreal Vinegar Works; baking powder, 1st, W. D. McLaren; leather board and counters, extra, Dominion Leather Board Company; Canadian tweeds, gold medal, Gault Bros.; hats, assortment, felt, Dominion bronze medal, Henderson & Co.; hats, silk, Dominion bronze medal, Henderson & Co.; overcoat of Canadian cloth, J. M. Denton.

Furs—Set of ladies' Canada mink; John Henderson & Co.; set of ladies' seal; John Henderson & Co.; set of ladies' lambskin, J. Henderson & Co.; set of ladies' in other kinds, Henderson & Co.; set of gentlemen's, Henderson & Co.; best collection of manufactured furs, Dominion gold medal, Henderson & Co.; assortment sleigh robes, not less than three kinds, Henderson & Co.

Calico, unbleached, three pieces, Hudson Cotton Company, Valleyfield; calico, bleached, three pieces, Montreal Cotton Company, Beauharnois; assortment of cotton goods manufactured in Canada, Dominion gold medal, Morrice & Co.; second, Dominion silver medal, Morrice & Co.

NEW HAVEN manufacturers cannot get hands enough to do their work. One company was compelled to reject an order for 140 railway platform cars, to be fitted with oil tanks, for which \$40,000 was offered.

HUMOROUS.

The correspondent who wants to dispose of a business on account of ill health should say whether his business is unhealthy or only himself.

WHEN a boy scrapes a little skin off his knuckles while sawing wood for his mother, he makes more ado about it than when he knocks his big toe-nail off in running to a fire.

THE papers have much to say about intelligent cats. The only intelligent cat is the one that knows enough to go to sleep at night, and that cat has been dead these ten years.

GOLD from Europe continues to arrive here in such large quantities that our young men can now own two sets of brass sleeve-buttons without being considered extravagant.

FIRST BOY: "Where yer bin, Billy?" Second Boy: "Bin fishin'." First Boy: "Ketch anything?" with an anxious expression on his face. Far-seeing Second Boy: "No. But I expect ter when I git in the house."

"Stolen fruits may be the sweetest," but when the small boy finds himself up an apple-tree with a big dog at the foot, and he discovers that the apples are sour, you can't patch up his wounded feelings with any such taffy as that.

SHE asked her class of little girls who went into the ark with Noah. None of them seemed to know; but one little girl thought she must say something, and, not knowing, used her natural born right of guessing, and to the amusement of the teacher replied: "His sisters and his cousins and his aunts."

Now comes Johnny in from school with, "I've got to have a new slate slate and a pencil and a sponge and a second reader, and teacher wants me to study geography, and I'll have t, have an atlas, and the new boy got a licking and, say ma won't you ask pa to buy the books this noon because I'm in a hurry, and all the rest of the boys have got their'n?"

AN exchange says some business men never spend a cent for advertising, either in the newspaper or any other way. In the stores of such men are generally seen old barrel heads, on which are inscribed in chalk or charcoal such devices as these: Flower, Korn Meel, Pertatoes, Pourk, Cheze, Kaliker, Kountrey provice bawt and sould, goods cheep fur Kash, Tee, Shugar, etc.

"You were in the war, then, Capt. McKillen?" "Oh, yes, ma'am, yes, ma'am; fought all through it." "Is there not," she asked, hesitatingly, "a great deal of danger in a battle?" "Well, yes," the captain replied, reflectively, "there is, there is. So many men standing around, you know, and such careless handling of firearms as is almost sure to occur during a battle, makes it really very unsafe." Miss Lollipop shuddered and then resumed: "Are not some people severely injured at times?" "Yes," the captain said, "they are. I once had a friend who was hurt so badly that he couldn't leave his room for several days." And then she said there ought to be a law against them, and he said he believed the legislature of Iowa contemplated passing some such a law at its next session. And she said she was so glad.

A FEW days ago Justice of the Peace John Weber took his little son down to Toledo on an excursion. The lad interviewed the man at the wheel, and gathered much information relative to the business of steamboating. Presently his father joined him on the hurricane deck and asked him how he was enjoying himself. "First-rate," was the enthusiastic reply. "I'm going to be a steamboat man, papa." "All right," responded the "judge," "but you'll have to study have to study navigation, astronomy and divers other sciences in order to be a good one." The lad said nothing at the time, but appeared to be revolving the difficulties of the case in his mind. Perhaps half an hour later he remarked, with much gravity, "Papa, I guess I won't be a steamboat man; I'd rather be a justice of the peace; you don't have to know anything for that."

ODD NUMBERS.—"There's luck in odd numbers," says Rory O'Moore; so says a certain M. Drillon, only he says that the luck which they bring is bad, especially the number 17, to the Imperial dynasty. The Prince Imperial had 17 assegai wounds. There are 17 letters in the name Napoleon Bonaparte. The addition of the figures 1808, the date of the birth of Napoleon III., numbers 17, so does the addition of the figures 1826, the date of the Empress Eugenie's birth, as also 1853, the date of their marriage; from 1853, the date of their marriage, to 1870, the date of their fall, 17 years. The Prince Imperial was 17 years of age when his father died; there are 17 letters in the name of Le Lieutenant Carey, and the addition of the figures 1862, the date of Prince Victor's birth, again produces 17.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pimply eruptions on the face, so annoying to the young and baffling to medical skill, can be completely cured by ACNE PILLS. They contain no arsenic, potash, or any injurious drug; nor, except the disease, do they affect the system in any way, save as a tonic. Box containing 20 pills, with full directions, mailed to any part of Canada for one dollar. Sample boxes of one dozen 10 cents in stamps. Address W. HEARS, Chemist, Ottawa.



THE MANITOBA EXHIBIT.
OTTAWA.—THE FIRST DOMINION EXHIBITION.

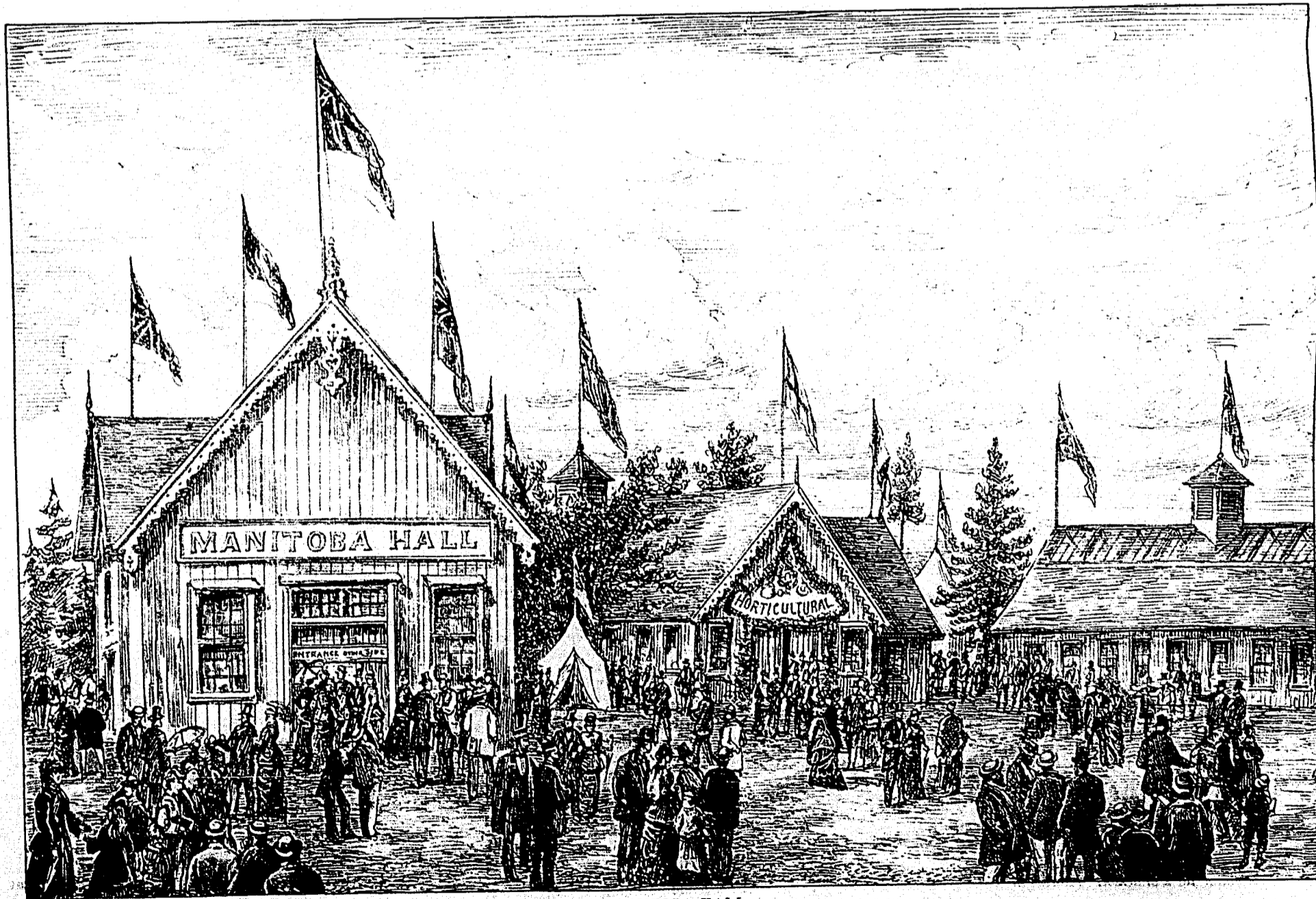
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 320.—ALEXANDER BEGG, ESQ.,
MANITOBA COMMISSIONER TO THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.



No. 319.—THE LATE SENATOR CARRALL.



MANITOBA HALL.

OTTAWA.—THE FIRST DOMINION EXHIBITION.

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MY CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

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

Book V. BEGINNING LIFE.

I.
C. E.

The time had now come when I must choose a position in the world, a career wherein to gain a livelihood. The vacation to which I had fancied myself entitled was passed, and what a vacation it had been! How much I had learned in those three months! How much I had suffered, too, which is the best, because the most keenly personal mode of learning.

Had I been left to myself and obliged to go from door to door in search of a place, I might possibly have shared the fate of many worthier boys than I, who run the gauntlet of humiliations and play the demeaning rôle of mendicants in order to obtain the privilege of working, which, as the world goes, ought to be claimed as a right. But I had so many friends, so many relatives in my native city that I was sure I could not lack recommendations or instructions. Gratuitous favour I wanted none and I resolved to ask for none. I was poor; I did not aspire to immense riches, but whatever I earned, whatever position I attained, I wished to be the fruit of my own toil. If my education could not procure me a living, I might as well, like the love-sick Maxwellton swain, lay me down and die.

I bethought me of my uncle Marigny, went direct to him and explained my situation. He received me with that perfect kindness which I had expected, and then went into a minute rehearsal of the stations which I might attempt to fill. When seven or eight had been examined and abandoned, owing to my confession of incompetence, he concluded by saying:

"There remain, I believe, only the situations of salesman and shopwalker. All they require is good sense, assiduity and fidelity. What do you say to them?"

I answered that I was perfectly willing to try them.

"But they are slow promotion and poor pay, Carey."

My heart rebelled at this somewhat. I had hoped I might have a chance of beginning in the middle of the ladder, instead of at the lowest rounds. However there was apparently no choice. And, then, the young heart is always hopeful. It was, therefore, with sincerity that I told my uncle that I was ready to take service as a salesman.

"All right, Carey," he replied. "But remember I can promise you nothing definite. I will go round to the best houses and see what I can do for you. You will have an answer in the course of the week."

After having duly thanked my kind patron I was about taking my leave, when old Uncle Pascal entered the room. Of course his first business was to inquire what I was doing there, what I came for and the rest. I repeated the object of my visit. The old man was busy lighting his long pipe and did not appear particularly attentive to my answers, but after a whiff or two he walked up to me, saying:

"Salesman! Bosh. Marigny is an old fogey. I'll tell you what you'll do, young man; start a paper. You can read and write, can't you? Well, start a paper. Go into one of the back counties of the State, buy up a second-hand press somewhere, add a few fonts of type, even if they have been worn a little—people are not very particular. The editing of the sheet need give you no trouble. Look out for advertisements everywhere; they are the only things that pay. Scissor sentimental verses and spicy love stories for the women; dash off vitriolic articles—the more fiery the better—for the men, and your paper will be sure to take. You will in a short time become the biggest man in the place. As soon as ever you find that out—and even a little sooner will do no harm—run for Congress or the Legislature. When you get in there your fortune is made. You will make plenty of money. All our Congressmen are rich, though some I know were the leanest kind of rats before they went to the capital."

The old cynic poured out this *boulette* all at a breath, and the consequence was that his pipe went out. That being an important event, it made him stop short. I presented him with a light. He then resumed:

"Tell me, my boy, is there nothing of all you learned at college that you can use in practical life—make money by, I mean?"

"There are Greek and Latin," said Mon Poup, answering for me; "I did not think of them. We might make a professor of him."

"Too young for a professor," retorted the old man.

"Well, a tutor, I mean."

"Treadmill work. Better salesman than that. He at least has his mind free, while a tutor has mind as well as body cramped up in a daily round of routine. Besides, intorship pays nothing, and

that settles the point. Is there anything else that you particularly studied, Carey?"

"There are mathematics, sir. I paid much attention to them."

"The mathematics are something to go by. What branch did you fancy most?"

"Trigonometry, sir."

"Ah! the prettiest study of them all, with its nice formulas. Half geometry and half algebra. I have forgotten all that now, but I used to love it. Trigonometry is connected somehow with surveying and mensuration, is it not?"

"Yes, sir, and I studied these too."

"You can do practical surveying?"

"I can, sir."

"In all its parts?"

"Yes, in all its parts."

"You could take up a survey at a moment's notice; do all its field work and resolve all its problems?"

"I could, indeed, sir. I am sure of myself there."

"Then, boy, why didn't you say so from the first?"

The old man looked at Mon Poup and they exchanged nods of intelligence.

"Why I have just the thing for you. You are just the man we want," added Uncle Pascal, and he proceeded to inform me that a company of capitalists, of whom he was one, having decided on exploring the lead mines of Potosi, were about buying a large area of the mineral land in the vicinity. This land belonged to a single family of heirs, but as only some of the heirs were willing to sell, there would have to be a partition sale consequent, of course, on a careful survey. The county surveyor was particularly busy then by similar work in other quarters, and needed one competent assistant to help his deputy. The company wanted the survey made as soon as possible. Uncle Pascal thought there would be no difficulty about my getting a share of the work.

Here was a stroke of luck for which I was not prepared. I could not have found better if I had been left to my own choice. It was congenial work; it was professional and it was lucrative.

"That point settled, let me give you a piece of advice," continued Uncle Pascal, in his off-hand, playful manner. "I don't doubt in the least that you are altogether prepared for the new duties which will be assigned you, but this is the age of humbug—I like it all the more on that account—and it is well to live up to the spirit of the age. I want you to assert yourself a little; to show that you are conscious of the dignity of your calling. Hence this very day, before the sun goes down, you must get yourself a room or rooms on some frequented street. This shall be your office. You must get a set of instruments from Blattner, a few scientific books—I could lend you some of mine—ink, pen, pencils, paper, card-board and a looking-glass."

"A looking-glass, Uncle Pascal?"

"Yes, and a good-sized one. American professional men would be much the better for a looking-glass in their office. It would make them comb their hair, at least, every time they go out, and thus not appear as if they had just got out of bed. But to crown all, you must get two signs, to be tacked on each side of your outer door frame, with this inscription:

CAREY GILBERT, C. E.

OFFICE.

"Crackey, but won't that be grand!"

"What is C. E. for, Uncle Pascal?" I inquired, heartily amused and as heartily flattered.

"Civil Engineer, man."

"But I am not a civil engineer—only a land surveyor."

"That's all one. 'Aim high' is the Indian Bowman's device. Nobody will ever know the difference. I am sure the county surveyor can't, for I very much doubt whether he is well grounded even in simple mensuration. However, that's not for you to judge. You must respect your superiors."

Mon Poup here interrupted the voluble old man by saying that there were several houses of his on different streets which would make good offices, and he authorized me to take my choice of them. I saw from this that he approved of his eccentric friend's suggestion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Pascal, "and when you get fairly installed, I will go to Martin," (that was the county surveyor), make my bargain with him, settle your place on his staff, then take hold of him and bring him down to your office. It shall be a formal introduction."

"But, Uncle Pascal, supposing he should ask me for my diploma, then what?"

"Your fiddlestick. How is he going to ask you for what he has not got himself? But if he does, answer him as Napoleon answered those who asked him his patent of nobility. Tell him it is in your head."

"But is there not a license of some sort required?"

"Not a bit of it. Licenses in this free country are not required of lawyers, doctors, preachers or mountebanks; why should they be required of civil engineers?"

This was convincing. I dropped the subject and the conversation was broken up by Uncle Pascal lighting another pipe and intoning a *Bordelais rigadoun*.

Before sunset I had carried out the old man's instructions to the letter. As the painter could not have my two signs ready at so short a notice, I had my name stencilled on the door. That night I passed in my office, on the same principle, I suppose, that the youngster must sleep in his first pair of boots.

II.

A RULE OF LIFE.

Everything turned out exactly according to promise. Within three weeks after the opening of my office, I was on my way to Potosi, a lead region, which, with its neighbours, the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, make of the great State of Missouri one of the richest mineral countries in the world. For about ten days prior to my departure, the county surveyor, or the chief, as he was more generally known in our set, had given me a deal of office-work to do, in the shape of charts, drawings and the deciphering of some notes taken on all sorts of soiled and ragged paper. If it was his intention to test my capacity he could hardly have chosen harder problems than those contained in the notes. But I got through them without extraordinary difficulty and he expressed his entire satisfaction.

I was hurried away to the field a day or two sooner than I had expected. I was unable in consequence to go the rounds of my friends as I had contemplated doing. This was a bitter disappointment, but as I knew it would not be the last incident in my new career, I put up with it patiently enough. I barely had time to write a few lines to Ory, to Mimi, to my relatives at Valmont, and some other intimates.

Our party, consisting besides myself, of the deputy county surveyor and two "field-hands," and a couple of the directors of the new company, went a portion of the way down the river by steamboat. After landing, there were about forty miles of rough country to get over before we reached our destination. To perform this journey we were provided with two light wagons, each drawn by four mules. It was a pleasure excursion to no one but me. The deputy, too much accustomed to such drives, tired with the monotony of his work, sat silent in his corner, solacing himself like a ruminant with his quid. The fielders, equally fagged with routine, told stories to the drivers, and sought oblivion in their whiskey bottles. The two directors talked of nothing else but shares, stocks, dividends and bonuses. I alone had eyes to admire the fair October landscape, the deciduous trees, the red leaves, the russet hillsides, the silvery expanses of water, and the dreamy solitudes of the solemn valleys. For me it was more than an ordinary trip; it was my first life-journey, my entrance through the beautiful avenues of nature into the realities of a new career. My future lay before me vague, undetermined; my memory recurred to the past-out of which I had just emerged, and to the dear friends whom I had left behind me. I was thoughtful, but not sad. My hopes were high; my courage was braced up; my heart swelled with lofty aims and a resolution to do my whole duty. When we reached the ground of our labour at last, I was the first to jump out of the wagon, and I planted the first stake as a landmark in the soil.

Work began without loss of time. The field was divided into two parts, one undertaken by the deputy, the other entrusted to me. I soon found the difference between professional and amateur surveying. At the close of each day I was as tired as if I had followed the plough. To add to my discomfort the weather proved very variable. We had mackintoshes, oil-cloth caps and cavalry boots for rainy days, but these could not relieve us from the fatigue of trudging in the mud, nor from the muscular tension induced by the damp atmosphere. Other days were so hot that we had to throw off coats, waistcoats, neckties, and take to straw hats. Our fare was rustic. We had lodgings in the neighbouring farm houses, and our food, with the exception of eggs, butter and milk, was of the coarsest.

I am of opinion that when once the novelty has worn off, all work—whether of the brain or of the hand—falls to a uniform level of monotony. Routine is the rule of life; romance only the exception. My experience was that after the first three days, the labours of the morrow were only a dull repetition of those of the eve. The fact that I loved my profession the more I got into it did not mask any of this dullness. The poetry was gone, but the philosophy remained. I willingly accepted the change.

One of my professors, in lecturing precisely on this inevitable change, had laid down a golden rule which I now remembered. It is this: Have regular hours of daily work—six, eight, ten or even twelve—and go through them with all your might. But after they are over, take to dreaming; that reposes the mind and keeps the heart young; hence, never work after hours; never think of your work even. The lawyer must not think of his brief; the preacher of his sermon; the notary of his act; the professor of

his lesson; the writer of his book. In this way time is equally divided. Duty does not trench upon pleasure, and without pleasure life is not worth having.

I began to practise this rule. When the day's work was over I put up my instruments, folded my papers, changed my clothes. The deputy ciphered at his notes till midnight and desired me to do the same. I refused. While he lay lazily in bed till breakfast I was up, doing in an hour of the cool morning what had taken him three or four hours of wasting toil the evening before.

III.

SONGS WITHOUT WORDS.

Two months had passed and our work was done. At two o'clock of the last day we returned from the field. By four I had concluded all my arrangements. My instruments were unscrewed, nicely oiled and locked up in their boxes. My papers were carefully numbered, docketed and secured with tape. My clothes and all the little articles which lay about my room were packed in my valise. I had labored hard, but I was content. There was first the consciousness of having done my duty as well as I knew how, and next the assurance that that duty had been fully rewarded. My agreement had been for fifty dollars a month, exclusive of board and travel. I had therefore a hundred dollars in my pocket. I looked in the glass: my cheek was bronzed, but my eye was bright. I went down to the mill on the creek and weighed myself. I had gained twenty pounds.

With a light heart, then, and a buoyant step, I set out for my usual ramble. I had no objective point in view, and it was by the merest chance that I found myself taking the direction of the neighboring village. I knew no one there, so I walked listlessly through it till I came to the church-door, where I stopped to examine its neat architecture. There was some beauty about it, especially a peristyle of very elegant effect. While I was busy looking, I heard the sound of music within. I listened. It appeared to me of a superior character. Pushing the door gently before me I stepped into the vestibule, and there a fuller volume of sound burst upon my ear. I paused a moment, wrapped in attention, then noiselessly penetrated into the sacred edifice. There was a lull in the music for a few seconds, and I looked around me. Everything tended to inspire awe. Darkness was already gathering in the side aisles and lateral chapels, though the nave was still illumined by the setting sun whose golden light was mellowed and divided into picturesque fragments by the high lancet windows. The freshness of evening streamed in from openings in the dome and roof, and the smell of incense yet lingered in the holy atmosphere of the house of God. There was no one in the body of the church, but in the chancel I saw the kneeling form of the village pastor. This good man was greatly esteemed by his parishioners for his saintliness. His venerable white head was sharply defined by the yellow and crimson light which fell from the wheel window behind the main altar. It was such a head as Domenico would have liked to study and reproduce on one of his monastic canvases. The old man held his breviary in his hand, but his mind was evidently absorbed in meditation, for the book was half closed and his eye fixed intently on a fine crucifixion which hung in the sanctuary. Suddenly the sound of the music called my attention to the organ loft, and there, to my surprise, I noticed the slender form of a young girl sitting before the keys. The huge pipes of the instrument rose like a forest before her, hiding their heads in the gloom which had already gathered on the ceiling. The girl seemed like a little child who had heedlessly adventured into a region of immensity and superincumbent force where she would be overwhelmed. She was quite alone in the gallery. Fearful lest I should be observed by the priest or the organist, I softly glided behind a pillar of the nave in whose shadow I was hidden from view, while I could see everything that took place in the church. Perhaps there is no spot on earth which so impresses an imaginative mind as that of an empty church, especially at the hour of sunset and when the stillness of the external world only deepens the silence that reigns in its long-drawn aisles. The spirit of peace then falls on one like a sensible presence, refreshing the innermost cells of the soul. Prayer is also felt, not as a fancy, but as a reality, a necessity of the hour, and lips long unused to supplication instinctively repeat the holy words learned at the mother's knee. On occasions like these, wild, worldly men, whose thoughts are all fleshly, and who habitually recoil from the self-reproach of meditation with a feeling of dread, can sit in the consecrated gloom and brood over their sins with a soothing contrition and the sweet assurance of pardon. To their altered eyes there is nothing grim or forbidding in the immovable fixtures of the altar; nothing harsh in the agonized face of the Crucified. The gentle Madonnas and the grotesque saints in the niches are invested with a loveliness which recalls the simplicity of the ancient church days. Everything breathes a calm, contentment and peace. Blessed moments in which man's better nature rises to its highest level and catches glimpses of its spiritual destiny.

Being naturally of a reflective temperament, I felt all the influences of the hour and place. In my case the impression was even deepened by the singularly beautiful music which I heard.

Instead of breaking in on my meditations, it served as a connecting link between them, blending them together as in a maze. My eyes, however, were fixed upon the player. But the sight of her, instead of producing worldly or sensuous thoughts, only heightened my feelings of reverential awe. The time, the place, the occupation, served to idealize her in some sort, and to my bewildered fancy she seemed not an earthly maiden fingering cold ivory keys, but a being of the spirit world whose soul was transfusing itself into sacred melody. The girl, however, did not appear conscious that she was playing so well. Having consented, as I afterwards learned, at the pastor's solicitation, to be the organist of the parish, in the absence of any professional performer, she had the habit of practising on Sunday afternoons, after the congregation had departed, and even on week days when she found it convenient. On the present occasion she had fallen on a selection of pieces which accorded strangely with the mood I was in when I entered the church. The abstruse and almost painfully pathetic creations of Beethoven are not appreciated because not comprehended by the majority of lovers of music, but many of his disciples have popularized the mysticism of his school and thus rendered it generally enjoyable. Chief among these is Mendelssohn. The organist was precisely practising some of his delightful *lieder ohne worte*, songs without words! And she played them with marvellous effect. The instrument became vocal under her touch. It seemed transformed into one grand multiple voice. It filled the whole temple with a presence and a power. The light autumn air of the darkened aisle palpitated with its infinite echoes. Now there was a sound of thunder like the rush of high winds, then a lull like the murmur of the breeze. Every passion and emotion was articulated—grief and joy, triumph and despair, peace and calm content. And throughout the whole performance not a jaggle was heard, not a harsh note, nothing that could recall the material—all was spiritualized, the instrument and the performer. The creative thought of the author was fully seized, and in that gush of inspiration the listener was wafted into the ideal.

I stood leaning against the pillar, thoroughly absorbed in the wonderful music. For a long time my eyes were fixed on the grained ceiling while my thoughts were far away in the infinite spaces of fancy or unconsciously analyzing the feelings that welled up unbidden within me, responsive to the touches of the master's harmony. Gradually, however, I awoke out of my stupor and looked around. Darkness had now filled the vast area, but there was sufficient light to enable me to see the aged priest in the chancel. He had risen from his knees and taken a seat in an arm-chair near the altar. His misal was closed on his lap, his hands were tightly clasped upon the book and his serene white face was upturned toward the organ with a rapid expression of intense thought. It was evident that the music had proved a prayer for the holy man and borne his soul on its wings beyond the narrowness of this temple built with hands. I then turned to the player, and saw that, having stopped a moment, she remained immovable before the instrument, as if overwhelmed by the language which she had made it speak. Her fingers still lay on the edge of the keys and her head was bent down. A long ray of sunshine broke into the organ-loft, shot down along the great pipes and rested like a halo on her abundant brown hair.

Just then a low vibration as if the tall spire were rocking on its base was felt inside the church and the bells pealed out the *Angelus*. The old priest fell upon his knees; the player started from her seat. It was all over now. The spell was broken.

I hastened out of the church and returned to the farm-house for supper. On the way, a singular change came over my mind. The calm I had enjoyed in the church was succeeded by an un-defined trouble. One of the *lieder*, which I had just heard, kept recurring to my memory and to its plaintive chords I attached words of my own. These words were full of dole. Melancholy is at times so oppressive that we have to use physical means to shake it off. I tossed my head, swung my arms, hastened my pace into a run. But all was useless. The burdensome feeling returned. I lapsed again into the monody. Seeing which I changed my tactics and boldly plunged into the analysis of my mood. I am naturally no believer in presentiments, longings, dreams, phantasies or spiritual surprises of any kind, being convinced that the material and psychical worlds are governed by organic laws whose beauty consists precisely in their simplicity. But on this evening my scepticism was on its trial. So far as I could make out, the feeling which beset me was a certain dread that just at the moment when I was enjoying myself, others whom I loved were suffering, and that on my return to my lodgings I would be met by some unwelcome intelligence. Impatient to come at the truth, whatever it might be, I reached the farm-house with redoubled speed. My first inquiry was whether the postilion had arrived. The answer was that a large parcel of mail-matter lay on my table.

IV.

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

I spread out the papers and letters to assure myself by a preliminary glance whether there was a misaive from a strange hand among them.

My eye fell on a large, straggling writing, which I recognized at once as M. Paladine's. It was the first time he had written during my absence. There must be something wrong.

I reflected. A struggle arose within me. Should I break that large red wafer—which looked so like a blood-stain—at once, or wait till later? I decided to wait. I would read my other letters and all my newspapers first. If M. Paladine's letter contained good news it could keep for an hour or two longer. If it conveyed bad news, that could always be learned soon enough. So I placed it out of reach in a corner of the looking-glass. I then opened my other letters, one by one, going over each with studied slowness. They were mostly business communications from persons who demanded my return home to confide professional work to me. I went through my newspapers with the same leisure, forcing myself to take interest in political intelligence, foreign and domestic, of which I knew little, and for which I cared still less.

My reading had been twice interrupted by the maid summoning me to tea. I had put her off on both occasions. But when, at length, my mail was exhausted, I had no resource left me but to go down to the supper room. I there found my companions lingering over the scraps of their meal. The deputy noticed that I was pale and taciturn. He kindly inquired whether the post-boy had brought me bad news. Upon my negative answer he informed me that there was the chance of a conveyance for two of our party that night which would enable them to catch the upward-bound steamer at the landing at eight next morning. If I was ready to start, and did not object to drive in the dark, I might take that carriage, the deputy himself being willing to await the next day's stage, as he had still some remnants of work to do. I eagerly accepted the proposal. I preferred the distraction and excitement of a night ride to tossing on an anxious pillow, and, besides, there was a clean gain of twenty-four hours.

Returning to my room, I completed my last preparations. There remained but one thing to do and that was to read M. Paladine's letter. Further hesitation appeared puerile. I took it from the looking-glass, and with trembling fingers burst the seal. There were only a few lines written hurriedly and almost illegibly. I read them all at once, with dimmed eyes, yet so keenly that every word was stamped upon my brain. Ah! yes. There was gloom at The Quarries, while all had been sunshine with me. She had sunk under the long, terrible strain on her energies. I ought to have known that she could not resist forever. My presence alone could have averted the blow, and here I had been away eight weeks, unconscious, forgetful of the struggle in which she was left single-handed to engage. Would I return soon? asked M. Paladine. Would I write at once to say when I might be expected?

I thrust the letter into my pocket, seized my portmanteau, put my instrument box under my arm and rushed down the stair.

"Ready?" I asked of the driver who was lazily spread in a chair, with his legs on the bar of the gallery, high above his head.

"An hour yet, sir," he answered. "We don't leave till ten."

"Five dollars extra if you start immediately," I exclaimed.

"All right. The horses won't mind for once being cut off from their oats. They're rested, that's the chief thing. I'll give them a double allowance in the morning when we get to the river."

Within five minutes we were off. We reached the landing by sunrise. True to her schedule the packet touched the wharf at eight, delivered her mails, let out and took in passengers, and then under a full head of steam bore on for St. Louis.

(To be continued.)

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

Since the opening of this elegant and commodious hall, than which there is none better adapted in Montreal for musical entertainments, owing to its acoustic properties, Mr. DeZouche, who has ever been foremost in placing before us the best musical and vocal talent which has appeared in this city, has been striving hard to sustain his reputation. As we go to press, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club is performing in our midst, accompanied by Mrs. J. W. Weston. On Thursday 16th, and Friday, 17th of this month, the intelligent and polished humourist De Cordora, will lecture on the "Pipley Family in Europe" and "The Dog next door." On the 20th inst., will appear for one week, the best "Pinafore" troupe which has so far visited our city, and if the American press is to be credited, the best that has been in the United States, we mean "Murphy's Miniature Opera Company."

THE CONCERT of the Mendelssohn Quintette was on Monday night thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Thos. Ryan, viola and clarinette, and Mr. Gustav Dannreuther are the only two remaining members of the old association, but the new comers will, as they showed by their playing, worthily uphold the reputation of that classical club. Mr. Heimendahl was excellent in his interpretation of Sarasate's solo; although young, he has on this, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, acquired a reputation, possessing, as he does, a complete mastery over

his instrument, which seems to sympathize with the player. Mr. Giese's cello playing is the boldest, and most graceful withal, that has been heard in Montreal in connection with any musical association. Messrs. Dannreuther and Ryan are old favourites all over Canada, and need no further commendation. Mr. Shade won golden opinions from our dilettanti for his soft and musical flute-playing. To hear Mrs. Weston's ever fresh and finished voice was indeed a treat. She captivated her audience, which testified to its pleasure by repeated and hearty applause. Our going to press prevents our noticing the second concert, but we can only repeat that the Mendelssohn Quintette Club still holds its own.

DICKENS IN THE PRESS.

It has been the lot of more than one great writer to furnish material for a literature in which he had little interest, and to be quoted as an authority in matters quite beyond the scope of his genius. We read in recent French papers how the extreme Democrats, who have read the Pope's recommendation of St. Thomas, have been quoting the Angelic Doctor as an authority in favor of radicalism, rebellion, and the dethronement of kings. St. Paul is perhaps as ill-used a man as any of the great writers, for since he furnishes a good deal of material for discussion; a very large number of people habitually quote him as supporting views which they would hardly have courage to bring forward in his presence. The transition from these great theologians to one who was no theologian at all is very great. Nevertheless it is not unnatural, since the incongruity between the writings of Dickens and the use that is habitually made of them is as great as an incongruity could be. The political aspect of Dickens' books is not, for instance, strongly marked; yet few modern writers are more frequently made use of by writers on political affairs. Curiously enough the practice of utilizing Dickens in political discussion is more general on this side of the Atlantic than on the other. We greatly fear that the reason of this is too plain and too unflattering. The English press is contributed to by men usually of wide reading and enlarged and liberal culture, who do not find themselves confined for qualifications or similitudes to one popular writer. Moreover the political discussions of the English press are as a rule conducted with a seriousness which may be a little oppressive, but is nevertheless very creditable and very effective on public opinion. On this side of the Atlantic, even in the great cities of America, the press is too often conducted by men with whom smartness supplies the want of solidity, and to whose minds the ludicrous side of a question too quickly presents itself. In Canada the want of culture in the press is, we fear, too marked as a rule; and "base hound" is supposed, on high authority, to dispose of an opponent and demolish his arguments without question or appeal. In the absence of any wide range of reading, men of ready wit find in the books of Dickens the materials for satire and humor ready-made to their hands. Mr. Pecksniff, for instance, has become the common property of newspaper writers as an example of pompous hypocrisy. Having once accomplished an understanding of the various "points" of Mr. Pecksniff, the papers as a rule cling to him with a truly filial affection. All other eminently hypocritical characters in history and literature pale before the popularity of Pecksniff. He is so easily understood. He requires no introduction. The public knows him at sight. He has made his own reputation. And when a political opponent is called "Pecksniffian" it is felt, on one side at least, that said opponent is doubled up and done for generally; although the victim himself may be labouring under the impression that he has seen that phrase before. "Mr. Dick," too, is one of the familiar friends of the newspapers. Mr. Dick's inability to write anything without mentioning King Charles's head, is a fine and effective illustration of "our contemporary's" inability to write anything without having a fling at our own favorite statesman, or policy or measure. The legal profession were shabbily treated by Mr. Dickens. "Dodson and Fogg" form the mental picture which the million have of the average attorney. And to the newspapers Dodson and Fogg are invaluable. If "the press" is sued for libel, it is "Dodson and Fogg" who are supposed to have issued the writs "on spec." If "our respected representative" happens to have an awkward and untimely protest entered against his return to Parliament, it is almost invariably "Dodson and Fogg" who are said in the local paper to have formed the base conspiracy. Mr. Chadband is utilized as the newspaper writer's idea of a specious parson. Uriah Heep is the only newspaper representative of extreme "umbleness." Codlen and Short form the newspaper's only idea of rival claimants to a nation's gratitude—even the London papers, which seldom quote anything, still stick to Codlen and Short. Mrs. Gamp still forms the popular newspaper idea of a monthly nurse, although the race of Gamps is largely extinct. Mr. Gradgrind is the only exemplar, for the press, of the passion for "facts." Mr. Wegg still continues to "drop into poetry in a friendly way" for our friends of the newspapers. And at the kindest season of the year, Tony Tim drops from every newspaper writer's pen on to the paper before the inevitable and perhaps well meant "God bless us every one." In fact but for Dickens the daily press on this side of the Atlantic would lack a

good deal of its humor, a good deal of its illustration of each other's manners and a good deal of its representative character. The fact is that the dead master so made his characters live and move and talk, and so made them reflect, truthfully, so many phases of manners and character, that his books are exhaustless funds for the seeker of his humorous similitudes. And in the press of writing and reading it is no wonder that a storehouse of familiar illustration open to one's hand, should be freely used, particularly when it is understood that the public will relish the similitudes all the more that they are familiar. It would be better perhaps if the daily papers as a rule showed a wider range of reading; but since that does not exist, the substitute is the best that could be made. There are things we never get tired of. Don't we go to laugh at our old comedies, and be scared by our tragedies year after year? Don't we enjoy our dear friends' old jokes the older they get? We should miss them out of their proper places. And so we get to rather like to see our Dickens well quoted; it shows us at least that our public teacher knows one thing well.

Ottawa.

M. J. G.

THE GLEANER.

A PRINCE or princess of Edinburgh is expected early in December.

The BRITISH penny postage stamp is to be changed. It has been in use for forty years.

PRINCE LEOPOLD is at present visiting some places of interest on the north coast of Ireland.

A PROJECT for holding an international exhibition at Madrid is at present under the consideration of the Spanish Government.

THE International Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, is a great success. America has 150 industrial exhibits.

EVERY theatre in Chicago is now open on Sunday evenings, and usually they have larger audiences on that night than on any other.

MR. RENVY, late general manager of the Consolidated Bank, Montreal, has taken up his residence at St. Paul, Minnesota.

It is probable that the Empress Eugenie will go to Abergeldie early in October, the Queen having placed it for a time at her disposal.

THE house in which Milton was born was burned in the great London fire of 1666, but its exact counterpart was built on the site, and is occupied as a lace factory.

PROBABLY no magazine was ever floated with so little capital as the *Dublin University*. It was started by six collegians, of whom Charles Lever was one, who each subscribed £10.

IN Paris, thirty-five years ago, stores of all kinds were open on Sunday morning. Now large establishments are closed, and only a few of the smaller ones are open.

ADMIRAL INGLESFIELD, Commander-in-Chief of the British North American Station, and General Sir Fenwick Williams, were the guests of the Governor-General at Ottawa last week.

THE appointment of Mr. Charles F. Smithers, of New York, as the successor of Mr. Angus to the important position of General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, gives general satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

It appears that 500 laurel wreaths and several thousand violet bouquets for the Prince Imperial's funeral were manufactured at Munich, neither the Paris nor London artificial flower makers being able to undertake the work in the time allowed.

A CHICAGO paper says: "Farmers find that 87 cents a bushel for wheat bring them in better returns now than \$1.50 did in 1861. On the gold basis the 1864 wheat was worth only about 62 cents, and the 1869 wheat is worth penny for penny for what it brings."

RUMOR has it that Falkland Palace, the old Royal residence, is to be purchased for the Queen, to be re-transformed into its ancient state. It was last occupied as a palace by Charles II. of England, in 1651, when on his way to Scone to be crowned King of the Scots.

A CARD.

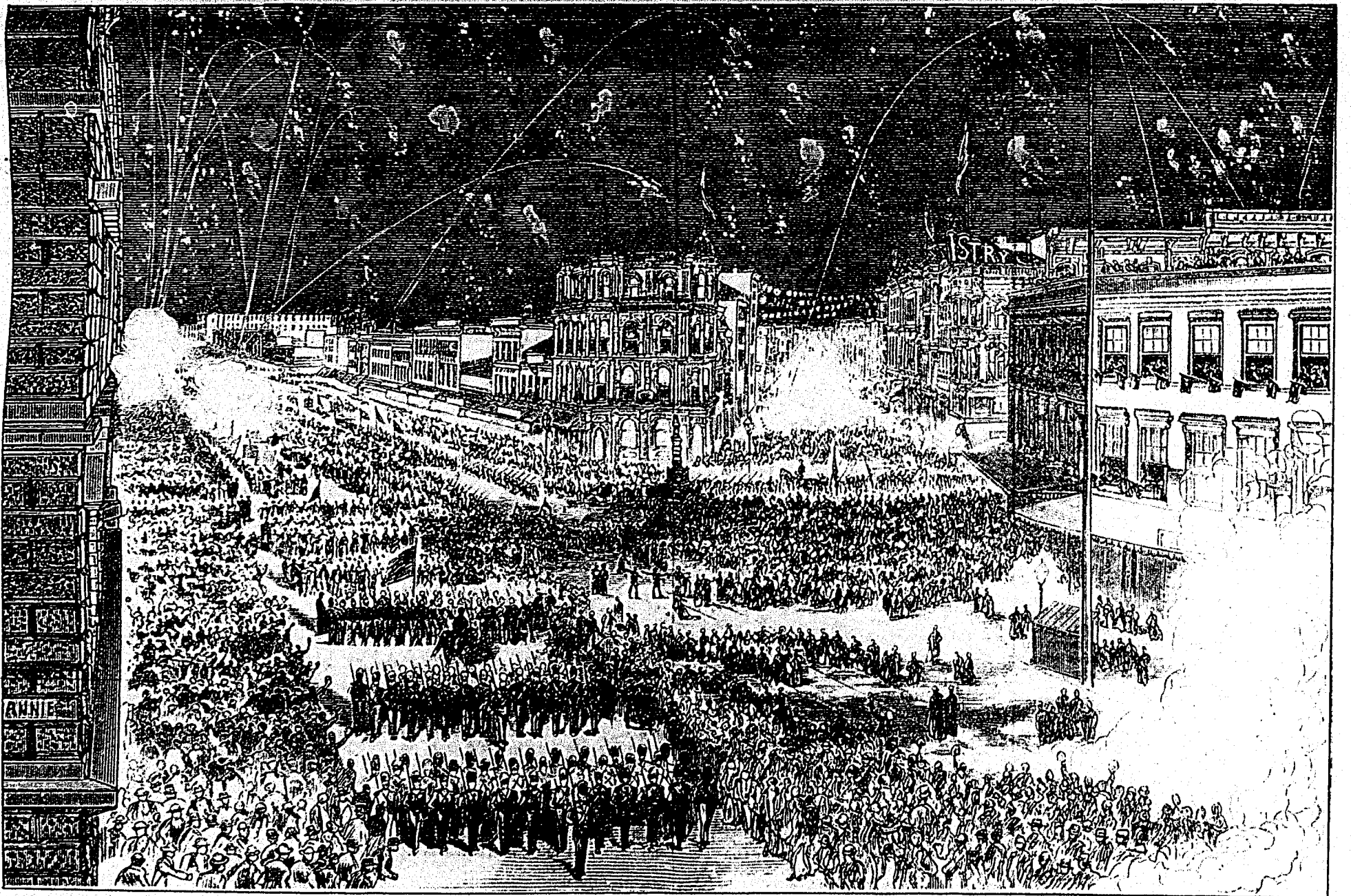
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, *Stat on D. N. York City*.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure 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 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, N.Y.



CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY. GRAVE OF SIR ROWLAND HILL.



THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT AT SAN FRANCISCO.



SOUVENIR OF VENICE.

TO A FALLING LEAF.

O falling Leaf! in whirling flight
Thou leav'st thy native bough,
The hour of freshness, beauty, life,
For thee is ended now.
No more for thee the sunbeam's charm,
No more the Zephyr's breath,
For Summer's fleeting joys are o'er,
And Autumn brings thee death.

Ab! ne'er again shall wooing breeze
At morn thy rustle wake,
And ne'er at eve shall weary bird
His rest beside thee take.
Ah, cruel fate! a chilling blast
Now shakes the stately tree,
And scatters far and wide in death
Thy mates, O Leaf, and thee.

O dying Leaf! thou bring'st to me
Sad memories in thy flight,
Of cherished friends, of faces loved,
Of hopes once young and bright;
But destined all to feel the blast
That whirle such joys away,
And ever moans throughout the laud
Its one sad note, Decay.

And what is man, presumptuous man,
But like to thee, O Leaf!
His pride, his pow'r to pass away,
His life a season brief,
A leaflet on the tree of Time!
But yesterday his birth!
And now comes Death with icy blast,
To whirl him to the earth.

Quebec.

E. A. SUTTON.

ALEXANDER BEGG, ESQ.,

COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA AT THE DOMINION 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 a 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 efforts 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 "Better Terms," 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 twelve 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. In the hurry of preparation we published the portrait and memoir of Mr. Begg last week, apart from the Manitoba Exhibit, but we repeat them here in connection with the same, through a sense of fitness, as Mr. Begg was really the soul of the magnificent display made by the Prairie Province.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Ottawa.—Letter received. Thanks.
J. W., Ottawa.—Letter received. Thanks.
T. S., St. Andrews, Manitoba.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 241; also of Problem for Young Players No. 237. The problem shall be inspected.

In our last Column we made mention of the annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association on the 23rd ult., the commencement of the annual Tourney on the 24th, and at the same time we gave the results of the play at the close of the following day, Thursday, the 25th. We are now enabled to say that on Monday, the 29th, the whole of the games were finished, and the subjoined table will show the standing of each player at the termination of the contest.

Table with 7 columns: Player, White, Huriburt, Holt, Phillips, Henderson, Lambert, Total. Rows include Pope, White, Huriburt, Holt, Phillips, Henderson, Lambert.

1 won game.
0 lost.
1/2 drawn.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Pope of Quebec, takes first prize; Mr. White and Dr. Huriburt, both of Ottawa, tie for the second and third prizes, and Mr. Holt of Quebec, and the Rev. T. D. Phillips, Ottawa, for the fourth and fifth prizes.

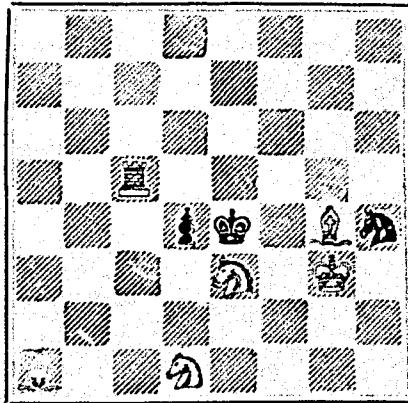
Mr. Shaw of Montreal, and Mr. Boncherville of Ottawa, entered their names as competitors, but the former after playing one game, which he won, was called away by important business, and the latter was not in the city at the beginning of the Tourney. Our space will not permit us to make many remarks on this, the eighth, meeting of the members of our Chess Association. We may say, however, that the general feeling among those present seemed to be that the holding of a Chess gathering in a city crowded with visitors anxious to enjoy all the pleasures of an attractive exhibition was not calculated to lead to the regular attendance of the players, and there can be no doubt of its influence in preventing the noble game from receiving that attention from the public which its scientific nature and antiquity so eminently claim for it.

The ninth meeting of the Association is to be held in Ottawa, and the following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the Congress year—President, T. Le Droit, Esq., Quebec; Vice-Presidents, T. Workman, Esq., Montreal; Dr. Ryall, Hamilton; Dr. Huriburt, Ottawa; Secretary, Rev. T. D. Phillips, Ottawa. Committee of Management, Messrs. G. Baker, J. B. Cherriman, F. X. Lambert, and S. Benoit, Ottawa; J. Barry and J. Henderson, Montreal; J. H. Gordon, Toronto, and E. Pope, Quebec.

PROBLEM No. 245.

(By Ben. R. Foster.)

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 360TH.

(From Land and Water.)

CHESS IN LONDON.

The Twenty-first and last game between Messrs. Mason and Potter.

(Van't Kruijs Opening.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. Mason.) 1. P to K3 (a) 2. P to K B 4 (b) 3. Kt to K B 3 4. P to Q Kt 3 5. B to K 2 6. Castles 7. B to Kt 2 8. Kt to B 3 9. Q to K sq 10. B to Q 3 (d) 11. Kt to K 2 12. Kt to Kt 3 13. Kt to R 5 (e) 14. B to K 2 15. Kt to Kt 3 16. Kt to R sq 17. P to Q R 3
- BLACK.—(Mr. Potter.) 1. P to Q Kt 3 2. B to Kt 2 3. P to K 3 4. Kt to K B 3 5. P to Q 4 6. B to Q 3 (c) 7. Castles 8. P to Q R 3 9. P to B 4 10. B to K 2 11. P to Q Kt 4 12. Kt to K 5 13. P to B 3 14. P to Kt 3 15. Kt to Q 3 16. Kt to B 3 17. Q to Q 2

- 18. Kt to B 2 19. Kt to K 4 20. Q to R 4 (h) 21. Q to R 3 22. Kt to B 2 (i) 23. B to Q 3 24. B takes Kt 25. Q R to Q sq 26. K R to K sq 27. P to Q 3 (k) 28. P takes P 29. Kt takes P (m) 30. B takes Kt 31. P to K 4 32. B to Kt 6 (n) 33. P to K 5 34. P takes P 35. P to K 6 (o) 36. Q to Kt 3 (q) 37. B to K 3 38. Q to Kt 5 39. B to Q 2 40. R to K B sq 41. R to Q Kt sq (p) 42. B takes P
- 18. R to B 2 (f) 19. K to B sq (g) 20. Kt to B 4 21. P to K R 4 22. R to Kt 2 23. P to B 5 24. K P takes B 25. Q to K 3 26. Q to B 2 27. P takes Kt P 28. P to Q 5 (d) 29. Kt takes Kt 30. Q takes P 31. R to Q sq 32. R to Q B sq 33. P takes P 34. B takes R P 35. R to K 2 (p) 36. R takes P 37. B to Q 3 38. Q R to K sq 39. P to Kt 5 (r) 40. K to Kt sq 41. Q to Q 4 42. B to B 5

White Resigns.

NOTES.—(Condensed.)

- (a) Adopted by Dr. Zukertort against Mr. Potter under exactly similar circumstances, viz. that White had but to draw the game to win the match.
- (b) Much in use by eminent experts, but to our mind it is an unsound continuation.
- (c) B to K 2 is the safer course.
- (d) This dubious-looking move is frequently played in such openings as the present.
- (e) If either K sq or Q 2 were open to receive the K Kt, White could with advantage play B takes Kt.
- (f) This mistake, for such it undoubtedly is, lands him into difficulties; but curiously enough it is from these difficulties that his after advantage springs.
- (g) To have retired the Rook would have brought on a night of danger.
- (h) There is much to be said for Kt to R 6, followed by P to K Kt 4.
- (i) We rather favour B to Q 3 here.
- (j) 25 Kt to Q 4 seems preferable. If then Kt takes Kt, 26 B takes Kt, P to Kt 4, 27 Q takes R P, P takes P, 28 Kt to R 3, P takes P, 29 P takes P, with manifest advantage.
- (k) Too theoretical by a good deal. He should move P to Q 4.
- (l) Black's opportunity having come, he seizes it by the hair.
- (m) P takes P, hazardous as it may seem, is, we believe, superior.
- (n) We prefer Q to K 3, and should consider B to R sq better than the text move.
- (o) The advance is made without sufficient consideration.
- (p) R to B 3 is scarcely satisfactory, on account of B to Q 4.
- (q) If 36 Q to K 3, then Q to Q 4, 37 Q to R 6 (ch), K to Kt sq, 38 Q takes P (ch), K to Kt 2, and wins.
- (r) To prevent the Bishop posting himself on B 3 at any time.
- (s) Foreseeing the curious oversight which follows Q R to K sq is probably his best, but with that or any other move his game is obviously lost beyond redemption.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 243.

- WHITE. 1. Q to Q 7 2. R to B 6 3. Q or B mates
- BLACK. 1. Kt takes Kt 2. Anything

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 241

- White. 1. B to K Kt 2 2. R checks 3. R takes Kt mate
- Black. 1. Kt to Kt 8 2. Kt takes R

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 242

- WHITE. 1. K to K 8 2. Q to Q B 2 3. R at K 5 4. B at Q 4 5. Pawns at K R 4 and K Kt 6
- BLACK. 1. K to K B 3 2. R at Q 6 3. R at Q B 8 4. Pawns at K Kt 2, K R 2 and 1.

White to play and mate in two moves.

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Tenders for Printing Paper; Tenders for Printing, and Tenders for Binding.

will be received until THURSDAY, the NINTH day of OCTOBER next, inclusive, for the performance, during a term of five years, from the first day of December next, of the following services, viz.:

- 1. Furnishing Printing Paper for the Printing of the Canada Gazette, the Statutes and Orders in Council and for Pamphlets, and other work required by the several Departments of the Government.
- 2. Printing the Canada Gazette, the Statutes and Orders in Council, and other Books, Pamphlets, Blank Books, Forms, Blanks and such other printing as may be required of the Contractor by the several Departments of the Government.
- 3. Binding the Statutes and Orders in Council and such other Books or Blank Books, and such other Binding, Map Mounting, &c., as may be required by the several Departments of the Government.

Blank forms of Tender and Specifications will be furnished on application to the Queen's Printer on and after Wednesday, the 24th inst.

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W. POWELL, Colonel, Adjutant-General of Militia.

Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1879.



Department of Militia and Defence.

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- 1,240 Long Enfield Rifles, M. L.
- 187 Short do. do. do.

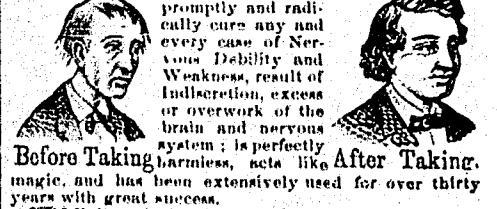
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THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Col., Director of Stores.

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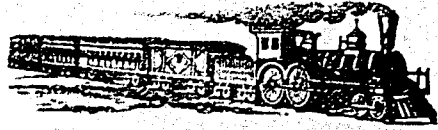
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of
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Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until
the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on
FRIDAY, the 10th DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the
construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches
to it on the landward side of the present lock at St.
Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and speci-
fication of the works to be done, can be seen at this
office and at the Resident Engineer's office at St. Anne,
on and after SATURDAY, the 27th DAY OF SEP-
TEMBER next, at either of which places printed
forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders
will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance
with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except
where there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of
the occupation and residence of each member of the
firm; 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 enter-
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stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the re-
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the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to ac-
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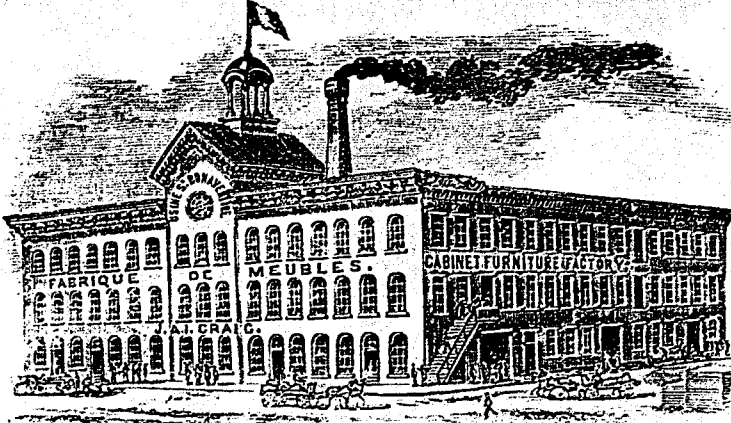
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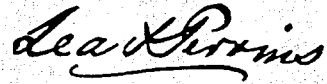
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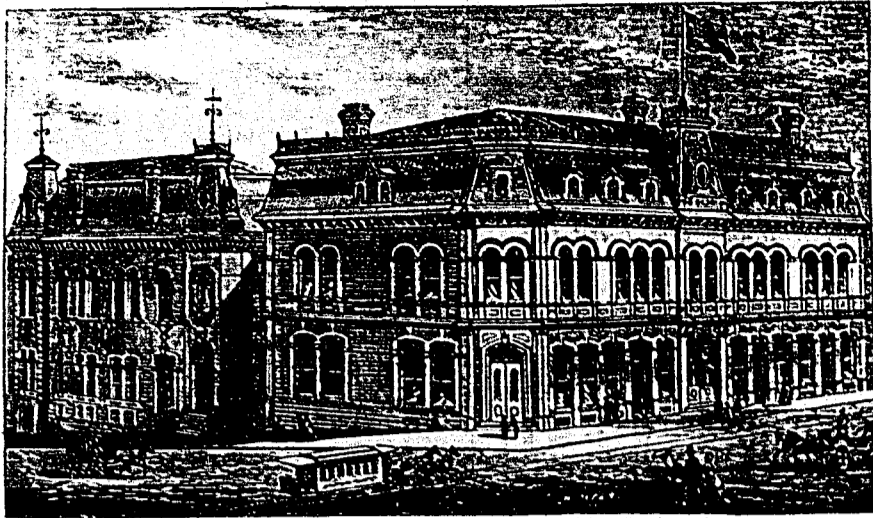
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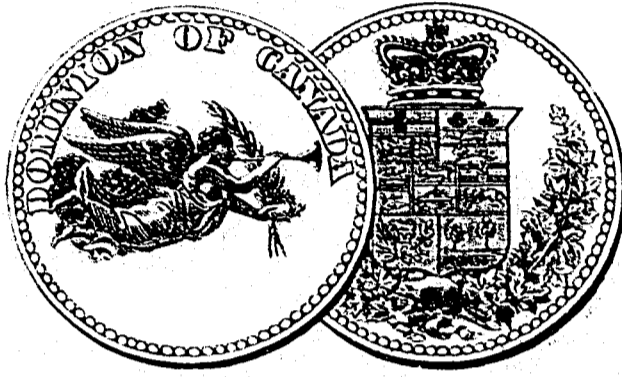
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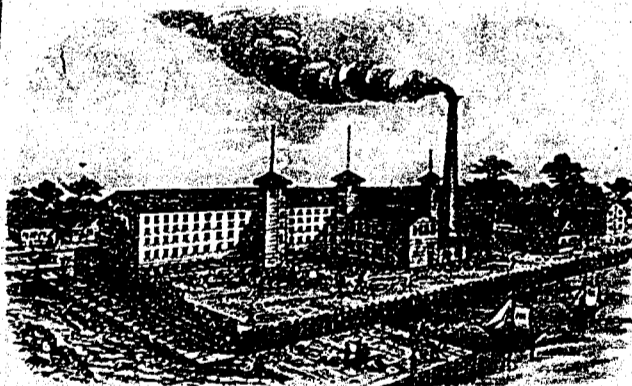
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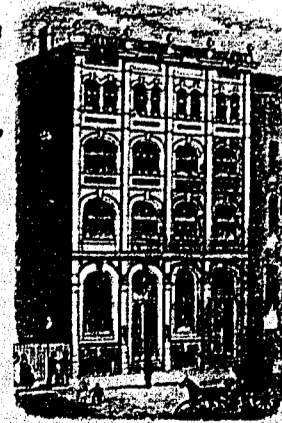
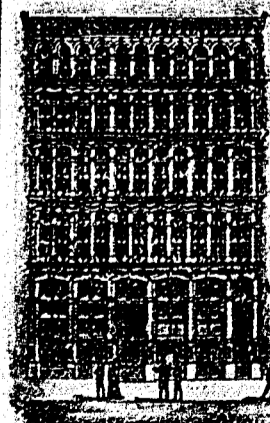
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