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Vol. XVII.—No. 5.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



HON. SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—From a Photograph by James Notman.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHO-GRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. \$3.00 for elergymen, school-teachers and post-

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All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return

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

#### LIEUT, GOV. TILLEY.

The present number contains the third of a number of portraits of the principal public men and notabilities of St. John, N. B., in the person of Lieut. Gov. TILLEY, accompanied by a brief biographical memoir. We shall continue to pr duce these portraits during the next four or nive weeks. We beg to call the attention of all our friends in New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces to this series.

#### NOTICE.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF

#### HOUSEHOLD CONFERENCES

will appear in our next issue and thence con-

#### NOTICE.

The indexes of the two volumes XV, and XVI. are now ready, and those of our subcribers who may desire them especially for binding, as we recommend them to do, will be at once supplied on dropping word by messenger or postal card.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 2nd, 1878.

#### PEACE.

A fortnight ago, we set down what we imagined would be the conditions of peace imposed by Russia upon the vanquished Porte. It is a rather melancholy satisfaction to know that our previsions have been fulfilled to the letter. It is true that no official declaration has yet been made, but sufficient has been made public to satisfy us that the following terms will be executed :-

I. The independence of Roumania.

II. The independence of Servia.

III. Accession of territory to Montenegro. We had expected the independence of that principality also.

IV. A Protectorate for Bulgaria, with a Christian governor.

V. Cession of Batoum.

VI. Occupation of Kars and Erzeroum until the payment of an indemnity. We had not forseen this indemnity which is an imitation of the beautiful German example.

VII. The free passage of the Darda-

As we predicted, Constantinople will not be occupied, but there will be a little compensation to Russian vanity in the signing of the treaty of peace in that city.

There is no question that these conditions are hard, but they might have been harder, and nobody would or could have prevented the Czir from imposing them. Germany and Austria would not have in terfered, and we fear that England could not. Indeed, we are sorry to be obliged to add that Britain has not added to her prestige in all this business. There is no doubt that her attitude throughout encouraged the Turks to resistance, and that she has complicated the situation and embittered diplomatic feeling, without, in the end, boldly defining her position. There has been too much writing and speechifying and not enough action. Taught by this lesson, England will have to chang her entire foreign policy if she wishes to retain her legitimate influence in Europe.

Assuming that the war is virtually over, and that nothing will happen to prolong hostilities, we may inquire into one or two incidents. The first aim of drama is to in the sphere of general civilization and

the first place, it is now quite clear that never degrade or demoralize. When art is Plevna was the turning point of the war. well paid, it degenerates, actors become If it had fallen at the first attack, the Russians would have been in August where tions. they are at present in January. It follows tors are forced to combine, companies are that Osman Pasha is the greatest military amaigamated, and better work is the result figure that has appeared on either side. Taking the Napoleonic test of what he has a great improvement in the profession, bedone, he rises high above any of the Turkish or Russian generals. Skobeleff has been written up by the English correspondents whom he entertained in a princely manner, and the praise is well deserved; Gourko has proved himself a rare cavalry leader; RAPETZKY has shown that he is a superior commander, but none of these can compare wth Osman el Ghazi in the momentous results of their operations.

In the second place, it may be asked what has been gained by the war! It is plain that Russia has gained immensely. Not in military reputation, for the war bristled with blunders and the final result was obtained purely and simply by superior forces and resources, but in acquisition of territory and political preponderance. Liberated Servia and Roumania will, for years to come, be virtually a part of the Russian Empire. The held in Asia Minor is an important addition to Russian power, while the freedom of the Dardanelles makes the Czar the virtual master of the Black Sea. The Treaty of Paris is torn to pieces, the Crimean campaign is avenged, and the shade of Nicholas is propitiated by the glory of ALEXANDER. There may be an European conference, with much shuffling and debate, but the essential results of Russian triumph cannot be modified.

#### BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson may not stand at the summit of his profession, but he is a consummate actor in a single part, and his impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle" has given him both fame and fortune. He has also the reputation of being a conscientious artist, who has the highest respect not only for all that concerns his vocation, but for everything also that affects the public in the exercise of that vocation. He has been called the "Sunday-School Comedian" because he never says on the stage what he would not repeat in the family circle. He recognizes the fact that, in our days, a theatrical audience is, in a great measure, composed of young men and girls, and he considers it wrong that a young lady should be compelled to listen to words which no gentleman would think of using in the drawing-room or in a newspaper. From From notes of an interview with this artist, which we find in the February number of Appleton's Journal, we gather several interesting ideas connected with the stage. Mr. JEFFERSON affirms that, for twenty years, he has endeavoured to suppress applause and other demonstrations of the public during the presentation of a successful play. He himself is rarely applaudedin "Rip Van Winkle," and never called before the curtain. It would be easy for him to secure this, if he so wished, but his aim has always been to subordinate the man to the character, and so identify himself with the latter as completely to sink his own personality. Hence his order in the court theatres of Germany forbids actors to receive flowers the curtain.

Mr. Jefferson does not repeat himself at each new representation of the same part. The proper amount of effect is what he strives to produce, and if he has been weak at one point, he attempts to make up for the loss at another. He does not act as well at a matinee as in the evening, for the reason that, in the former case, the brain has not had its usual amount of rest. His fatigue after a performance depends upon the quality of the performance. The better his playing, the less his fatigue.

According to Mr. JEFFERSON, the English and American drama is deficient in good plays—that is, plays that are well constructed, and full of natural and varied | spiritual nature, and thus enter as a factor

"stars," and gather their several constella-When art is badly supported, ac-According to this principle, we may look for cause it has never been so poorly remunerated as at the present time. Actors who, like JEFFERSON, SOTHERN, FLORENCE, and others, have the talent and luck to hit upon a single play which suits them, may by perfecting themselves in one part, achieve both professional and pecuniary success, but those whose only resource is the routine of service in a stock company live merely a precarious life, and their reputation is as a puff of idle wind.

#### A PAINTER ON PAINTING.

Mr. George Inness, an American landscape painter, has been giving his views on several branches of his art, in the February number of Harper's Magazine. There is nothing particularly remarkable in the paper, except the rather lofty tone assumed by the critic, whose own name has not yet travelled very far. We particularly wish to refer to his views on TURNER. It may be that the generous and eloquent eulogy of Ruskin has revived the worship of Tunnen beyond the point of moderation, but, even with this reserve, there can be no doubt that the great English artist stands among the first painters of our day. But not so thinks our American critic. He admits that parts of Tunner's pictures are splendid specimens of realization, but holds that their effect is destroyed by other parts, which are full of falsity. His "Slave Ship" is pronounced "the most infernal piece of clap-trap ever painted." In regard to the well-known "Wreck," for another example, Mr. INNESS says that it contains little figures in boats, and other details, which are incompatible with the distance. and which prevent that impression which comes to the spectator from a view of nature. In fine, he denominates Turnen a "subtle scene-painter," and declares that his genius was not of the highest order. Fortunately we have an answer to Mr. INNESS in the same number of the New York periodical, where a splendid illustrated paper does full justice to the memory

of Turner. Of MEISSONIER the same critic admits that he is a wonderful painter, but that his aim seems to be a material rather than a spiritual one. GEROME is said to be worse than Meissonian, and in the same way. As to Deschamps, his mind is more perfectly governed by an original impulse, and it obeys more perfectly the laws of vision. Among landscape painters he puts Rousseat first, but Coror is not much behind him, and Dausigny ranks next. The beauties of Bouguereau are only "skin-deep." Verhoekhoven and others produce only "mercantile imbecili-The writer gives the preference to modern French art. As to methods of painting he holds, and we think truly holds, that there are no absolute rules, but only a few principles, and the Paris way delight on recently learning that a new of teaching is decidedly the best. There a few pupils club together, hire a room selves. Once or twice a week the master pays a visit, makes suggestions, observations and even technical corrections, but always so as to guide, not to lead.

Thus is each pupil's individuality left untrammelled, and whatever spontaneity he may possess is left to develop itself. with only the limitations of technique. When a pupil applied to Troyon, he was told to "sit down and paint."

Among other subtle remarks, the writer inveighs against what he calls "the mercantile finish." The picture market cares little for inspiration and everything for the puerilities of detail. Yet the true use of art is, first to cultivate the artist's

supposes that he suffers, because his love is not of the world. But he should beware of such a fancy. Let his every endeavour be honest, and although the results of his labour may sometimes appear abortive, there will, here and there, flash out from them a spark of truth which shall gain the sympathy of a noble spirit.

#### SIN GREAT NOVELS.

Rev. Joseph Cook, who is the preacher a la mode in Boston, just now, and who is, in consequence, entitled to pronounce on literature as well as on theology, gives the public the following list as containing the six greatest works of fiction of the present century: JEAS PAUL RICHTER'S Titan," Goerne's "Wilhelm Meister," Vieron Hugo's "Les Misérables," Scorr's "Ivanhoe," Тилексилу's " Vanity Fair," and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Not precisely because Mr. Cook has

published this list, but because the inquiry is interesting in itself, it may be proper to examine into the merit of the six principal novels of the century. In respect to "Wilhelm Meister" and "Les Miserables," there can be hardly two opinions, for although a rigid and frigid criticism may pick innumerable flaws in both, it is universally allowed that they are works of towering genius. The "Titan" of JEAN PAUL is the creation of a great mind, but it can hardly be denominated a great novel, inasmuch as it is chaotic. shadowy and interminably drawn out. Very few persons read it through, and still fewer read it a second time. Its impress on German literature is not acknowledged as very perceptible, while on foreign literature it has exerted no influence at all. Among Scorr's works there is a large field for personal choice. If we remember correctly, "Waverley was Sir Walten's own favourite, probably because it was his first born and the corner stone of his colossal fame. Mr. GLADSTONE once publicly declared in favour of "The Bride of Lammermour." which he denominated equal to any Greek tragedy in concentrated power and artistic finish. If we may be allowed our opinion, we should signalize " The Heart of Mid-Lothian," not only as Scorr's masterpiece, but also as worthy to rank among the six great povels of our day. however arbitrary the limitation to six may be. The same difficulty occurs in respect to the famous "quadribiteral" of THACKERAY. The author himself was wil ling "to live and die" by "Henry Esmond." Longrentow pronounces "The Newcomes" the most perfect novel in the English language, Others prefer "The Virginians." But certainly one of Tuxe KERAY'S works must figure among the six. With regard to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," no one, outside of New England, will agree with Mr. Cook. The book had immense vogue, but purely and simply on account of its anti-slavery presentations. It has no literary or artistic merit, and fifty years hence will be read only as a curiosity. Summing up, we might reconstruct the list as follows, taking as our standard. and it is the only fair one, not only the intrinsic worth of each book, but its influence on the literature and society of the day: Goethe's "Weilhelm Meister," Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lethian," Thackeray's "Newcomes," Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," Manzont's "I Promessi Sposi" and Hawthonne's "Scarlet Letter." Our enumeration is not founded on priority of merit, but simply as each work comes under our pen. The Italian novel is a wonderful masterpiece in every respect, and "The Scarlet Letter" will live for ever. We feel, however, that any list is open to objection which excludes the names of Dickens and Bulwen, George SAND, GEORGE ELECT, TURQUENTER, HEN-DRIK CONSCIENCE, CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN or HERMAN CABALLERO.

Mus. Jane Grey Swisshelm sees it all very clearly. She does not believe that women would gain anything by adopting of the salient points of the campaign. In entertain; it may instruct, but it should culture. The genuine artist sometimes the masculine costume for the reason that

the latter is a mixture of absurdity and discomfort. She does not understand why a man's shoulders and chest and neck should be shingled any more than a woman's waist weather-boarded. In both cases that indispensable requisite to health and comfort-flexibility-is sacrificed to a false and spurious taste. The idea suggested is that of a mixture, part garment, part iron coffin, and both men and women are sad caricatures of humanity. She is of opinion that a man's throat requires and should have no clothing but his beard; and his garments should never fit so closely around the neck as to prevent the escape of heated air arising from the body. An athlete, to become such, bares his neck and bosom to sun and wind; and the man whose chest is buried under a marble slab the hottest day in summer is about certain to become a dyspeptic. But, as if this were not enough, they must needs exclude light and air from their parboiled bodies by wearing heavy black broadcloth suits while the thermometer is in the nincties, all the same as those worn when it is in the twenties. But according to her, the most absurd part of a man's attite is his head gear-the unaccountable things he wears on the top of his head, alike in a prairie-storm or an over-heated railroad car. The baldness of about one-third at forty does not teach them anything! They go on sacrificing hair and head to hat; and a shiny, still, air-tight steeple on his cranium is the crowning glory of a man's life. Sensible Jane!

THERE is question in the United States Senate of abolishing the whole diplomatic service, and of hereafter conducting all international business through the consuls. The reison is that diplomatic service is considered an useless expense. This is very true. The men sent out to the various European Courts have not usually been the best American types, and, in most instances, have not known a word of French, which is the recognized diplomatic tongue. In South America and elsewhere American representatives have often been broken down political backs, and some of them have even been accused of serious crimes. Let Americans have a school of diplomacy, as in Europe, where young men can work their way up to the summit, and they will then learn the usefulness of the institution.

The truth always leaks out sooner or later. From returns on file in the War Department at Washington, it appears that, at Antietam, Lee's whole force was only 35,255 men, while McClellan had 87,000 men in action-a proportion of more than two to one. From the same official sources we learn that, at Gettysburg, the Confederates numbered 62,000 and the Federals 112,000-exactly two to one. Under Grant the disparity was still greater. Thus the brute force of overwhelming numbers alone bore down the South. The same cause accounts for the defeat of France in 1870, and of the Turks in 1877-78. Where is the real glory of the victors?

#### THE FREE LANCE.

That won't do. Henry G. You can't get out of it that way. You stated distinctly two things 1. That the river would not take in January.
11. That there would be little snow and cold this month, and that the latter part would be

all "slush."

Now the facts are:

L. That the river has taken in January.

H. That we had very cold snaps in this month, and the only "slush" was the usual January thaw, which it required no prophet to predict for us, as we all knew it would come.

The Digby election produced the following avalanche

Grit efforts of no a-Vail.

The Tories have pre-Vailed.

Let us draw a Vail.

The Vail has been changed into a Wail. The Government is going down the Vail of destruction.

Digby un-Vailed.

The last is Sir John A. Macdonald's, at Galt, and is the only decent one of the lot.

Got ready your Windsor uniforms.

Alderman Stephens has resigned on account of his private affairs. Married.

Alderman Thibault has considerately informed the Blue Noses that Mr. Thomas White is his "bosom friend." Congratulations are in order.

The amiable editor of the Halifax Chronicle has been challenged to mortal combat by Thibault. Weapon, the long bow, which the redoubtable alderman draws so well.

Kriss Kringle says that the famous editor of Le Canadien, who is also M.P.P. for Bonaventure, is about to offer a dish of soft-soap to Protestants. On hearing the resolution read, on English member who cracks jokes in two languages, and very bad ones in both, exclaimed:

Our friend, Le Canard, had a good one the other day.

Somebody complained that, in the present circumstances of the Jacques Cartier Back, the sum of \$1,000 should have been voted to Presi-

dent Beaudry.
"Oh," replied some one, "you must remember that Beaudry is not a man of straw."

"No. For if he were, the stockholders would have eaten him up long ago," was the grim re joinder.

Carnaryon has one good quality which his late colleagues do not possess. He has the virtue of resignation.

That was a rather fishy story about Lord Dufferin's pleading visit to President Hayes in connection with the Halifax Award.

General Butler is said to look askance at the Fisheries Indemnity. We all know that Old Ben is cross-eyed.

Turkey is being plucked to its last feather

The True Witness informs us that Suleiman Pasha is an Irishman. If the Ottawa Citizen had said that, what a row there would have

Will anybody present Sir John with a clothes

Several of the Russian Generals have names well adapted to the duties which they are called upon to tulfil. There are Generals Strukoff and

At Ottawa the Lover's walk has been widened and a higher wall raised around it. Thus does a paternal Government encourage the hopes of

LACLEDE.

#### BURLESQUE.

A WISE CURE. - The cure of a country church, where the men sit on one side of the aisic and the women on the other, being an noved in the middle of his sermon by a babbling conversation, gently reminds the congregation that it should be shent.

One of the women arises and triumphantly exclaims: "I want you to notice, father, that the chattering isn't on this side of the aisle this

time.'
"All the better," replies the priest meekly
"it won't last long,"

A COLD CONVERSATION. - "Well, Bister Burphy, what do you thick of the weather? asked Mr. Slumker of his friend, as they both stood at the corner of California and Montgomery streets, blowing their noses with much deliberation.

Oh, its fide, iddeed. Mr. Slubker, I guess we'll have a raid id a tibe. I see you have a

"Yes, I was up to Sacrabedto wod dight add

aid't got over it yet." "Dab bad place for codes that Sacrabedto. I thick if I were you, Mr. Slubker, I take some

gid add sugar. 'I don't dridk, thadk you."

"Well, take some pulbodary bedicide add go

Thay, Mr. Burphy, I bay. So lodg !"

And such is the conversation of the period.

In foggy weather. "They all do it."

Tentonic expression of countenance, stood at the bar of the Court of Special Sessions recently charged with petit larceny, in having stolen

two dollars.
"What have you to say in rebuttal?" asked Judge Otterbourg of the prisoner, after the com-

plainant had given his testimony. The man at the bar stared vacantly at the

Court and made no reply. Have you any defence to make to this allegation ?" repeated the magistrate:

Another vacant look and silence.
"Here, interpreter," shouted the Court, addressing that functionary, "ask the prisoner in Gorman where he lives!

The interpreter was about to put the question, when the prisoner spoke up in a broad Celtic

"Shure, if it's where I live yez want to know, it's New Jersey."

A broad grin settled on the faces of the spec-

tetors, and the Court hurriedly named the sentence-one month in the Penitentiary,

#### VARIETIES.

GRISETTE.-Here is the etymology of the word grisette. The term meant, originally, a common gray cloth; then a garment made of such cloth; then the wearer of such a garment; and, finally a woman of low condition, whose circumstances only allow her to dress in inexpensive materials. At the present time by some means or other, the term has in France acquired a distinctly unfavourable meaning, to the injury, no doubt, of many who, although grisettes, are honest and virtuous.

A FAMOUS SKATER DEAD .- Charles H. Motte who died in Wilkesbarre, in the 83rd year of his age, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and drew a pension for his services. He was four years a captive of the Iudians. On one occasion he made his escape from the Indians and British soldiers on skates. He feighted at first to be a novice in skating, but, watching his opportuni-ty, he dashed off with the speed of a deer, and escaped his pursuers by leaping a wide gap in the ice, a feet that neither the soldiers nor Indians were desirous of emulating.

THE PASTHEON .-- The Fantheon in which Victor Emanuel is buried, stands at Rome in a piazza between the Corso and the Piazza Novona. near the centre of the ancient Campus Martius. It was erected by M. Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, nineteen centuries ago, and was consecrated in the year 608 as a Christian church. In shape the building is a rotunda, one hundred and forty-three feet in diameter, surrounded by a dome, one of the greatest in existence, and of which the summit is one hundred and fortythree feet above the pavement. In the centre of the dome is a circular opening, twenty-eight feet in diameter, by which the building is lighted, the most remarkable feature of the Pantheon, however, is its Corinthian portico, composed of sixteen granite columns. The Pantheon con-tains the tombs of Raphael, Annibale Carracci, and other celebrated painters.

SWINBURSE .- When he is at his best he has a wonderful look of inspiration. He is not very tall, and is rather slight than otherwise in figure. His forehead is almost disproportionately large as compared with the rest of his face. Under it glow his great luminous eyes, uncertain in colour because forever changing with his thoughts. His hair is of that dark red which Titian loved to paint. His complexion is fair, and his mouth rather small and extremely gentle in expression. He prefers reading his own poetry to hearing it read by others; and his reading is most characteristic. There can be no difference of opinion as to his wonderful mastery of words and of thythm. No poet more honestly loves his brethren than this one

A LOVER OF BIRDS .- A Paris paper records the death of a remarkable person—Commander Jose Joachim Da Gama Machado—a lover of birds. For their benefit he converted a corner of his apartment into a bath-room, where he had thirty baths arranged for his little winged prisoners, the bath of each of them being prepared necording to the strength and temperament of tection of Animals a sum of 20,000 francs, the interest of which is to pay the salary of a person whose duty is to see that drivers do not ill-treat their horses. In this testament he says that the birds he has left behind are to be cared for by women, and not by men. These women are to be taken from a province famous for producing persons of kind disposition, and he describe how, by the form of the head, it can be told what women will have real kindness for his winged pets. He further ordered his funeral to take place at three o'clock in the afternoon, "at the hour when the ravens of the Louvreare in the habit of seeking their dinner;" and adds, "You shall place in my coffin the birds en closed in the four tombs which adorn my collec-tion of natural history," so that even in his death he is not to be parted from the friends of his

ONE OF WILKIE COLLINS'S VILLAINS .- The author of "Celebrities at Home" has interviewed Mr. Wilkie Collins, in Gloucester place This is the description Mr. Collins gives of his conception of the famous character of Count Fos-co in "The Woman in White;" "I thought the crime too ingenious for an English villain, so I pitched upon a foreigner. You know that I have lived a great deal abroad, and have had many opportunities for observing foreign people. It seems that I did so to some purpose; for after the Woman in White appeared, I received a Too Much Excusin .- A man with a decided Harge number of letters from abroad accusing me of gross personal caricature or rather too accurate portraiture. The writers were in a great rage at having their personal weaknesses applied to a secondrel and held up to derision. I need not tell you that Fosco is not modelled on any one or any half-dozen persons. His character grew on me - a great danger to a novelist, by the way. I knew a man who loved canaries, and I have known boys who loved white mice, and I thought the mice running about Fosco while he meditated on his schemes would have a fine effect. You ask me why I made him fat, his greatest beauty in the opinion of the majority of competent judg-You give me good reason for making him fut; that fut men are malevolent and ruthless, and that the first Napoleon was a fut man, to

gether with the chemical demonstration that fatty substances, when heated above a certain temperature, develope an acid known as butyric acid. I knew all this, but none of these considerations influenced me. I had begun to write my story, when it struck me that my villain , would be common-place, and I made him fat in

pposition to the recognized type of villain. His theories concerning the vulgar clap-trap, that murder will out, are my own."

#### ARTISTIC.

ELIZABETH THOMPSON is painting a picture of

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS' statue in Chicago will be nine feet high.

EMILE LAMBINET and August Morceau, two well-known French painters, have died recently.

GUILLAUME, Director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, will execute a bust of Thiers for that institute. An old painting, which it is claimed is a Mu-

rillo, is exposed for sale on Union Square. Price \$3.90.

THE colossal statue of Fame, by Mercie, to surnount the Trocadero Palace at the Paris Exhibition, is ieurly completed.

VICTOR HUGO has contributed four designs to a illustrations of the splendid new edition of "Notre the illustrations of the splendid new edition of Dame de Paris."

THE new art of inclanography is rapidly gain-ing favour and obtaining distinguished patronage. By this process photographs or miniatures are cularged to life size, and the portraits produced are unequalied for beauty and effect, and are undoubtedly works of act of the highest order; as no sitting is required, a valuable memento of relative or friend, living or deceased, is ob-

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

JOSEPH MAAS, tenor singer, with his family, ias sailed for Europe.

A FRIEND of Willie Edouin says that the latter has no spine, it having been extracted when he was a shild, in order that he might be able to tie himself into a

how knot. MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS, a coloured lady of Washington, announces her intention of appearing in tragedy in that city at an early date. Her debut there will be as Porthonic in "Ingomar," after which she will play Evadue, Juliet, Bianca, Pauline, and other roles of

Miss Anderson's repertory. SALVINI experiences a mortal terror on a first appearance before a strange andience, and can never ent after the noon of a day upon which he is to undergo the ordeal. Miss Clara Morris suffers in the same way, and Mary Anderson remarked that it was growing upon her and became more and more severs with every new ex-perience, and the stronger realization of her position and surroundings.

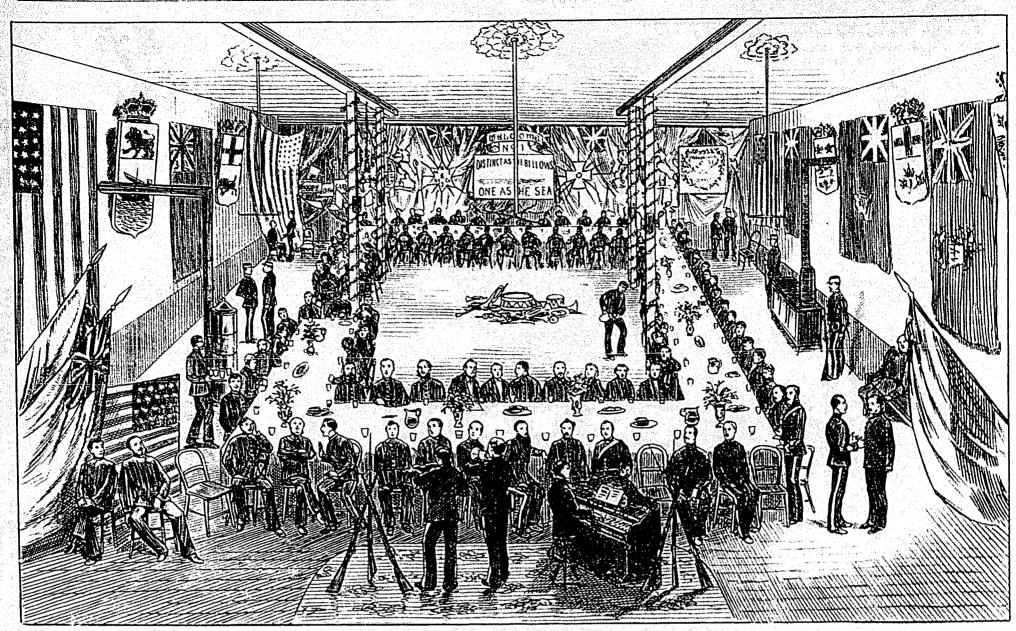
THE following are named as Commissioners THE following are named as Commissioners for Music at the Paris Exhibition: For England, Arthur Sullivan; for Holland, Bergium and Luxemburg, Joseph Dupont; for Italy, Signor Sighicelli; for Spain, Portugal, and Greece. Accino Vaienti; for Austro-Hungary, Dr. Edward Hauslick; for Turkey, Egypt, Turis, Morocco, Siam, China, and Japan, Oscar de Tunis; and for Norway and Sweden. Ivan Halstrom. Russin has not yet named her representative.

#### COWARDLY ASSIULTS.

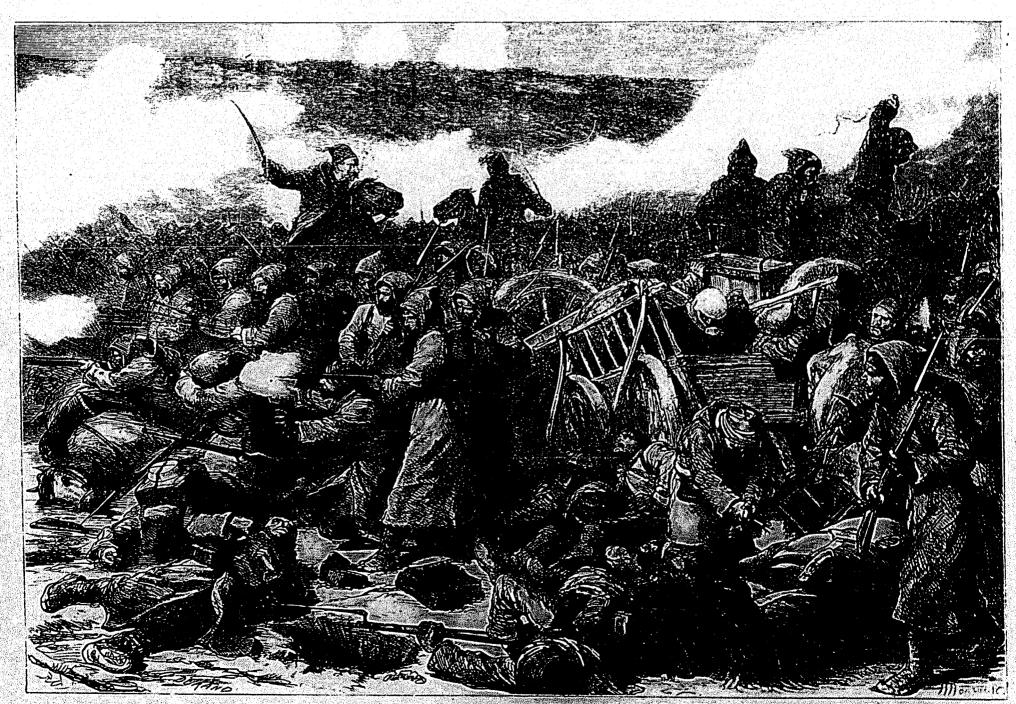
When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficul in a fair and honourable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those who selfishness prompt them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they nvy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in any honourable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practi-tioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets are issued and contained broadcast area the leaf when is the scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the meader to the real object in their circulation. which is to injure the sale of my medicines "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the Michigan Farmer, and by other manufac-turers of medicines, in several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, nar-row-minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike-conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, yes, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. Pierce, M.D.,

Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.



MONTREAL.—DINNER OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.



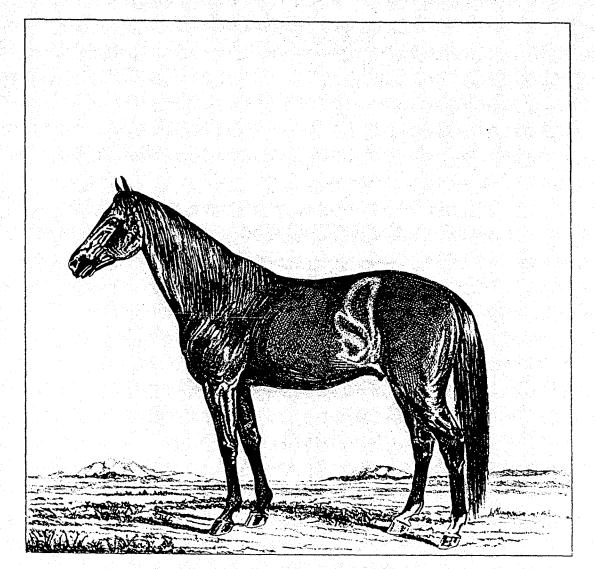
SCENE BEFORE THE SURRENDER AT PLEVNA.

CORNWALL ILLUSTRATED.

STORMONT STOCK AND TRAINING FARM.

That "blood will tell" is now generally acknowledged, and there are few who will not admit that the man who in any way helps to improve the breed of any of the domesticated animals is entitled to praise. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is held up a public benefactor surply the grown ways and the factor, surely the same proud title must be given him who devotes time and money to the work of im-proving the stock of a locality. In forming an estimate of a rural com-munity the quality of the stock may be accepted as an eloquent guide. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, due likely to exceptional cir-cumstances, but it will mostly be found that in those sections of country where attention is paid to breeding, other things are not neglected—the observer will generally find good roads, good houses, good barns, good fields and crops. The work of improving the stock of a locality of course takes some time, but it is a work that, though slow, is sure, and the good results are inestimable, and the good results are inestimable and wide-spreading. The almost fabu-lous sums paid for famous horses, hulls, cows &c., sufficiently indi-dicate how fully this fact is recog-nized. It is our task to-day to draw attention to what is being done in attention to what is being done in this direction at the Stormont Stock and Training Farm situated one mile east of Cornwall, fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. The proprietors, Messrs. D. & J. Bergin, have gone into the business heartily, and while they take pleasure in developing the enterprise, they also believe there ought to be money in it. They have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. R. B. Young, an experienced trainer from Young, an experienced trainer from Kentucky, who resides on the premises. The site is a pretty one, sheltered from the north by a thick bush; the various buildings are neat, accountable of the premises and substantial. The commodious and substantial. The stable contains thirteen loose boxes 12 x 10, two ditto 20 x 16, and four roomy stables. The centre space is 80 feet long and 12 feet wide.

#### CORNWALL ILLUSTRATED.



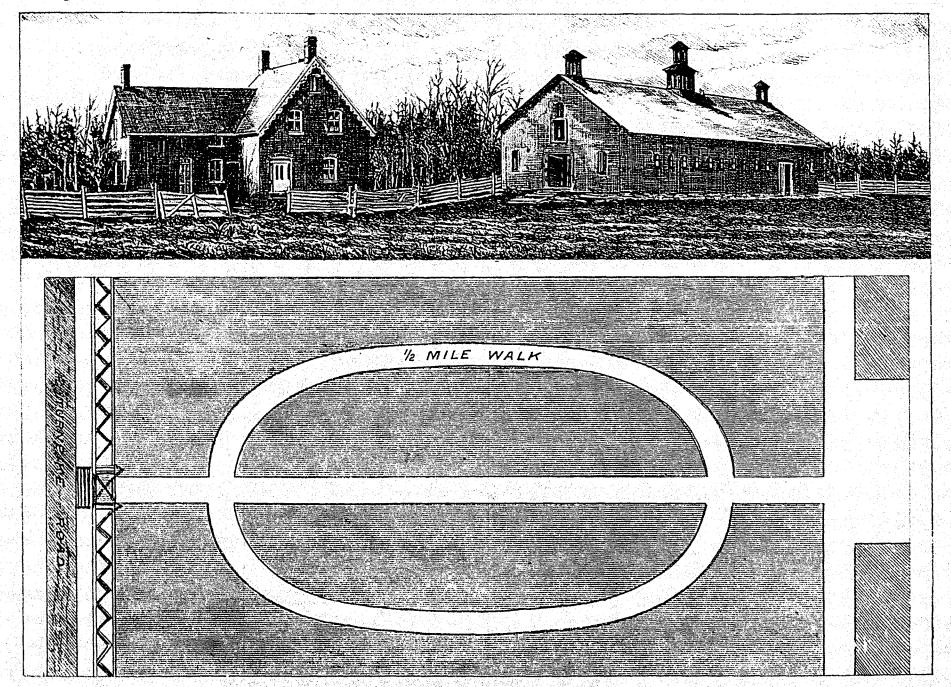
MIDWAY, PROPERTY OF MESSRS. BERGIN.

Lighting, ventilation and drainage have been carefully attended to. Above the stable the floor is divided into compartments for various kinds of feed, the oats, bran, &c., being under control of the stable hands by means of wooden conductors. In the building there is a force pump capable of throwing streams over the capable of throwing streams over the flagstaff. In the front portion of the estate there is an excellent halfmile track, strictly private and used only for training purposes. Messrs. Bergin own two famous stallions "Ringwood" and "Midway." A glowing description of the former with portrait was given a few months ago in The Spirit of the Times. "Ringwood" is described as "a horse of grand presence, a model of equine beauty and of power, a style and carriage 'at both ends,' to use the phrase of Dr. Kerr, the Nestor of Kentucky breeders, not surpassed by any horse in the country; surpassed by any horse in the country; action even and true, with the smooth-ness, power, and regularity of a Cor-liss engine; afraid of nothing, full of ambition, perfectly broken, of the kindest disposition, he is the very beau ideal, the ne plus ultra of an American trotter and gentleman's roadster. "Ringwood" combines in the most direct descent the blood in the most direct descent the blood of "Messenger," of "Grand Bashaw," and of "Diomed," the fathers of those great trotting families the Hambletonians, the Mambrinos, the Bashaws, the Clays and the Stars. What may we not expect from such a sire?

"Midway" is a brown colt, bred by General Whithers, of Lexington, Ky.; 15 hands 3½ inches high; foaled April, 1874. No trotting horse in this country is so closely allied to the Queens of the Trotting Turf, Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorne, as is Midway. Back of his

Thorne, as is Midway. Back of his dam, he belongs to the stoutest and fastest running families that ever trod the American turf.

It is predicted by horsemen that the Blake Pool Bill will strike a severe blow at the raising of fine stock. The Bill is not yet in force, but as the Messrs. Bergin have invested over \$40,000 in their farm, they are naturally somewhat anxious to know how the enactment will



THE STORMONT STOCK AND TRAINING FARM

#### CONSOLATION.

(Translated from Alfred De Musset.)

Poor restless mortal, creature of a day!
Why dost thou mourn t who wakes thy plaintive sight
What though thy soul be sorrow's tearful prey,
That soul is deathless, and thy tears will dry,

Thou art the victim of some woman's whim,
Thy heart is crushed by one who cannot feel:
Thou seekest God, imploring aid from Him—
Thy soul is deathless, and thy heart will heal.

Thou say'st, unmann'd by transitory sorrow,
The Past conceals the Future from thy sight;
Weep not for yesterday, a wait to-morrow—
Thy soul is deathless—Time pursues his flight.

Thy body faints beneath thy spirit's woe.

Thy limbs are feeble, and thy brow doth bend—
Go, kneel in prayer, inscesse creature! go—
Thy soul is deathless: life will quickly end.

Thy bones to dust shall crumble in the bier—
Thy memory, name and glore, all must die—
But not thy love; if love to thee be dear.
"T will live for ever with thy soul on high! bones to dust shall crumble in the bier

Montreal.

#### REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR FEBRUARY breathes a fresh and hearty roving spirit. It carries us to the reefs of the Bahamas, to the tea-lands of China, among the birds of Florida, through perils and mirages in African deserts, to forgy London Streets, to the tropical wonder land of a "Robinson Crusor" story. The frontispiece gives a chill whisper of bitter winter weather without, but then come many cheery helps towards making pleasant winter in-doors. There is first a simple home-poem, "The Shepherd-boy," by Emily S. Oakey; and then the conclusion of "The Ravens Oakey; and then the conclusion of "The Ravens and the Angels," a story of the middle-ages, written by the Author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," and strikingly illustrated by Sol Eytinge. The instalment of Miss Alcott's serial, "Under the Lilaes," has two lovely pictures by Mary Hallock Foote, and develops fresh vigor and interest. Miss Julia E. Sargent offers the young folks some "Crumbs from Older Reading," in the shape of a short article giving a few pleasant extracts from the writcle giving a lew pleasant extracts from the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Miss Mary Treat contributes a short illustrated paper on "Some Fishing-birds of Florida;" and Mr. Alexander Wainwright explains all about "The London Dust-man," of whom a large portrait is given. "How Sir William Phips found the Treasure in the Sea," by S. G. W. Benjamin, is a true and registing story of algorithm in the approach. exciting story of adventure in the successful work for wrecked treasure-ships; this is one of the specially "roving" stories. The others are: "A Trip to the Tea Country," by William M. Tileston, giving illustrations and a lively narrative of a boy's visit to one of the tea growing districts of China; and "Solimin: A ship of the Desert" by Susan Coolidge, with picture, relating the deeds of a gigantic camel in the saving of its masters. There is a fresh and humorous illustrated story by Mr. Frank R. Stockton, under the queer title of "Huckleberry;" "The raid of the Camanches" detailing a glorious pillow fight in a large school: "Nan's Peace-offering. which relates the misadventures of a well-mean ing little girl; and "Some In-door Games at Marbles," that will prove a boon to many girls as that will prove a boon to many girls as well as to the loys. The departments are full, and lively and attractive, with suggestive tit-bits and interesting letters from the youngsters them-

THE current number of Scribner, of which 100,000 copies are printed, is called the "Midwinter Number," and is thought by the publishers to exceed in attractiveness the Midsummer Numbers of 1876 and 1877. Among the notable features is a full-page portrait of Lancoin, by Wyatt Eaton, from the last and little-known photograph. This view of Lincoln is here engraved for the first time, by Cole, to accompany Noah Brook's "Personal Reminiscences, of Lincoln." A sonnet to Lincoln, by R. H. Stoldard, faces the frontispiece. The first paper of the number proper is by Charles C. Ward, on "Moose-hunting," and is illustrated by Henry Sandham, by the author and by others. with Indians in New Brunswick is described. and there is a story of a bear-hunt told in Indian dialect by one of the guides. Mrs. Harry Hallock Foote, heretofore only known to the readers of Scribner as an artist, in this number furnishes both drawings and text for a picture que pa-per on "A California Mining Camp," with houses. other elements there found. This paper gives the color of a most interesting phase of American life, where children still sing Christmas carols from house to house, and tree-boxes never robbed of the mest-waggon's consignment. The landscape of California, is here described as only an artist, who is also a writer, could describe it. In a paper on "Recent Church Decoration," Clar-Cook writes on the work by John La Farge and others in Trinity Church, Boston, and St. Thomas' Church, New York. Mr. Farge's pil-aster and Mr. St. Gaudens' panel of angels in the latter church are among the illustrations. Mr. La Farge also furnishes a large illustration for a ballad by Boyesen—"Little Signid." In "The Mijolica of Castelli," Signor Castellani describes one of the less-known kinds of ware in his collection, some line specimens of which arreproduced in the drawings. "The Humaning-Bird of the California Water Falls"—a bird that dives into the falls -- is the subject of an enthusiastic paper by John Muir, with illustrations. | level of common place.

"The New Budder Grange," by F. R. Sockton, will be recognized by Scribner's readers as a continuation of the sketches of domestic life on a canal-boat which appeared some time ago. This paper is illustrated by Eytinge, and both it and others to follow are independent of the ones already published. Mr. Stockston relates a novel way of disposing of tramps. Still another illustrated article is Mr. R. H. Stoddard's poem. "A Wedding under the Directory," is what is, for him, a new vein; Kaemmerer's painting of the same title is engraved as an accompaniment. Among the unillustrated papers are Sunday in Limeburgh," a story by Robecca Harding Davis; "Following the Halevon to Canada," by John Burroughs; "Washington's only Sister," by A. L. Basset (with a letter from Washington, giving his opinion of slavery); "The College Rank of distincuished Men." by C. F. Thwing; "Twenty-six Hours a Day," the first of several practical papers on subjects of interest to women, by Mary Blake; "The Palmer's Vision," a short poem by Dr. Holland, and poems by Charles C. Dazy. Charles de Lay and R. W. Gibler. The serials by Miss Trafton and Edward Eggleston are continued, and the publishers announce, for new subscribers, a pamphlet containing the previous instalments of "Roxy" and the two "Rudder Grange" stories heretofore published. In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses "Church Dobts," "Stanley and his Reward," and "The Machine in New England." "The Old Cabinet" "Unnamed Pictures," "The Injustice of Genial" "Home and Society" is occupied with "How a Man takes Care of his Baby." In "Bric-à-Brac" there is a "Visit to the Asylum for Literary Lunaties." The usual space is devoted to books and industrial progress.

WE have before us the first four numbers of the Legal News, a new law journal, published weekly, in double column royal octavo form, by T. & R. White, of this city. It is under the editorial management of Mr. James Kirby, LL.D., D.C.L., advocate, who formerly conducted the Lower Canada Law Journal, and than whom no one could be found more suited to conduct a periodical of this character. Mr. Kirby is widely known in this city and elsewhere, as a learned and able member of the profession, and his long experience in law-reporting has won for him the reputation of a conscientious. impartial, and most reliable condenser of legal information. Not only to the profession throughout the country, but to hundreds of laymen besides, this journal of his will be valuable as a record of current interest and a useful book of reference. It needs no recommendation from us, beyond the usual welcome to the ranks of our weekly journalism, as we are certain that its own merits will win for it universal favour.

THE RATE-INLAID INTEREST TABLES AND ACCOUNT AVERAGER, by Carson C. Cook, Torono. Montreal: Burland-Desbarats Lithographic ompany. In former times the old-fashioned Ready Reckoner was considered the most useful manual that any one interested in monetary concerns could consult, but now-a-days, owing to its comparatively narrow limit, that time-hououred institution has had to make way for some-thing akin to lightning calculators. We cannot, owing to the volume of our transactions and the increasing preciousness of our time, afford to set to work and multiply and add and add and mul-tiply in order to obtain the required results, but are obliged to have some authentic statement of that which we require. This we have in the excellent work now before us, the immense amount of labour in whose preparation must be seen to be appreciated. At one glance may be seen the interest from 4 to 10 per cent, upon from \$100 to \$10,000 for one day up to one year. We are assured that it is a mathematical impossibility that any errors should occur in the In every particular the work is a credit to those who have executed it, and whether in the foresight of the accountant or the labour of the printer, nothing has been omitted that can tend to assist the individual who seeks the assistance of this work. The rate figures run throughout the book in a tint different to the one in which the calculations and results are shown, and, taking it altogether, the work is one of the most valuable that has of late left, the printer's hands. From a number of leading bankers the author has received letters expressive of their appreciation of the results of his labour, while upon his subscription list we find our chief financial institutions and commercial

#### BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

It seems to be impossible to revive in Montreal any interest in the legitimate drama. The word "legitimate drama" is an elastic one, but, by it. I refer to the society and emutional plays which are at present so much in vogne. Robertson, Byron, and especially Boncicault have been furnishing nearly all the popular plays for the last ten years, but their reign appears about to close. They have repeated themselves to satiety. Something new and fresh is wanted, and it seems impossible to get it from the French sources whence these playwrights have uniformly drawn their materials. Distinctive English and American dramas are the present need and they are not forthcoming. A gentleman, just returned from London, informs me that they are looking forward there to the real English dramatist, and until he makes his appearance, as he must some day, there is no hope of rising from the actual

THE incompetence of American creation in the sphere of dramatic art amounts to a literary perplexity. It can be explained on no known principles of art. The talent is by no means wanting, yet Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, Nym Crinkle, Max Adeler, and others, who have tried their hands, have not succeed beyond mediocrity. Still their purely literary capacity is clearly superior to that of Dion Boucicault, H. J. Byron, or Gilbert. Neither are the materials wanting. There ought to be sufficient in American history, and in the peenliarities of American character and civilization, so different from French, English and Irish standards, to furnish the elements of plays that would appeal to a popular interest. Neither are the interpreters wanting. In spite of the current fashionable complaints, it is true that there is more dramatic talent in the United States than in any other country in the world.

Porttan fallacies about the Shakespearian dramas are gradually being exploded. that no foreigner is fit to interpret Shakespeare, and hence critics have tried to frown down Fechter, Rossi, Salvini, and others. Yet, the chief boast of the Shakespearian scholar, and it is a legitimate boast, is that the Bard of Avon wrote for all times and climes. Surely an Italian, if any one, should be able to render the volcanic passion of the Moor of Venice. Surely a German, for instance, should be trusted to understand and deliver the philosophic madness of Hamlet. And this is precisely what writers are now beginning to allow. Furthermore, a purely English actor. Henry Irving, is being attacked precisely for his "eccentricities" in these several roles, as unwarrantable departures from the broad Shakespearian ideal. Another reformation is the return to the pure Shakesperian text of the folios and the reminciation of Colcley Cibber's amended stage versions. The American Booth is a leader in this conscientions work for which he deserves credit, both from scholars and the profession.

THE lofty crities who affect to ridicular even the highest and best forms of opera bouffe, will be surprised to learn that some of the first singers and actors in Europe do not regard it as beneath their dignity to figure therein. Here is an example. On Sunday, January 27, a performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot" took place at the Theatre Italien, Paris, for the benefit of the wounded Turks. The following renowned artists volunteered for the occasion to make up the cast:

Ange Pitou Mile Lange, Clairette Pomponiet Louchard Mr. V. Cwporth.
Mile Herbiron.
Mile Galle Mario.
Mile Z. Bonffar.
Mr. Gaithard.
Mr. Baron. Frenitz. Larivandiere, Un Hussard Mr. Christian Mr. Vauthier.

The conspirators' chorus was sung by Messes Lassalle, Solomon, Nicot, Barre, Bouhy, Engel, Dupuis, and others. Mr. Charles Lecog, the composer, conducted the orchestra.

fancy that many a Wagnerian bluebeard could not resist the temptation of assisting at this performance. Nearly every one of the names cited above is connected with the grand opera, and at least five of them have an European reputation.

I have urged the "Musical Professor" who composed the music for "Empire First" which lately appeared in the CANADIAN LLUSTRATED News, to come forward and defend himself publicly against the strictures published in the "Musical Column" of the Gazette. I should have relished a little encounter in this usually placed field, and should have been pleased to hold the stakes, keeping out of harm's way my-But, like all men of worth, the Professor is modest, and declines to rush into print. He requests me instead to state for him that his only mistake was in the adaptation of the music to the words. He owns that he should not have attempted this, English not being his native language. As to the music itself, he does not consider it was attacked, and, with something like the light of battle in his eye, he added that, if it had been, he should only have felt pity, inasmuch as he is not to be taught harmony by the editor of the "Musical Column" or anybody else in this town. I rather liked this little outburst, which was perfectly justified by the acknowedged ability of the professor. As to his name, he has left it in my hands with leave to give it to any inquiring critic. So that the many who have been so inquisitive of late, can call and get it.

I ACCEPT without reserve the statement of the editor or editors of the "Musical Column" that their aim is not solely or primarily to lay down the stendard of musical criticism in this city. I accept it in the name of all my colleagues on the press who have been set down in certain quarters as mults and ignoramuses in the matter of musical review and notices. We shall breathe a little more freely now. We shall creep out of the dark corners of concert rooms and theatres where we used to hide, and shall timidly venture

ning, and its clear success, at two different seasons, gave confirmation to my project. I had hoped that we should have had, this winter, a series of light French operas, or opera comique drawn from the repositories of Auber, Adam, Halevy, Boieldien, Herold and others, but the absence of Madame Prume from the country has prevented this consummation. Pending it, or replacing it, I am glad to hear that Miss Theresa. ewcomb, whose success on the French stage is still fresh, proposes to form a company made up of several artists from Paris and our best amateurs in this city, and that she will give twelve representations, comprising dramas, comedies and vaudevilles, of the most irreproachable nature. provided she can find sufficient subscribers. For the whole season of 12 nights, the price will be \$3, or the ridiculous sum of twenty-live cents a night. Subscriptions can be made at Prince's.

#### ECHOES FROM LONDON.

Arrangements are about to be made for a horse-flesh lanquet at the Crystal Palace, prepared by a French cook.

An ingenious implement has been submitted o the Horse Guards by a well-known military inventor, by which every man of an infantry regiment could be provided with pick and shovel in the field without calling into requisition either pack-horses or equipment carts.

The Covernment has entered into a contract with Colonel Reynolds for the supply of a large number of Telephones. Indeed, the introduction of the new invention into the postal service promises to become general. The English patent will, it is said, be sold to a company for a sum

The Queen has sent five pictures to the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy one by Jan Steen. The subject is a by no means handsome woman, sitting on the side of an alputting on her stockings. The finish of this painting is something marvellous, and in some tespects greatly resembles the work of Alma Tade; nin. The second picture tyone of Cynion and Iphigenia, by Reynolds, in which the artist mems to have taken Titian for his model. The third work is a portrait of the Duchess of Cumberland, that Duchess who was the Earl of Car hampton, and after being the widow of a commoner because the widow of a royal Duke, the son of George II. The two other works are very line large views of the Thames by Causletto, as it was in his days, say 130 years ago.

City improvements are not to stop with the removal of Temple Bar. The city authorities are taking measures for reclaiming the dreaty waste between the west fromt of St. Paul's and Ludgate hill, and laying it out as a flower garden. The idea is a good one, and the only matfor is whether the flowers will live and their there after they are planted. We cannot quite calm ourselves by saying that the gardens on the embankment are a picture during the smaner months, for a comparison cannot be made be-tween the two places. Fresh air and a minimum of smake are possible on the embankment, as well as plenty of water to keep the flowers alive, while St. Paul's church yard is an and waste, as well as one of the smokiest concerns in the whole city. However, the Corporation deserves success; and they will care the thanks of everybody with a sense of taste, if they complete the work by pulling down that hideous, crumbling old statue of Queen Anne, which now distigutes the open space they intend to beautify.

The "Gold Sticks" in waiting on her Majesty. a prospectu, as vacancies occur in the Coloneleur I the three cavalry regiments of the Brigade of

GENERALS.

Lord Rokeby, G.C.B. Marquis of Heatford. Lord Airey, G.C.B. Lord Bridgert. Lord Napier of Magdala Lord Forester.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

The Earl of Longford, The Earl Howe, C.C. K.C.B. Lord Seaton. H. S. H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.

Major Generals,

The Hon F. Thesiger, 1 C.B. (on obtaining his Peerage).

Lord Clarina. Marquis of Conyngham. Lord Abinger.

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

CHINA. Horrible accounts come about the familie in the Northern Chinese Provinces. Nine millions of people are starying, and children are sold for food in the markets.

CENTEAL AMERICA.—There are ramours of impending war in Central America.

ROME.—The Pope's unfavourable symptoms continue. He is in a very low condition, but it is not be-lieved there is any present danger.

where we used to hide, and shall timidly venture to convey to our readers our little impressions of musical performances.

I have had several occasions in this column to advocate the formation of a French theatrical conteans the formation of a French theatrical conteans can alford themselves this pleasure, surely Montreal ought to be able to do it. The representation of "Jeanne D'Arc" was a begin-

#### EPHEMERIDES.

The place of honour to a Canadian litterateur. I am proud and pleased to be able to consign in this column the record of the high distinction lately conferred in France upon M. Faucher de St. Maurice. At a recent meeting of the Societé des Gens de Lettres de France, on motion of Paul Feval, the well-known novelist, seconded by Tony Revillon, a chroniqueur of fame, M. Faucher de St. Maurice was unanimously elected a member. This is the first time that so high an honour is conferred on a Camadian, though I trust it will not be the last. M. Faucher de St. Maurice is altogether worthy of the compliment, for the beauty of his writings, the purity of his style-a merit so much appreciated in France-and his devotion to that country, as evinced by his service in the French army in Mexico and elsewhere.

With penning the preceding paragraph, a thought has struck me which may be worth nothing, but which, like many other "airy nothings," might still find a local habitation and a name. I refer to a formation of a French Literary Society for the whole Province. The recent meeting at the Canadian Institute of Ottawa showed conclusively the alert spirit ani-mating the French writers of the Dominion, and from what I see of a movement, which I have always followed with interest, there is more literary activity among our French countrymen now than there ever was. And the standard much higher. Spite of the strictures of my friend, M. Ernest Tremblay, it seems that French prose, especially, is being cultivated today in Canada with a degree of careful finish which is not so perceptible in the volumes of Le Finger Canadian, for instance, lately put into my hands. These being the facts, the question recurs—whether it would not tend still further to develop this praiseworthy spirit to form and carry on vigorously a central organization.

M. CHAUVEA: would be precisely the man to serve as a pivot or rallying point for such a society. He resides permanently in Montreal, which is half-way between the other two centres -Quebec and Ottawa. He is now above and beyond party jealousies. Without being an old man, he has acquired that maturity of experience which could guide and control. His own literary standing is admired and acknowledged on all hands. His present position gives him both prestige and sufficient leisure. I commend the idea to him. If he succeeded, in the next tew years, it would be a legacy worthy of being placed beside the educational and political services which he has rendered his country. I am certain that MM. Le Moine, Legendre, Montpetit, Faucher de St. Maurice, Fréchette, Lemny, Matmette, Turcotte and others, at Quebec, and MM. Taché, Drapeau, Lajoie, Sulte, Tassé, David, and others, at Ottawa, would be ready to co-operate with him in laying the foundation of such an institution. Coming simultaneously with the extension of Laval University over the Province, the movement would be very popular.

I HAVE just been reading an account of Wilkie Collins' inner literary life from which I call only two points for this column. In delivering his opinion of English style he refers to Addison and Byron. Of the former he says that he was a nest but trivial writer, not in the least vigorous or dramatic; but the very reverse analy-tical and painfully minute. His style bears about as much resemblance to good strong nervous English as silver filigree does to a bronze statue. He adds that he does not attempt the style of Addison "because it is not worth while." This is decidedly cool and refreshing. No one, that I know of, ever accused Wilkie Collins of being a stylist before, his sole merit being in the cunning of his constructive faculty. He writes good and idiomatic English, but there is no 'character" in it, and I am inclined to suspect that if he did attempt the style of Addison, he would never reach it. The only two writers of our time who have attained the pure Addisonian standard are Irving and Thackerey, and the former will be remembered for nothing sise. But if Mr. Collins is astray with regard to the great writer of Queen Anne's time, he is right in regard to Lord Byron, and he is the first who has said so well that Byron's letters are the lest ter will allow. My lady looks out grandly English that he knows of perfect and clear, bright and strong. This is very true. Byron's fur-tipped gauntlet as she speaks to middle-aged prose style is perfect, and had he chosen, he could, daughter, or daughter-in-law. like Goethe and Victor Hugo, have made as A murmur in the crowd. All bend forward. great a name in prose as he has made in verse

It is temarkable how very few writers have excelled in both prose and verse. I have no time to-day to enter into particulars, and can only instance the case of Dickens. We have several of his poems on record, but they are all eramped and common-place. Perhaps the most popular is the one called the "Tvy Green" in "Pickwick," but its conventionality will strike the reader. I give it as an example :

Oh! a dainty plant is the ivy green.
That creepeth o'er rains old;
Of right choice food are his meals. I ween.
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim:
And the moublering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen.
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he atealeth on, then h he wears no wings, And a staum hold hear has he. How obsely he twineth how tight he clings, To his friend the huge onk tree!

And allly be trailed along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the try green.

Whole ages have fied, and their works decayed, Whole ages have fied, and their works de And nations have soattered been:
But the stout old by shall never fiale From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant, in its lonely days.
Shall fatten upon the past:
For the statellest building man can raise is the by's food at hast.
Creeping on, where time has been.
A rare old plant is the by green.

A. STEELE PENN.

#### SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON ST. JAMES STREET.

DRIVING CLUB-PROCESSION OF EQUIPAGES--A LIST OF SLEIGHS-REFLECTIONS.

In his last communication from Quebec, Kriss Kringle states that the inhabitants of the Ancient Capital boast of having the only Driving Club in the Dominion.

That is a mistake.

There is a Driving Club in Montreal, which turns out periodically, as sketches in the CANA-DIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS can testify. Furthermore, there is no other city in Canada

which can vie with the metropolis in the variety,

beauty and richness of its equipages.

I mean its winter equipages. In summer we display nothing distinctive.

London has its Rotten Row (what a name !) Paris, its Longchamps; Madrid, its Prado; Berlin, its Unter-den-linden; Vienna, its Prader; Rome, its Prader; Rome, its Prader; Rome, its Harlem Road

The Montreal drive is St. James street; from Victoria-square to the Place d'Armes.

Why? I am sure I cannot tell. The distance s short; there is very little beauty in the street. The two termini are the only points of interest the one, the brouze statue of the Oneen, too small for the breadth of the square, and dwarfed by the towering buildings around; the other, the grand pile of Notre Dame, the Corinthian portico of the Bank of Montreal, and the lonic front of the Consolidated Bank.

The reason of the choice, I suspect, is that this is the best place to be seen, for within that narrow area is the heart of Montreal.

Stand on the Post Office corner, for instance, on a Saturday afternoon, between the hours of three and five. Of course, the weather must not be too cold. If there is a snow-storm, all the better. Stand there and look for yourself.

The first curious object is the gathered crowd itself. Packed at your corner and at the three corners opposite. Scores standing on every stair and vantage ground available. Some even in the open windows. There is a Club House in the vicinity, and, of course, it is gorged with spec-tators of elegant leisure and glittering binocle.

Many only stare. Some enjoy heartily. Others crowl and criticize. It is a microcosm where all the phases of humanity congregate and are displayed, and the flash of equipages through the niform dark mass, with the music of the silver bells, give it just that suspicion of poetry which helps to idealize it a little. But only a very

Let us catalogue the sleighs as they pass. First, a one-horse sleigh, with two solid men

in it. The men talk business and never look around. Then, another one-horse sleigh, with gentle-

man and lady. Gent looks at the crowd and never minds his companion.

Next, a two-horse sleigh. Papa drives with his eldest son beside him; manuma esconced behind, with three or four little turbaned heads peeping up around her. A sparrow's nest in the pines. Pretty.

A stunner. Skeleton sleigh, red as fire, and trotter black as a coal. A grand stepper, champing his bit, swinging his head loftily, auxious to be off and away on a mile stretch and three minutes to cover it. Man erect on his tiny seat, clad

in bearskin, looking very important.
The dowager's sleigh. Sober black throughout; black wolf skin robe trailing its tufted tails. in the snow. Immense horses, sure-footed and slow; well-fed coachman in such livery as winthrough her gold-framed folders, or waves her

We see neither the horses nor the sleigh. All column, from the pen of an eloquent writer, our eyes, even if we had twenty apiece, are for THE ENGINEERS' BANQUET.—The daily par her alone. Languidly reclining on her cushions, coddled in downiest robes, with seal-skin cap dashed to one side, a la vivandière, and an adorable unconsciousness on her features, she glides

before us like an apparition. "O, Niveid of the Northland!" exclaims one poor sentimental fellow.
"It is Cleopatra!" says another.

"With ermine, instead of the gauzes of Corinthus," replies a third, more classically in-

What is this! An habitant with his old woman in a low carriole. They got caught in the procession and cannot get out of it. So they fall back in their scats and take it easy. After all, the old fellow is as much a man as any of them, and la vicille-well, she was not bad-looking

And the train moves on. The sleigh with two lovers in it; with two swells; with a whole family, and the youngest son, aged eight, holding the reins magnificently; sleighs with ugly

women and pretty women, the latter, of course, predominating; red sleighs, blue sleighs, green sleighs, black sleighs.

On and on and on. Gradually the white light deepens into shadow. The spectacle becomes indistinct. The lamps are being lighted. The hum of the streets deadens. The tinkling bells sound fainter. Two hours have passed and it is dark. The crowd feels that it is numbed and disperses.

"Call these hard times?" says one. "Cod-fish aristocracy!" says another.
"A hollow masquerade!" says a third.

"A hollow masquerade!" says a third.

"An insult to the poor!" says a fourth.

Not so; not so. It was a good action. The rich were happy in being looked at. The poor were happy in looking at them. To me, the sight of a pretty woman and a fine horse is feast enough for one day. I shall come again next Saturday. Good-night.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

No 9.-In the United States the name for an elementary school-book is a "Primer." In England, especially in the interior counties, the same work is called a " Horn Book." Why is this thus? DEVON. Ottawa.

No. 10 .- I troubled you some time ago with au inquiry into the origin of the Scotch term Hogmanay, which a correspondent, "Sciolus," answered very learnedly in four different ways. Being as inquisitive as I am ignorant, I venture again to ask what the meaning is of another Scotch expression—Handsel Monday, as applied by the peasantry of Scotland to the first Monday of the year !

No 12. - "Getting into a scrape" is an expression of every day occurrence, but its history is very obscure. Our dictionaries tell us that it comes from the Swedish skrap. But what, I ask, is the meaning of the Swedish word itself? Montreal. H. L.

No. 13. - Can any Kingstonian give me the ignification of the old Indian name Cataraqui, if it has any !

#### NOTES.

No. 14.-1 send you, according to your request, the proverbs concerning February, as I did those relating to January. But it will appear that they do not all apply to Canada, where the month is always cold and dry.

In England they say:

February fill the dyke Either with the black or white-

that is, with rain or snow, and they add : If it be white, it's the better to like.

In Wales they say:

The Welshman would rather see his dam on her bier. Than see a fair Februeer.

In Scotland :

A' the months of the year Curse a fair Februeer

The French say :

Fevrier qui donne ueige. Bel été nous pleige.

Furthermore, referring to the 2nd of the month, or the Festival of Candlemas, we have:

Si sol spiendescat, Maria purificante. Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit aute. Which has been translated as follows by some Scotchman:

If Candlennas Doy be dry and fair. The half of winter's to come and mair : If Candlennas Day be wet and foul. The half of winter's game at Yule.

That is worth testing in Canada. As your paper appears exactly on that day, Saturday, the 2nd, we shall see.

Precisely with the same idea, the Germans

have a proverb that the shepherd would tather see the wolf enter his stable on Candlemas Day than the sun.

BEAVER HALL.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LIEUR.-GOVERNOR TILLEY .- A memoir of this distinguished statesman will be found in another

THE ENGINEERS' BANQUET. - The daily papers having given an account of the banquet of the Engineers, we supplement their information by a view of the banquet hall itself. There is no more efficient and popular officer than Major Kennedy, who was formerly an alderman of this city, where he rendered much service to his constituents and the public generally.

THE LAST SHOT AT PLEYNA .- This view represents the last efforts of Osman Pasha to break through the Russian lines and effect his escape. But for his wound, he would perhaps have been enabled to push his success further than he actually did.

CORNWALL ILLUSTRATED .- The matter connected with the Stormont Stock and Training Farm, and the horse " Midway," the property of Messis. Bergin, is given on the same page with the engravings.

THE QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS. A description of these beautiful edifices appears separately in the present issue.

IRMIN AND INCOLD .- This splendid picture represents a scene in a novel of the German anthor, Gustav Freytag, where a devoted girl falls in despair over the prostrate body of her warrior lover. We have reproduced the picture, however, not for this incident, but on account of the power of the expression and the extreme beauty of the drawing.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.-Last summer we gave a full description of this colossal work, when the designs were exhibited in New York by the sculptor, Bartholdi. It will be remembered that it is intended to stand on an island in New York harbour, and to serve the double purpose of a light-house and a Centennial commemoration. It is a gift from the French people to the United States, and is already far advanced toward completion.

#### ECHOES FROM PARIS.

Victor Hugo has presented 500f. as a New Year's offering for distribution among the drivers and conductors of two lines of ountibuses by which he is frequently a passenger. He has never received so much for two lines.

Goods are arriving rapidly in the bonded stores for the Exhibition, and the work of installation is actively pursued. A gushing writer draws attention to the fact that, on New Year's eve, Venus never shone so brilliantly, the "reading" of the star meaning unquestionable success of our World's Fair.

Towards the end of last week a libretto was mysteriously left at the stage door of the Bouffes Parisiens for the manager by a man unknown. Up to the present, the name of the author has not been ascertained. M. Comte, finding the work excellent, sent it to M. Offenbach, now at

The members of the Comédie Française will have the satisfaction of dividing the sum of 19,200f, the amount of the profit on the performances of the year which has just closed. The Comedie Française is a republic, but the manager is appointed by the government. The profits are divided among the societaires exclusively. It is doubtful if the theatre has ever been as prosperous as under the direction of M. Emile Perrin.

Another of the curious old places in Paris has disappeared. A house in the Rue des Poultes has been taken down, which was the first restaurant of which any account exists in the capital. It was opened in 1765 by special licence of the lieutenant of police. Up to that period food was duly served up in the inns and hostelries. At the restaurant in question, when it was first openen, only bouillon was sold, a sort of prepared soup called "Restaurant Divin." Later on meals were served at this place.

The Shah of Persia, who was received with so much ceremony when he visited the Courts of Europe, is to make another tour this summer. arriving in Paris when the Exhibition will be in its full glory. This time the "King of Kings" will travel incognita. His Majesty has been preceded to Europe by his chief secretary, Mirza Ali Khan Moum Oul Mould, who will arrange his itinerary. The envoy who is thirty-five years of age, is distinguished as having collaborated with Mizra Hussein Khan Spisalar Azam in the establishment of the post-office in Persia after the European model, and also mint. The Persian Sovereign is desirons of making himself further acquainted with European civilization.

A number of Japanese and Chinese, on their way to Paris, arrived at Marseilles last week by the Anadyr. The Chinese, eighteen in number, are architects, sculptors, and painters, who have come to erect their palace at Trocadero. One of them, Sun-Hsing-Keng, is one of the first architects and soulptors of the Celestial Empire. With them has arrived the Attache of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, Ts'ien-Tehpei, and they were accompanied by M. Iffland, German interpreter. The Japanese are youths of from twelve to fifteen years of age, who have come to complete their education in France. They have been confided to the care of M. Dury. formerly Consul-General of the latter country in Japan, who in 1867 accompanied to France Mimbou-Tayon, the young Tarkon of that period.

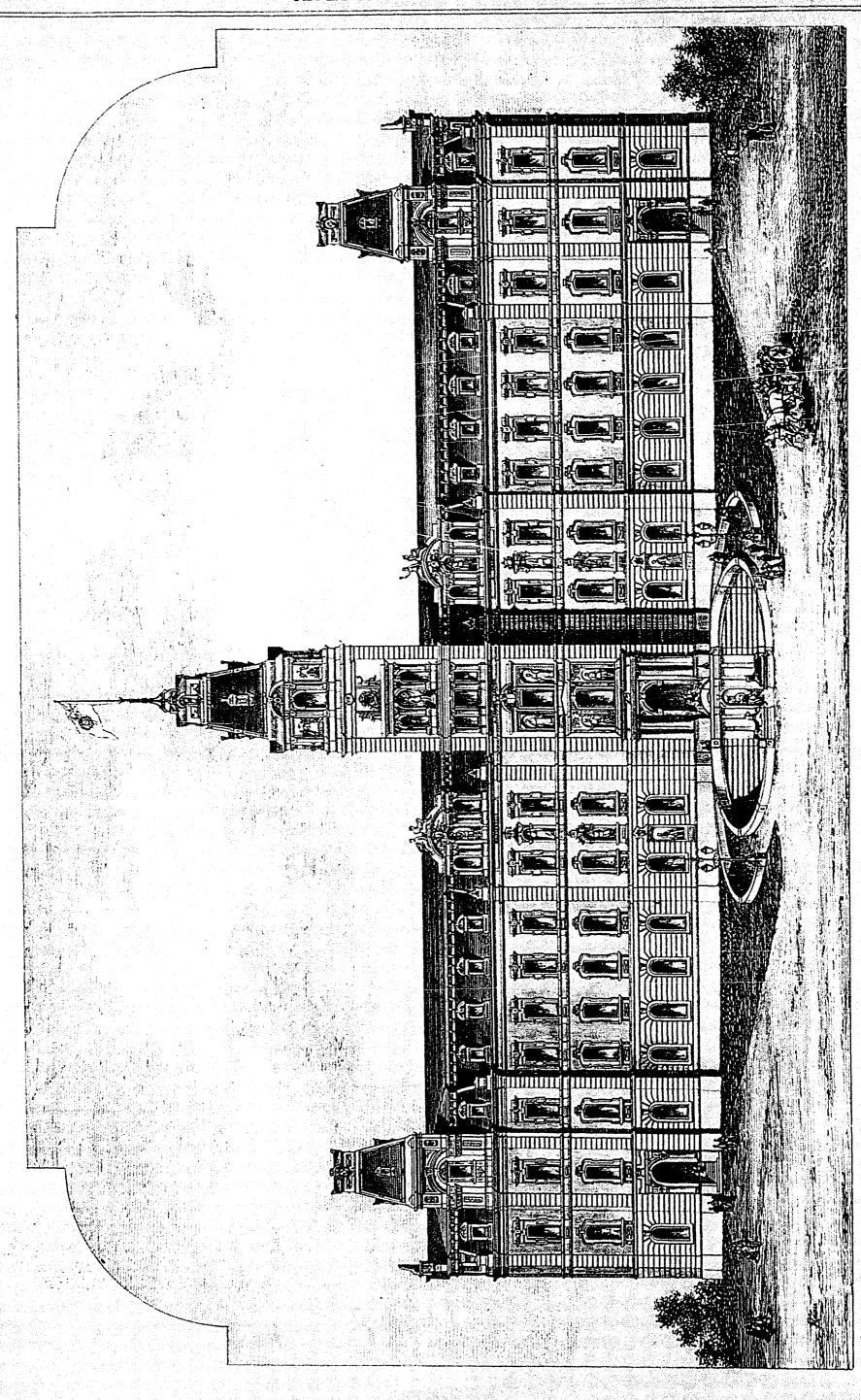
#### CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

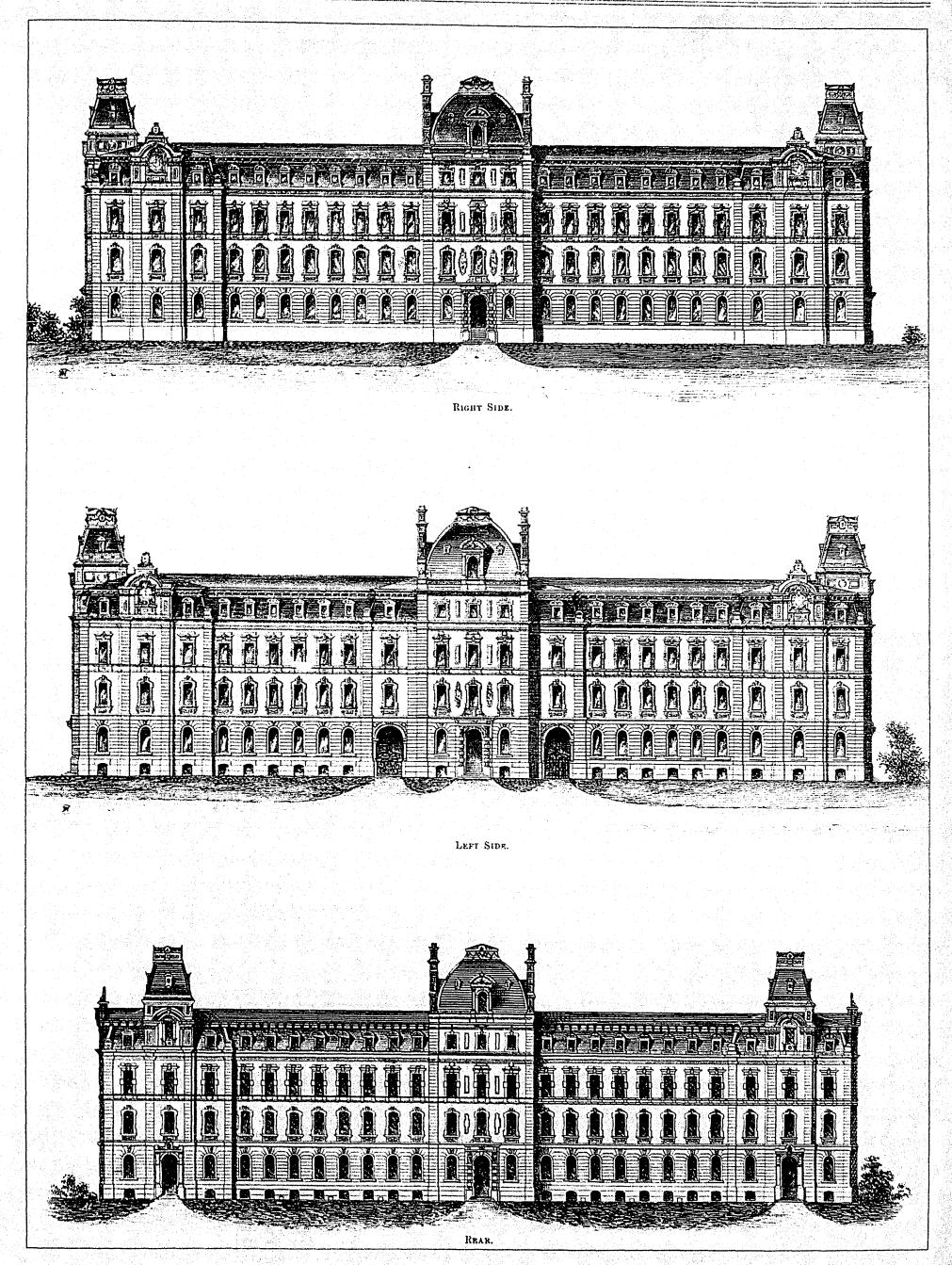
The Canadian Illustrated News has taken a new departure—the illustration and description of all the towns in the country. It is an enterprise in which we wish our contemporary the utmost success. Cornwail is the last place noticed.—Kingston Whig.

The Canadian Illustrated News for the current week The Canadian Mustrated Mass for the current week contains sixteen views in and about Cornwall, with five columns of descriptive letter press containing a deal of information respecting the settlement and growth of the old town. Mr. E. C. Mathews, Main Street, has been appointed agent for the sale of the News. Orders for the Morrisburg number, which will be a fine one by all accounts, should be left with him at once, so that the publisher may be able to regulate the supply.—Morrisburg Courries.

Courrier.

This week's number of the Canadian Illustrated News is an excellent one. Besides illustrations of other subjects of interest, a page is devoted to the picturesque features of the town of Cornwall. This is the second of a series of illustrated articles descriptive of Canadian oitles, towns and villages, with their leading manufacturing establishments. This effort is illustrate and describe the Dominion ought to be liberally rewarded by increased patronage accorded to the Illustrated News, the only illustrated journal in Canada.—Belleville Intelligen etc.





VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, QUEBEC.

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## ELIA'S ARBO

A NOVEL.

BY WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE, AUTHORS OF "READY-MONEY MORTIBOY, "THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY," &c.

#### CHAPTER XLV.

In the street Leonard released his hold of Herr Räumer's arm. "You are free," he said. "Go your own way.

The spy laughed

"Of course I knew there was no danger. The danger begins now. Come with me to my lodgings. I have something to say to you."

Leonard followed him.

In his own place the man opened a bottle of hock, and after offering a glass to Leonard, who

refused, drank glass after glass without stopping.
"Nothing," he said, "steadies the nerves like book. So you will not drink with a member of the Russian Secret Service? No. You will not sit down in his room? No. You will not take his hand? You think it a disgrace to belong to that service ! Good. That is not a disgrace, but it is disgraceful to be found out, and I do not disguise from you that it will not do me good at headquarters to have been discovered. After all, they will remember that I have had a

good long run.
"Our friend in the blue blonse" -- he sat down and crossed his legs-"was quite right, though be put things roughly. The Poles council see the other side of the question. That is why I wanted to explain to you one or two little

He paused, as if trying for werds.

"I cannot have," he said, "to make you understand that the execution of orders in the Police is no more disgraceful than in the Army. I did arrest Roman Pulaski. I tracked him down, and caught him upon the frontier. That was my duty. I did escott him part way to Siberia, whither he walked on foot. That was my duty. The sentence was the Czar's. I was his servant. Do you blome me? No : you can-not. As regards the other charge about the children, that is also partly true. I was not in charge of the carts, but I rode part of the way with them. Lam in no mood for lying or for defending myself with you, but I ask you to be young Pulaski know that this is the first I have heard about his connection with that day. I did not know, when I first made his acquaintaure, that he was one of the victims of thatjexcess of zeal on the part of our Cossick friends. I knew nothing about his mother. You may believe me or not when I tell you that when I made his acquaintance-when I found him to be a post and a dreamer-I resolved to prevent him if possible from being lead to death by a modman. Do you blame me for that?"
"Yes," Leonard replied. "I blame you for ever speaking to him or knowing him. I blame

you because you are a spy."
"A servant in the Secret S-rvice Department.
Yes, and in that capacity I have been of use to

my country."
"I dare say you have," said Leonard. "I do not care to hear about that. I have only one more thing to say. Did you happen when you came away, to earth the expression in obl-Wassielewski's eves!"

"Idd. I watched all the eyes. Shall I tell you what they said as plainly as eyes can speak ! That boy looked at me with a sort of wonder, as if it was not possible; the Professor with curiosis ty: the Count with disappointment, but no sur-prise. I know the Count, he is a clever man. and, if he does not get shot in Poland, will rise in Paris. The old Captain would have liked to hang me up at the yardarm, and the other two. Wassielewski and our Parison, looked murder.

"I came with you to warn you."

"Thank you very much: I need no warning." "What are you going to do !"

"Mu der and revenge," he repeated. "That sounds ugly. But I have seen the look of mur-der in a good many eyes before now. The look does not kill. I shall do nothing."

You will remain here?"

"Yes, here-in this town-in this house. They may come up here to murder me. I have pistols. I sleep with the door locked. I shall not be frightened away by any pair of Polish fidential talk with her in turn.

patriots."
"That will not do at all," said beonard.
"You must go away."

"Must ! And why ?"

He explained that there were other reasons besides the fear of those two. These Poles would spread it abroad that he was a Russian spy; the town was full of sailors only a year or two from the Crimean War, and that an English mob was generally rough.

Lastly, Leonard assured him that so far as lav in his power he should take care that he should "No-no," she replied, critically. "He is, enter no respectable person's house, that his I am told, though not yet a Professing Believer, profession should be told everybody, and that a not without hope. A husband, my dear, is highly coloured description of the deputation what a wife makes him. You would hardly bescene should be forwarded to the local and the London papers.

Then Herr Räumer gave way.

"You are a pertinacious man," he said, "and you want to see me go. Well. I will go to-day. Will that satisfy you?

blouse is watching you in the street."

This was indeed the case. He was marching backwards and forwards, gesticulating and incessantly easting an eye at the door of the enemy's house.

"Go in the daytime," said Leonard. "There

is a train to London at five—go by that."

"Perhaps," said the spy. "Perhaps by a later train. But I shall go to-day. That I promise you for Wassialan beforeby."

promise you for Wassielewski's sake."
"All this," he went on, after more bock, "all this, I confess, is horribly annoying to me had formed a pleasant plan for the future which has been entirely disarranged. At sixty-two one does not like to have one's plans upset. I pictured to myself ten years of ease and retirement from active work, giving my advice and experience to the Department, going on those special missions reserved for the higher officers of the service, decorated, pensioned, and living at St. Petersburg with a young and beautiful wife Leonfess I am disappointed. Now, I dare say, I shall never marry at all. After all, he who expects nothing from life gets the most. I ameon-

"I came away after that," said Leonard. "What a man it is? He has no shame, he glories in his trade. I hope he will go, as he promised but I am not easy about it. I should like to watch old Wassielewski, or lock him up. And it seems too much to think that he will go away in broad daylight like a min who isn't a spy. Most likely he will steal away in the dark by crosscuts and lanes, and on tiptoe, after the manner of a stage spy."

#### CHAPTER XLVI.

So all seemed settled, and there was nothing at all left, but to rejoice and be glad together. All is well that ends well. Leonard, and Celia were to be married, the Captain and I were to go on together as of old there was to be no more threatening of insurrections, life would resume the same calm which is so dull to look back upon, and yet so happy while it lasts. We celebrated the event of Celia's engagement immediately by a family gathering that evening at Mr. Tyrrell's. It was also an entertainment in commensuoration of the reconciliation of Aunt Jane with her nieve, and, if on that account alone, the best teathings were produced, and there was a lavish expenditure in the matter of muffins and teacakes.

Nothing shows the march of civilization more than the decay in the consumption of muffins and teacakes. Nobody has tea at all now, except at five o'clock, because those who remember what a tea party used to be cannot call handing tea round in trays having tea. Nobody sits down to a table now covered with cake in various forms, but it was in those days the commonest form of enpertainment. I suppose everyboly of the middle classes lanked upon a tea-party as the chief instrument of social intercourse, and Mrs. Tyrrell was by no means singular in attaching a

symbolic importance to her best tea-service.

Nothing could have been finer than the man-ner of Aunt Jane. She kept Celia beside her. She offered no objection whatever when her husband, presuming on the unusually fine weather, ventured to ask for more sugar. She made no allusion to any Christian privileges, either by way of example or admonition, and having found out that Miss Rutherford's father had been a distinguished writer and preacher of the same school as herself that is, of the severest Calvanistin type, she received her with marked cordialitv. Calvinism in that gentle bely, however, was so tempered with native kindness that it lost all its terrers.

As for Mr. Tyrrell, the removal of the weight upon him almost restored him to his youth. made jokes, he langued the was attentive to his wife, he was not only happy again, but he had no overed his old condidence and importance.

In the evening we played, Celis and I, then we sang duets, then Cella sing by herself, but only I shall one song, because everybody wanted a little con-

you have made your choice, I suppose there is nothing more to say."
"But, dear Aunt"—well brought up young

people in those days did not venture on such respectful endearment as "Auntie"-I should like to have seen any one address Mrs. Pontifex as "Auntie"—" you have no objection to Leon-ard, have you?"

lieve, perhaps, the trouble which my husband. John Pontifex, has given me by the violence of his natural inclinations. All men, in the matter of cating and drinking, require strong and constant discipline. That you will have to administer with constant searchings into your own "I want, for the sake of poor old Wassie- conscience. Mere worldliness I need hardly lewski, to avoid a scandal. "See,"—Leonard warn you against. You must not encourage pointed to the window—"the little man in the your husband's tendency to over-estimate the

to learn from his aunt that he comes of a County Family. We who have been blessed, by Providence, with County connections would be blind to our privileges did we not remember that fact. You will never forget your own maternal connections. I refer rather to military distinction. And, above all, my dear, guard against inordinate affection. I need hardly warn you that before marriage any demonstration of -of -of what I suppose you call Love, is highly improper. No girl who values herself, or calls herself a Christian gentlewoman, would allow her lover to kiss her on the lips. My first husband, it is true, once surprised me by kissing what he called my marble brow. I never allowed John Pontifex more than the tip of my fingers. After marriage you will find they are not so anxious for kissing. Remember that, my dear.

"He is what the world calls handsome, I fear,"—as if it were a blot upon his moral character—"and he has been successful so far."
Here she sighed, as if that was another moral blot. "But he is young. I could have wished you to remain, as I did, single to the age of thirty, or even forty; you then might have choses a man some years your junior, and enjoyed the privileges which age and maturity add to marriage. This has been the case with John Poutifex."

Then it was the Captain.

Then it was the Captain.

"Come to me, Cis, my pretty," the old man called her to sit beside him. "Come and tell me all about it. And so you have accepted my boy Leonard, have you? Happy man! I believe I am jealous of him. You must not forget the old house by the mill-hau."

"No," said Cis. "I shall not forget the old house, or its owner."
"When is Leonard going to take you away! Don't let him burry you, Celia. We shall be dull when you are gone."

They protested to each other like a pair of lovers, the old Captain and the girl. I believe she loved the old man as well as any one, after

She looked shyly happy, and was as radiant as a moss rose half blown with the sunshine on Hereyes kept lifting to Leonard as it she could not bear that he should be out of ber sight for a moment, and they were full of a new, strange, and wonderful light. A change had fallen upon her all in a day. A man loved her, and she could give him love for love. It was no mushroom passion, the growth of a bailtoom, brought into being by a pair of bright eyes, an intoxicating waltz, the whirl of white arms, and the glamour of music; it was a life-long affection, sudd-uly rip-ned into love by the touch and words of Leonard the magician. I have watched other maidens since then, and have seen that look in some of their eyes, but not in all, "She loves him, loves him not," I say, accord-

ing to the light of her eyes. And not a word for me, Cis, for my own private car !"

"What shall I say, Laddy !" "Are you perfectly content and happy, my dear?"

"Yes, Liddy, quite, quite happy. There is nothing that Heaven can give me more. I am more happy than I can say. And you! There is no more danger about this Polish business?"

"Happily, none, I am free. My poor old Wassielewski exaggerated the certainty of his insurrection. He saw what he wished to see. The Poles are not ready yet, and, so far as I am concerned, they would not have me if I wanted o go. Of that I am certain."
"I am glad. I could not bear to think of you

breathing revenge and bloodshed. You will stay at home and make the world happier with music, Laddy. You must be a great composer."

And then Mr. Pontifex claimed her.

"I have, I believe," he began, "to offer my

-abem ! - my congratulations on so auspicions in event as your in fact your engagement. Marriage is an honourable condition, although not, as the Papists ignorantly niske it, one of the Sacraments of the Church. We have known the young man, your your in fact, your betrothed - for many years, and we rejoice to find in the air. that he has not only distinguished himself as greatly in ahem-in action as others," meaning himself-"sometimes distinguish themselves at Oxford in examination, but he has also been enabled under Providence to recover what some would consider an indispensable condition of acceptance with a family of respectability-I mean respectable connections of his own.

Celia laughed.

First it was Aunt Jane.
"Well, my dear," she said, with an inclination of the head in the direction of Leonard, "as "That is most true. You will, however, Cella,

be rejoiced to learn that Miss Rutherford herself belongs to a County family, and that Leonard, both on his father's side and his mother's, is of an excellent stock,"

"I am glad if Leonard is glad."

"Your Aunt-in fact, Mrs. Pontifex-thinks that steps should be taken to put Leonard in communication with his father's family, a subject on which she proposes to speak at another occasion. For the present, Celia, my dear, she will probably do no more than invite you to dinnor. Mrs. Pontifex has resolved. I may say, upon having a dinner. I do not myself, I confess, greatly admire our own, or rather her style -ahem-of entertainment. I have, on one or two such occasions, arisen from the meal with an unsatisfied appetite. But we think too much on carnal things.

And all the time Leonard was talking with his newly-found Aunt. It seems a prosaic ending for one who never had a father. Leonard value of earthly distinctions, though I am glad | being a foundling, or next door to it, he attained | hungry brilliancy; they were soll and gentle;

to three and twenty without knowing where he came from, and he then, having just occasion to thank Heaven that his father was no more, found-an Aunt. No lordly lineage, no rich and childless father brooding over the irretrievable past, no accession to wealth and fortune, only a widow Aunt, with a small income, only a confirmation of the fact stated by the poor dying mother that he was a gentleman by birth. Yet the confirmation pleased Leonard as much as if he had been proved an earl by birth, and was de lared the missing heir to boundless acres and a genealogy going beyond Noah.

It was a quiet evening, with no general conversation, but always these sub-divisions and sections of two and three. It was not late when we separated, and Leonard, leaving Miss Rutherford to the care of Cis, came with the Captain

and myself. The Captain had his pipe and glass of grog, and went upstairs, to turn in We, left alo e, sat silent, looking into space, at the open win-

dow, wrapped in our thoughts
Surely, I considered, Leonard is the spailed

child, whom nothing can spoil, of Fortune. He has fought his way through the briars and brambles of poverty and obscurity, the friendly hand of Fate warding off bullets, bayonets, and the breath of disease. He had come back to us, bearing the Queen's Commission, a successful hero, where so many equally heroic, only less successful, had fallen by the way, and now lie dead on the plains of India or in the Cemeteries of Suttari and the Ctimea—he had the gift of Good Luck—la main heurense. Whatever he tries to do, he does well. To be sure he does it with all his might. What we call Luck, a small and degraded word, the ancients called Fate. because to them success and failure meant much more than they mean now. To lose your high estate; to be a slave who once was Queen of Troy with gallant sons foremest in the lightthat was Fate. To return in triumple, leading the captive kings at the chariot-wheel our to be one of the captive kings, shorn of all your former imageineense Lains Quarterre with the wig off—that was Fate. To sit in observity, to go on living upon a small income, to be unknown when you know yourself as good a mon us he whose hame is in every juper, whose value is heard at every gateway, whom the Land Mayor delighteth to honour that is Lock. It comes at first to be a thing quite independent of personal virtues, except that you ought not to be conspicuonsly victors; Luck was with Lecanitd. And yet he was conspicuously, like all successful men, one who deserved his Luck.
"What are you thinking of, Laddy."

"Lam thinking that of all men on earth, you

e at this moment the happerst."
"I faink I am, indeed," he said, softly, "I have Celia ! I have my Commission and my medals; and now I am no langer a wall and stray in the world, come from nobody knows where, but I have my place with the test, and can talk of my forefathers like any Howard."

#### CHAPTER XLYR

It was past eleven o'clock, but the day had gen exciting, and we could not think of sleep. It was a hot might, too, with little wind, but a full bright moon shining in the placid waters of the Milldam. The town was very quiet; in the kitchen, a cricket chirped foudly; in the neighbouring garden was leaving a foolish dog, driven nervous by the monulight which, as everytedy knows, makes wandering spectres, if there are any about, visible to dogs. Frightenel at length by the sound of his own voice, perhaps awed by a more than commonly dreaded ghost, he left off barking, and retreated to his kennel. Then we were quite quiet, and sat face to face, in ar-

My nerves that night were strong to the point at which whatever happens brings relief. I left as if something was going to happen.

Su diel Loopard.
"Come," he said, "we must either talk or go off to bed. I feel as if semething oppossive was in the air. Is it tounder! No; it is a dear and beautiful night. Let us go into the gar-

We went to the end of the garden, and stood on the stone coping, looking over the broad sheet of water, "You are content, Lashly, with the turn

things took this afternoon?"

"Yes," I said, "content, and yet hum, "ated.

Why did I ever learn the story of my people 20 Poland has no claim upon you, said Leoncour education

vour disposition everything makes you a man of peace. Stay at home and make the name of Pulaski glorious in "Who is that, Leonard ! Liston."

An uneven step in the quiet street. That was nothing, but the step seemed familiar. And it stopped at our door. And then there was rapping, a low rapping, as if the late caller wanted to come in confidentially.

There was a light burning in the hall, and

Leonard snatching it up, opened the door.
It was Wassielewski. And then I knew, with-

out being told, that some dreadful thing had happened. "Let me come in," he said. "Thave a thing

to say. Are you two alone !"

"Alone," echoed Leonard. "Come in."

"The soldier," murninged the old Pole.—

Good; he will understand,"

As he stood in the light of the candles, I was conscious of a curious change that had fallen upon him. His eyes had lost their wild and but his cheeks were flushed, and though he held

himself upright, his hands trembled.
"I am here to tell you, Ladislas Pulaski, that von are avenged upon the murder of your mo-

"Wassielewski! You have killed him!" I knew it without another word from him.

The spy was dead, and the hand of my poor old friend was red with his blood.

"Yes. I have killed him," he said, gently.

"Tell us all," said Leonard. "Courage, Laddy, courage. And speak low."

"It was in fair fight," said Wassielewski. "I

am no murderer. Do not think that I murdered We watched him, that good and true man from Paris and I, all day. We knew that he would escape by train if he could, and so we drew lots. One was to go to the station and watch there. He was to take a ticket for the same station as the spy, he was to telegraph for friends to meet him in London, he was to get out with him, he was to follow him, and he was to find out where he went. Because, you see, we meant that this man should do no more mischief to Poland. The other one was to watch the house, and follow the spy whenever he came

"The lot fell to me to watch the house. The other man went to the railway station. But the spy will send no more intelligence to St. Petersburg. He lies dead in a mendow beneath the town walls. I killed him there.

He spoke quite calmly, and as if he was merely stating a fact which we had every reason to ex-There was, however, no trace of bravado in his tone.

"I watched outside, from a window in a house opposite where they know me, from four o'clock till ten. Six hours. But I was not impatient, because I knew that the Lord had delivered him into my hands. After I thought things over, I perceived clearly that it was I, and not you, Ladislas, who was to avenge your mother. So I waited with patience, and, as one must guard against every accident. I even ate and drank.

"It is light, now, till nine, and there is light enough to see verosy the street till past ten, Soon after sunset I saw that he had lit a lamp, and was destroying papers. When he had gone through all the papers, he began to pack a trunk. I saw him put up his clothes; I saw him write an address on a card; and then--a quarter before ten was striking from St. John's Churchhe took that long cloak of his which you know, and put out the gas. There is a night train at half-past ten. He was going to take it, and to send for his boxes afterwards. So I went out after him.

When he saw me, which he did at once, because he turned at the sound of footsteps, he stopped and waited for me. 'You propose mur-dering me,' he said. I told him that he was quite mistaken, and that, if he had used his opportunities of knowing the Poles better, he would understand that Poles, never murder people at all-having contracted a horror of murder from the contemplation of such murders as those of Roman and Claudia Pulaski.

" What do you want with me, then I he

asked, "I want to fight you, I said. "I intend to

fight you."
"He laughed at first, and asked me if I thought him such a fool as to fight with a mad Polish exile—he, a Russian official. "Then I told him that he should not escape a

duel; that if he was to call the police, it would be no use, because others were waiting for him, that if he escaped the town, the telegraph had sent messages to London, and he would meet with the Poles on arriving there; and if he tried to fly anywhere else, he would be watched, traced, and made to fight then.

" Madman, he said, what are we to fight

"Then I showed him two long knives, which I have had for years, never thinking what a use I should put them to Knives like short swords, only without the hilt. And I told him he should have his choice. But fight he must.

"He hesitated, considering. He saw very well that what I offered him was his best chance. Man for man. If he killed me, he would probably got away somehow. My con-rade was at the station, and might be cluded. Then he was younger and stronger than I.

(To be continued.)

#### HEARTH AND HOME.

called spinsters! Formerly women could not legally marry until they had spun a complete SINGLE WOMEN set of hed furniture, hence the term spinster, which is still in legal use.

THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK .- Do not offend your weak brother. How many great men have testified that their whole lives have been influenced by some single remark made to them in their bayhood. And who cannot recall words spoken to himself in his childhood, to which, perhaps, the speaker attached no importance, but which sank deep and immovably into his memory, and which have never lost their power over him! Make sunlight! The world at best is dark enough. Do what you can to make it more cheerful and happy.

NEVER DESPAIR. - People are apt to think that the hard times which they experience are the hardest times that have ever been; and so they are for them. But one needs only to read the history of the world to learn that hard times be plethoric, the girl's tresses are golden or have been perpetually coming to all nations in anburn. If the old man's wallet is lean, we

all periods of their existence. And so have good times, and so have chances for honest people to better their condition. There never yet was a night that was not followed by a day, There never vet nor a storm that was not followed by a calm. The sun is for ever steadily shining in the heavens, and the clouds which sometimes obscure his rays are sure to break away and disperse, no matter how dark and threatening they may be for a time. The brave-hearted that hope on and work on need never despair,

Consistency.-If you have a friend in private-let him be what he will-you are bound by honour and the law of self-respect, bound by fidelity to your dog, to be his friend in public His character may be shaky, but the creaking of those loose hinges, which has not warned you off in the safe disguise of the night, must not make you ashamed of recognition in the day. It may be hard, but it has to be done. Be a purist if you will, and decline companionship with men whose moral hinges hang loose and away; but, if you do foregather in solitude, you must not turn your back in the crowd. Yet how many people are of this twofold kind-fair and soft as silk when no one is near, reserved, cool, repudiating their own acts of yesterday when the world stands by with its tar-brush to prinkle the companions of those whom it has already splashed.

ACT AT ONCE -"If I had only done this or that last year!" is a common remark among some of our friends and acquaintances, but how few attempt to rectify their mistakes by not delaying until to-morrow, next week, or next year, what might just as well be done to-day as at any other time. These delays and procras-tinations are common to no one class of persons more than another, but there are certain fields in which their efforts are more noticeable than in others. For instance, if a man needs trees for fruit or ornament, time alone will aid his labours in producing them. For although attention and labour will do much towards hast ening their growth, still a certain number of years are required to bring them to maturity. Every year of delay in making a beginning is certain to cut short our enjoyment later on, just by the extent of our delay. Make haste to begin, then, for wasted hours and opportunities never return.

#### BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

A SEANISH proverb says: "The man who on his wedding day starts as a lieutenant in the family will never get promoted."

Title empire of woman is an empire of softness of address, and of complacency - her commands are caresses, her menuces are teats.

Title is the latest form of wedding invitations :-- "Come round and see me capture my mother-in-law at cleven o'clock sharp

"Din you ever know of a crack that was too small for a soying old woman to peep through, Tom!" "Yes, John, the crack of a whip."

"Royal Tapestry Works" have been established at Windsor, under the immediate patronage of the Oreen. Some beautiful work is the result.

Some ladies seem to have about as much use for their musts as policemen have for their clubs when idling away the time -twirling them about by the strings.

"I snot to have no objection to my wife reigning," said an affectionate husband, "if it were not for the fact that when she reigns she is apt to storm also.'

LITTLE WILLIE: " would you like to have some candy, Grandma?" Grandma: "Yes, my boy, where is it?" Willie: "Why, if you will buy me a pen north, I shall give you the half !"

"This is the maiden all forlors," who often wished she had ne'er been born, and turned up her nose in petulant scorn at the girl who last season's hat had worn.

An exchange plaintively inquires why little men will be silly enough to marry big women. The only answer we can possibly give to the conundrum is: Because big women are silly enough to marry little men.

A YOUNG man was scrennding his lady-love by singing, " Meet me by moonlight alone," when her father opened a window and wanted to know if the lover intended that as a personal affront upon him. You see, the old man was chairman of a gas company.

HE slipped down in front of the post-office, Thursday, and she could not help giggling a little, and Sunday evening she wept alone in the parlour, while he sat grimly in his room and smoked cigars until his stomach felt as light as his heart felt heavy.

SPIKES thinks the acme of civilization is reached when your wife has prevailed on you to hold the teething, squalling baby while she hies herself off to the next door neighbour's to discuss the question of the amount of pew-rent paid by the Smiths just over the way.

NELLIE has a four; year old sister Mary, who complained to her mamma that her "button shoes" were "hurting," "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer: "What'll I do, mamma? They's all the feet I've got!"

THE colour of a girl's hair is regulated by the size of her father's pocket-book. If the latter

hear the daughter spoken of as only "that red-headed gal." You never saw a rich gal with You never saw a rich grl with red hair.

Tue hen show reminds us of a baby story Little Florence, though scarcely three years old has a lively imagination. She tells stories about every creature she ever saw. The other day she said: "Grandpa, a 'eetel dog ran down street and bit a chicken,—too bad." "Yes," said the grandpa. "It must have been a very bad case." ' Ee chicken mamma cry," said the child, "and ee's papa, too, 'cause 'ee bit so!" The idea of a chicken's "papa" crying on account of an injury to one of his offspring was rather unique.

#### HON. S. L. TILLEY, C.B.

Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, was born at Gagetown, Queen's Co., in 1818, and is now in his 60th year. He came to St. John in 1830, where he was many years actively engaged in business. He was first elected a member of the Provincial Legislature for the city of St. John in 1850, was Provincial Secretary in the Government formed in November. 1854, and continued to hold that position, with two intermissions of one year each, until the Union in 1867. The duties of Provincial Secre tary in New Brunswick, include the management of the finances. He was the leader of the Government from 1861 until the defeat on the

Confederation question in 1865.
In 1867 he entered the Dominion Government as Minister of Customs; in January, 1873, he was appointed Minister of Finance on the re tirement of Sir Francis Hincks, until he resigned, Nov. 5th, of same year. On the 6th Nov. he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Between 1854 and 1873 he was, for 17 years, the adviser of Her Majesty, either as a member of the Dominion or Local Government. There is but one public man in the Dominion, whose executive record extends over so long a period, and that man is Sir John A. Macdonald

He was defeated at the general election in 1856 on the question of Prohibition, but was returned at the election the year following by a very large unjority, and, during his absence, the people forced him again into public life, against his own wishes and repeated objections to continue in Parliament.

He was defeated again at the first Confederation election in 1865, but returned the year fol-lowing by a majority of over seven hundred.

Most of the liberal and progressive measures passed by the New Brunswick Legislature pre-vious to Confederation, were submitted by the Government of which Mr. Tilley was the leader

He took a leading part in securing the accept ance of Confederation at the polls, by the people of New Brunswick. He spent the greater part of the year after its defeat in New Brunswick, in discussing the subject with the electors, and preparing them for the contests, that resulted in its acceptance by an overwhelming majority. He naturally feels a deep interest still in the success of the Union, and no doubt watches with interest the progress of a superstructure, in the foundation and framework of which his hand had so prominent a part.

The people of his native l'rovince, where he is known best, are gratified that their favourite son, "whom they all delight to honour," occupies the highest seat, and would gladly have him retain that well-carned position during the remainder of his life, while, on the other hand, they feel that he ought to be again in the governing councils of the Dominion, which he did so much to establish, and for which he sacrificed position and place-going to the country on this juestion when he knew that defeat awaited him, but with that sterling honesty of purpose, and adherence to liberal principles, which ever dis-tinguished him, he said, "I must be true, first to the people, and to my political principles as a Liberal; the people, and not the Government, must decide this question, and though I shall be defeated now, I will in the end be victorious.

He was right, for within a year of his defeat, he and his triends were returned by immense majorities over the Anti-Union party, led by such men as Hon, A. J. Smith, the present Min ister of Marine, Speaker Auglin, A. H. Gill-

Mr. Tilley is a clear-headed, cautious, farseeing statesman, thoroughly understanding the fiscal and financial policy of the country, which he well illustrated while Minister of Customs and of Finance. A toreible speaker, keen debater, and, when aroused, a formidable opponent. The scenes at our polling booths in the past furnished many examples of this; always ready, always able to defend every act of his Government, and silence his interrogators. On one occasion, even an opponent called out, "You'd better let Tilley alone, for he's like an old Mexican dollar, the more you scour him the brighter he gets.

He has always been an ardent temperance adrocate, true to his professions everywhere, and under all circumstances—among those where he lived so long—at the dinner-tables of the old world aristocracy, or in Government House, where such principles were unknown and not understood, he was never ashamed to practise and defend what he believed to be right ; unlike too many, highest position marked no change in him or his principles, either moral or poli-

moral, material, and numerical support of the people of New Brunswick; a high position—the highest which any man can attain to, and won by a long life of consistent, useful public service, on which there is not one taint of dis-honour; not one act, which, dying, he would desire to have blotted out.

#### PERSONAL.

MR. SIMPSON, Collector of Customs at Mon-real, it is reported, will be shortly superannuated.

MR VAIL is expected to be the next Lieut .-Governor of Nova-Scotia if Mr. Alfred Jones is elected for Halifax on Tuesday.

MR. JUSTICE TASCHEREAU is expected to resign his seat on the Supreme Court Bench at the close of the present sitting. Mr. Laflamme is spoken of as his AT Fredericton, ex-Mayor Fenety was pre-

sented with a handsome epergne by the citizens in con-sideration of the able manner in which he had performed the duties of office last year.

MESSES. HENRY FRY and R. DOBELL, of Onebec, have been chosen by the Connell of the Dominion Board of Trade to represent that body at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain.

#### HUMOROUS.

FOOD FOR REPENTANCE. - Mince-pie eaten late

How to FIND OUT WHAT'S IN A NAME .--Put it on the back of a note

RICHES will never take wings and fly away, f you sprinkle a little economy on its tail.

Ir you let the cat out of the bag, never try to ram him back again; it only makes matters worse

"PA," said a little fellow to his unshaven father, "your chin looks like the wheel in the music-

An indiscreet man confided a secret to another, and begged him not to repeat it. "It's was the reply; "I'll be as close as you were.

Garibal.Di's request to King Humbert that he will "follow in his father's footsteps," is disagreeably dubious when we reflect that it's only last week that the father in question died.

" About this time" the young man who swore off on New Year's day is willing to swear that he doesn't remember doing anything of the kind. There are thou-sands of young men whose memories extend over a per-riod of only two weeks.

RATTLEBONE'S youngest boy is a genius. The other day he learned to whistle, and in the evening, just before tumbling into bed, he puckered up his little mouth and began to whistle in a slow, measured manner. "Why, my little son, what are you doing?" asked his mother, "Why, 'ma, I'm whistling my prayers."

As several shiftless citizens have so far failed As several shiftless chilzens have so far latied to clean their walks down to the flagging, and as this course will certainly result in slippery places and much fallen humanity before spring, we are moved, in the interest of morahity, to suggest that "Thunder and molasses" is a term that may be mide to express the feelings of the most severely humped individual, while it is free from the flavour of producty apt to be found in expres-sions used by people of hasty temperaments suddenly brought to grief.

#### FASHION NOTES.

THE gloves with many buttons are still fash-

Is obedience to the decrees of fashion, morning robes for matinees are becoming more and mor

TRAVELLING pocket cases for ladies contain tongs for crimping the hair; also an apparatus for heating the tongs.

SENSIBLE women have adopted the short, and skirt for walking. Trained dresses are only worn

Morre is come into fashion again, and is especially suited to the simple and graceful outlines of the Princess dress. Dress sleeves are made tighter than ever be-

re and without trimming, the wide linen and lace cuffs taking its place. FEATHERS simulating fur-trimmings have been

pleasingly introduced as edging for Princess dresses of cashiners and vigogue. WOOLLEN stockings come in the long English shape, in drab colours, and are far handsomer in finish this winter than ever before.

PALETOTS are worn loosely, many ladies preferring the diagonal fastenings, the fancy buttons em-ployed for which are sometimes of graduated size.

ALL ribbons at present used for trimming lingerie are of sating in all shades, and no longer of on colour, but shaded from the darkest to the lightest tint.

Among the partial changes of costume is that of gathered skirts with deep and close-drawn pleats. The increased richuess and variety of trimming is very noticeable. The train a la mode consists of gracefullyflowing drapery.

FEATHER trimming shares with coloured jet and cobroidery the popular favour. On ball dresses percocks feathers are initiated with embroidery, and not only are homets made entirely of estrich, each and pheasant feathers, but mantles and dresses are laxishly overed with them.

SOME of the newest hats and bonnets are remarkable for their peculiarity of shape. A few have been seen with two br ms; the lower one rests on the hair, the other is close to the crown; each has a differenced edging, so as to allow of both being distinctly visible. The space is filled up with a wreath of dowers and foliage, or with feathers and a bunch of flowers to suit with the rest of the trimmings.

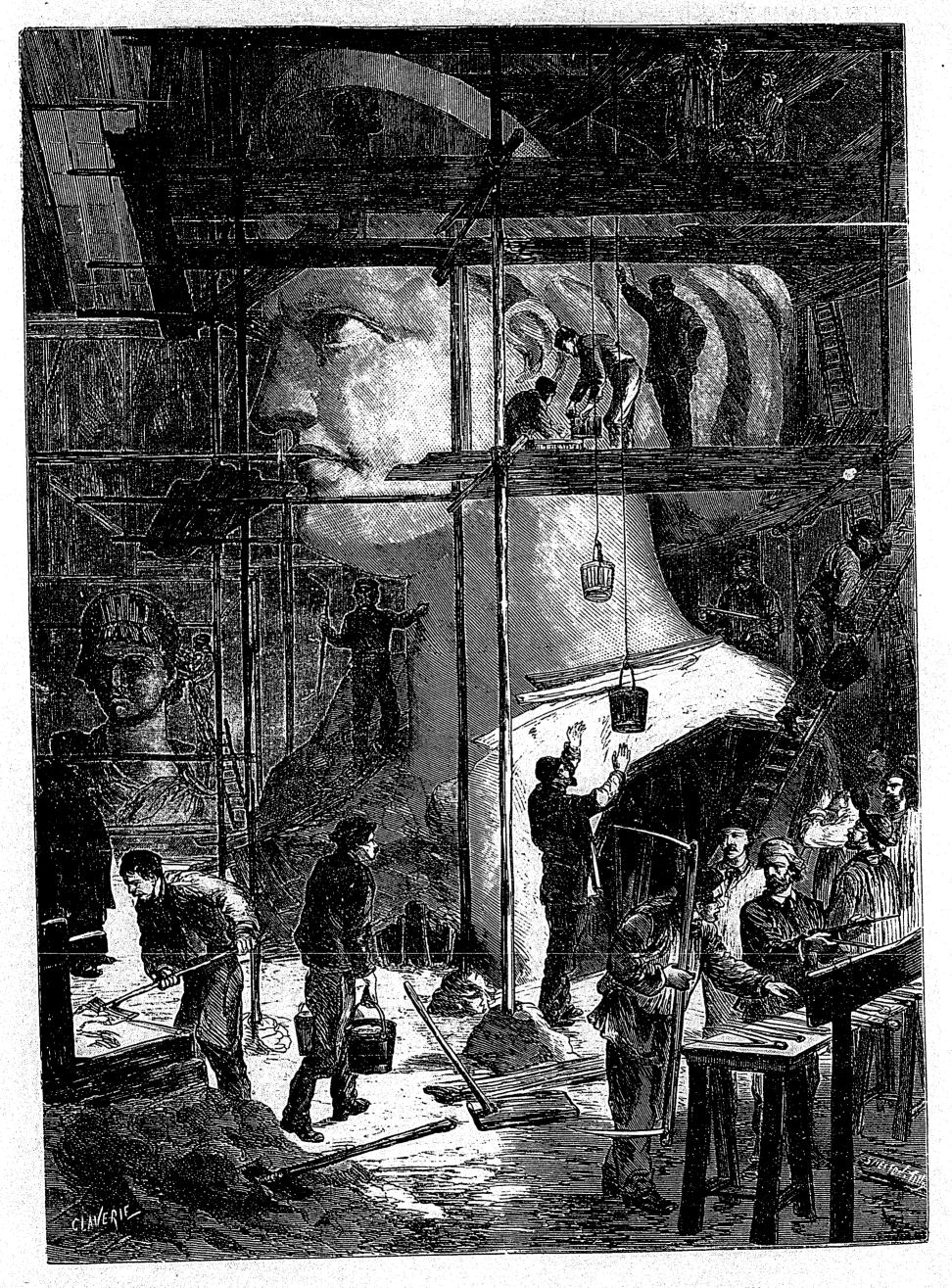
#### INDIGESTION.

Chronic Indigestion almost invariably affects the kidneys and bladder, producing acidity in the urine, which on being analyzed, is found to be loaded with oxalute o lime. Individuals in this unhappy condition stand in great and urgent need of the Possfozone. One or two or a dozon doses of Phosfozone may not cure them; but if m mm or his principles, either motal or political.

What his future course may be, we know not, but we do know that he will carry with him that Jean Baptiste street, Montreal



IRMIN MOURNING OVER THE BODY OF INGOLD.



COLOSSAL STATUE OF LIBERTY, IN CONSTRUCTION IN THE STUDIO OF M. BARTHOLDI, PARIS.

#### TRIBUTES TO SAMUEL BOWLES.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HIS NATIVE CITY.

The funeral or memorial services at Springfield, on Wednesday, of Samuel Bowles, the well-known editor of the Springfield Republican. were somewhat novel in their nature. Addresses were made by prominent people, politicians and litterateurs, from all sections of the country, including such personages as Gen. Hawley, Murat Halstead, and Dr. Holland, and letters were read from Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz. Horace White and others. One of the features of the service was the reading of the following poem ly Charles W. Warner:

> "NOT DEAD, BUT RISEN" (From the Arabic.)

He who died at Azim sends This to comfort all his friends

Faithful friends! It lies, I know, Faithful friends! It lies, I know, Palcand white and cold as snow; And ye say, "Abdallah's dead!" Weeping at the feet and head. I can see your falling tears. I can hear your sighs and prayers Yet I smile and whisper this. I am not the thing you kiss; Cease your tears and let it lie; It was mine, it is not I.

Sweet friends! what the women lave, Sweet friends! what the women lave. For the last sleep of the grave. Is a hut which I am quitting—Is a garment no more fitting—Is a case from which, at last, Like a bird my soul has passed. Love the immate, not the room—The wearer not the garb—the plume Of the eagle, not the kars. That kept nim from those splendid stars!

Loving friends! Be wise and dry. Loving friends! He wise and dry Straightway every weeping eye: What ye lift upon the bier Is not writh a single tear. Tis an, empty sea shell—one Out of which the pearl has gone; The shell is broken—it lies there; The pearl, the all, the sud is here. Tis an earthen iar whose lid Tis an earthen jar whose lid Allah seeled, the while it hid That treasure of his treasury.
A mind that loved him: let it lie!
Let the shard be earth's once more
Since the gold i in his store!

Allah glorious! Allah good! Now thy world is understood! Now the long, long wonder ends! Yet ye weep, my erring friends. While the man whom you call dead, In unspoken bliss, instead. Lives and loves you; lost 'it's true. For the light that shines for you! But, in the light ye cannot see. Of undisturbed felicity— In a perfect paradise. In a perfect paradise. Anda life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! but not farewell Where I am, ye too shall dwell.

I am gone before your face.
A moment's worth, a little space.
When ye come where I have stept.
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know, by the love taught,
That here is all, and there is naught.

Weep awhite, if ye are fain— Sunshine still must follow rain; Only not at death. For death, Now we know, is that first breath Which our souls draw when we see

Be ve certain, all seems love He we certain, all seems love. Viewed from Albah's throne above!
He we stout of heart, and come bravely convard to yout borne!
Laid Albah's Albah' al'
Olove divine! Olove away!

He who died at Arim gave This to those who made his grave

#### THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

MILITARY MASS-THE SCOLLOPED SEAL-CHARI-TIES-PHOSPHATES -- CARTERS' " BONS MONTREAL'S MILLION-THE SPEAKER-MR. TARTE-LIBEL SUIT.

I had the pleasure of attending the midnight military mass in the Seminary chapel. This edifice contains some of the most valuable pictuies and relics in the Province, and has always been used as the military chapel. On Christmas Eve the priest who officiated was assisted by two privates of B Battery in uniform, with their swords hooked up at their sides, and the well-known band of the Battery occupied the and, as is customary, his name was used as segallery where, alternately with a choir, a number of choice selections of sacred music were given during the service. Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de 3t. Just and his daughter and aidede-camp; Col. Strange and the officers of B Battery, and a large number of leading citizens with their families were present.

The Independent Lacrosse Club, composed principally of Irish youths, advertised a ball to take place near Montmorency Falls, on Monday the 21st inst. The Secretary of the Club happens also to be Secretary of a number of Societies connected with St. Patrick's Church, and as such had access to and the use of the St. Patrick's Church seal, which is a plain circle with square scollops in the centre, without any lettering whatever. This seal he used to stamp the ball tickets with, and on Sunday night the Rev. Father Henning referred to the matter from the pulpit. He said he would not have believed that such an enormity could have been committed, had he not bought a ticket and seen the seal thereon. He then held the ticket up before the congregation and added he hoped every member who had purchased one would do

the same with it as he did. He then slowly tore it to pieces and threw the fragments on the floor of the pulpit. Of course this caused no little stir among the congregation, and surmises were rife as to whether the ball would be a failure or not. The Lacrosse Club persisted in going and the start was made from opposite the Albion Hotel, which is close to the church, in the presence of a large crowd. The ball was a great success, nearly all the ticket-holders being present, the Club claiming no one would ever have known anything about the seal, (which was certainly used without any malicious intention), had not public reference been made to it in church. What the result will be has yet to be seen.

As is customary at the commencement of every session, the number of petitions is very large, more especially those from religious and charitable institutions asking for their aumual grants. A large number of these petitions referring to the great increase of destitution throughout the Province, but more so in the larger cities, request that their grants be increased. This, I am afraid, the Government will find it impossible to accede to. They have entered on a course of strict economy; therefore the petitioners will have to do the best they can with their usual amounts. If it be in the power of the Government to stretch a point and increase a few, I am sure the whole Province would be favourable to their so doing : especially as the poor and destifute must be relieved somehow or other, and the money would, coming from the Government, be drawn from the pockets of the many instead of the few who are already large contributors to this end.

The number of Bills introduced is so far not very great, but many of them are of such importance that a brief description of their provisions will be valuable to many. Mr. Wurtele is again indefatigable in this line, the Parliamentary records already containing a dezen or so bearing his name, and I doubt not but that he will have as many more before the session is ended. He has proved himself a valuable member not only in the routine of the House, but to the whole Province. One of his Bills is to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings in cities and towns, and refers especially to that part within the limits of the old parish of Montreal and of the Banliens of Quebec. It not only prohibits wooden buildings, but those covered wholly or in part with shingles or wooden material of any kind whatsoever; but buildings eneased with brick-work may be erected, and this last provision I think is the only fault in the bill. It will not become law this session, owing to the fact that members are unwilling to vote for what they state will turn their constituents against them.

Mr. Turcette, member for Three Rivers, has a Bill to exempt from seizure one-half of labourers' wages, the term "tabourers" to mean those engaged by the day and paid by the day, week or month. I wonder if this Bill will meet with the same fate as that of Mr. Devid, ex-member for Montreal East, to exempt from seizure only one-half of the salaries of Civil Service employees (before the passing of which the whole was exempti, which was rejected three or four sessions before it became law.

Mr. Bachand has introduced one to prevent Judges of the Superior Court from declaring un-constitution of any Provincial Act not dis-allowed by the Federal Parliament. This will doubtless lead to considerable discussion, as the Government measure to tax insurance policies is one of that description. Another of Mr. Ba-chand's Eills, to amend the Joint Stock Compinies' Act, brought up Mr. Ogilvie, who stated in the House that many of the Companies formed under that Act and which had lately failed had been, to use the mildest terms and yet keep within Parliamentary bounds, most grossly mismanaged.

It is sought to amend the Medical Act by introducing a clause providing that all medical men holding foreign diplomas and now practicing in this Province without a license shall be entitled to the same after passing an examination in medicine. The Secretary of the Pro-vincial College of Physicians and Surgeons has been "interviewed" on the subject and has promised to obtain the opinion of the College on the subject.

though his name was used as seconder, he reserved to himself the right of voting against them. And now Mr. Wurtele says "seconded by Mr. Laframboise under reservation," which always raises a laugh.

I have heard a good story of the oblen times, It seems the Hou. Mr. Cauchon and Mr. Bel. lingham are bitter foes, and when the former was in the House, the two used to attack one another with the utmost bitterness. Now both are deaf, and when one was attacking, the other always turned to his neighbour and said, "What is the fellow saying?' and then came the battle, and as often they were misinformed as to what was said, the result can be imagined.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., Mr. Angers suddenly discovered it was the last day for presenting petitions for Private Bills, so the House was suspended for a quarter of an hour to allow the Committee to meet and extend the time. They met on the floor of the House amidst cries from all parts of "lost," "carried," "adjourn," &c., &c.; and then gravely reported the extension to

the 99th inst. amidst more cries, after which Mr. Joly suggested the House had better adjourn for a fortnight to cuable the Government to settle their difficulties and arrange their policy. Mr. Augers declared no difficulty existed in the Conservative party. They were united in their desire to benefit the Province, and that the other side of the House would find that the extension just adopted would be long enough without adjournment, as on that day it was likely the Conservatives would gain another victory, referring to the polling day for the Halifax election being the 29th.

There are two carennstances in connection with the Legislative Conneil. Messes Starnes and Archambault comprise the Opposition in that House, and till this session have enjoyed the position of Chairmen of two Committees At the opening they proved more antagonistic than usual, and in consequence have been deposed, other members being elected in their stead. The other item consists in the reply of the Premier to a question put by Mr. Laviolette, when he stated the Government intended dispensing with the services of the Railway Commissioners and transferring their responsibilities to one of the Departments—that of the Public Works I suppose,

What a pity Montreal does not follow the xample of Quebec in some instances! One of the Private Bills is for the incorporation of Le Cercle Catholique de Quebec," its purpose being the founding of one or more libraries, reading-rooms, museums, &c., and organizing a system of mutual instruction by means of lectures, publications and public and private libraries. Surely there is room for such an association in your city.

The Loan Art Exhibition I mentioned in my last has proved such a success that it is being kept open for a week or so longer, and the attendance is still as large as ever. Every day it is being increased, the latest addition being a Every day it number of statues copied from some of those of the great masters, and a mummy said to have been Pharoah's cook. The benefit of the Exhibition is incalculable, and I should not be surprised if it had to a permanent art gallery here

I have heard to day it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill during the present session to authorize the Mayor of Montreal to sign the bonds for the balance of the million dollars voted to the North Shore Railway; and to impose a heavy penalty on him in ease he refuses. Mr. Beaudry, the Mayor, is also a member of the Legislative Council, now absent through ill-health, so he will find a pleasant surprise awaiting his arrival.

Among the changes created by the Speaker of the Lower House is one for which he cannot be too highly commended. So soon as the hands of the clock point to 3 p.m., he takes his seat whether the members of the Cabinet are present or not. This is the first time since Confederation the House opens punctually daily, and long may the Kabit sontinue is the hearts wish of those in the press gallery, especially at the present time when the mail closing at 4 o'clock gives a correspondent but little chance of furnishing any of the business transacted the day he closes his letter.

A remarkable notice of motion is intended to be given shortly by Mr. Tarte, member for Bonaventure and editor of Le Canadigs, 1t is as follows:—"That the members of this House recognize the necessity of harmony among the different races that inhabit this Province. That they have full confidence that, in order to maintain this harmony, the Government is "resolved to render equal justice to all nation-"alities and creeds. That they are satisfied "afties and creeds. That they are satisfied that in the future as in the just the rights of the minority will be watchfully and efficiently protected." This motion, coming from a man who has proved himself to be so ultramontane that he has been styled "Mangem de Protestants" has a certain significance. Since its appearance in the Montreal Gazetts it has gauged considerable considerable. considerable comment. For the most part it has been ridiculed, but there are some that reason there is more behind it than appears on the surface. Time however will show. He will not make the motion till after the railway resolutions are adopted.

On the afternoon of the 24th inst., Mr. Chapleau spoke to a question of privilege. He An amusing incident occurred withe our.

Whitele was introducing some three or four of his Bills. Mr. Laframhoise sits alongside him, and, as is customary, his name was used as second the contractor of the Laurentides Railway, of which Company he is a director. He denied the accusation and stated he had commenced an accusation accusation and stated he had commenced an accusation accusation and stated he had commenced an accusation accusatio ages. I suppose the most surprised man in the House was the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, proprietor of the paper, who knew nothing whatever about the matter till he saw it in the paper. So soon as Mr. Chaplean had finished speaking, I noted Mr. Laframboise take a sheet from his desk and write a letter which I strongly suspect must have been anything but welcome to a certain editor in St. James street.

Among the strangers now in Quebec is a M. Bazerque, who was Secretary to the French Commission at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition. He was an officer and fought during the Crimean War and has been twice around the world. This is his first visit to Quebec, and the manner in which he describes his experiences of our weather, manners and customs is very original. I suspect we shall see an account of his travels in print some day, when perhaps our eyes may be once more opened as to the great question "How others 566 US.

KRISS KRINGLE,

#### GLEANER.

GREAT BRITAIN has 60,000 bicyclists. THERE is once more talk of Crete being purhased by England.

THE vacant Garter, it is thought, will be given to the Earl of Brudford.

A REPERRE has taken place in the Executive of the Irish Home Rule party.

Sin Henry Thompson, a leading English surgeon, makes \$150,000 a year in fees.

THE Taurium Palace at St. Petersburg was prepared as a residence for Osman Pasha.

Tur loftiest obelisk known is that which adorns the court of the Church of St. John Lactemp, at lique.

OSMAN PASHA has been married fourteen years, and in all that time has lived at home only three months. As the answer in a libel suit against the pro-

prietor of the New York Herall, it is denied that James Gardon Bennet is that proprietor. In the French and German armies, the sol-

diers are encouraged to play eards on the ground that it trans their minds to get quickly. GUSTAVA Donk gave a reception in Paris re-

cently alich was attended by the Prince of Wales, who is at home among the artists. KING HEMBERT, Victor Emmanuel's sucssor, is said to be an atheist and a firm disbeliever in the temporal sovereignty of the

KING ALYONSO no longer lends his coun-

tenauce to buil-fights.

Pauls may now be said to have in round numbers 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Danwin's father and grandfather were atheists. The grandfather had a seal engraven with the legend, "Omnia ex conchis" everything comes from shell-fish.

Is Breslau a successful attempt has been made to creek a poper chimney about fifty feet high. By a chemical preparation the paper was ren-dered impervious to the action of the or water. PRESIDENT HAVES still keeps up one of his home customs at the White House. Every

Saturday night his family and a few friends meet and sing some of the old Methodist tunes. Tun Scottish Hierarchy scheme is supposed to have been abandoned, in consequence, it is

believed, of steps having been taken to enforce the Scotch laws against papal jurisdiction. Tue riband of the Opler of the Thistle, at the lisposal of the Premier by the death of Lord Kinnaird, is to be conferred on Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, eldest brother of the ex-

MR. Cors, member of Parliament for Falmouth, has contributed an addition to political epigrams which is considered quite noticeable and truthful in London. He describes Lord Beaconsheld as "a first rate courtier, a second rate novelist and a third rate statesman.

Pio Nous cannot bear to heat himself by the aid of stores, hearths, or become within to say, charged pairs—such as are used in the Vatican. He will not have a fire in his sick room, but promotes the circulation, when he is too cold, by rolling a silver ball full of boiling water letween his hands.

#### LITERARY.

Sofnens, the actor, is writing a book.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON is lecturing upon The future of the Republic.

It is said that Earl Russell, whose health has been fairly restered, still spends a large amount of his time in writing, and is preparing his manuscripts for the

Mr. Thomas Heatirs is now engaged in ex-Panding into a volume the actics of passive employ. The Mandiness of Christ, which he recently contributed to Manilmond of t Name Wards

M. DENCE, of Paris, has just published, in one volume octavo, a history of French opera, by M. Jacques Hermann, under the title, "Le Drame Lyrique en France, depuis Glock Josqu'à nos jours."

A COMPLETE collection of the works of Frederick the Great, forming thirty-four large falls volumes, illustrated with portraits, vignetics, plans, &c., bas just been completed for the German Emperor,

CAPTAIN PARKER GILMORE ("Chique") has in the press a new work, entitled. The Great Thirst Land," containing an account of a ride through Natal Grange Free States, Transvasl, and Kalabari.

CONSIDERABLE misapprehension having arisen with reference to certain erroons lately preached by Canon Farrar in Westminster Abbey, the author has printed from in a volume, under the title of "Eternal

WHEN Longfellow was presented to Longworth, the ! incinuat! wine merchant, the latter remarked! "There is no great difference in our names." "Yes," repliet the pact, " but searth makes the man, the want of it the follow.

DR. C. M. INGLERY has now ready a collection 196. C. M. INGLERY HAR HOW rearry a contection of occasional papers on "Shakespeare; the Man and the Book." It includes essays on the spelling and meaning of the surname; the traditional birthday; the authorship of the works attributed to Shakespeare. Ac.

#### NOTICE TO LADIES.

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#### ROUND THE DOMINION.

THE Eastern Townships are calling for an ac cession of Anglican missions.

THE employees of the Intercelonial Railway

It is probable that the Washington Government will acquiesce in the Halifax Fisheries award.

A LINK of the chain that bound St. Paul is about to be exhibited at the Quebec Seminary, FORTY-ONE candidates got diplomas at School Examinations in Toronto, through the use of Examina-tion Papers stolen from the printers.

THE HOB. Mr. Crooks, Treasurer of Onterio, has announced that the Ontario surplus on the 1st of January, 1878, amounted to \$4,652,798.

Ir is stated that there are two or three joint stock companies being formed for the purpose of tender ing for the lease of the North Shore Railway,

The proposed assembling of the Synod of Toronto by the Bishop, for the nomination of a Condittor, has aroused a warm feeling of opposition among the Los

THE Quebec Provincial Exhibition will henceforth be held alternately at Quebec, Montreal, Three-Rivers, and Sherbrooke, providing the latter cities comply with the necessary conditions.

A NEW YORK fishmonger employs men to fish with the fly in fakes near Montreal, and last ceason two men thus secured 1500 pounds of red trout in a fortuight for Fulton Street market.

THE framework of the trophy tower for the Canadian Department of the Paris Exposition has been shipped from the Government shops at Ottawa. A sketch of this fine work lately appeared in this paper.

BRITISH Columbia fears an incoming of Chinese during the coming summer, and that the expected prosperity of the country consequent on the immense gold discoveries at Cariboo, will be marred by an influx which will render the condition of white labour intolerable. The Legislature is called upon to interfere.

#### THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS OF QUEBEC.

The buildings which we represent to-day, and which are destined to contain the Parliament and different Ministerial Departments of the Civil Government of the Province of Quebec, form a perfect square, 300 feet a side on the exterior, and contoming a courtyard of 198x195 feet. These buildings, the two-thirds of which are under contract, are situated outside of St. Louis Gate, on the Cricket Field, adjoining the glacis.

The principal facade fronts on St. Eustachestreet and the glacis, and the Licutenant-Governor's entrance is on St. Louis-street. The fourth facade is on St. Augustin-street.

The style of architecture is that of the Rennis sance, and all the materials will be fire-proof.

It is impossible to enter into full technical details, but we may state that the front contains several niches wherein will be placed the statues of prominent men connected with the history of the Province and country. Thus below, there will be the statues of Lords Elgin and Dufferin. Above these will figure the statues of four military heroes, whose names are associated with the Ancient Capital itself—Frontenae, Montcalin, Wolfe and Levis. On the second story is another row of niches destined for the statues of layed Olive Best on the statue of the statues of layed Olive Best on the statue of the statues of layed Olive Best on the statues of layed Olive Best on the statue of the statues of layed Olive Best on the statue of the statues of layed Olive Best on the statue of layed Olive Best on the layed Olive Best on the statue of layed Olive Best on the statue of layed Olive Best on the Laval, Olier, Brebout, and Segard. Still higher come the statues of Maisonneuve and Champlain, the founders respectively of Montreal and Que-bec. Towering over all, as is fit, in the fourth story, will be set the statue of Jacques Cartier. We know not who has had the choice of the statues, and we are not disposed to find fault, but we cannot understand the omission of the effigies of at least two Englishmen whose names are forever associated with the dear old city We mean Murray and Guy Carleton or Lord Dorchester—the first who held Quebec after the death of Wolfe, in spite of his defeat by Levis, and the latter who saved all Canada by his defence of Quebec against the Americans in 1776-7. The elevation of the plans of this splendides like and their general disposition are due to M. Eugene Tache, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec. The plans of construction, interior distribution, &c., are due to M. P. Gauvreau, Engineer of Public

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to benddressed Chess Editor, Office of Canadian Halls-trated News, Moutreal.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal,—Correct solutions of problems Nos. 157 and 158 received, also, letter and valuable con-tents. Much obliged.

Student, Montreal, Solution of Problem No. 158 received. Correct.

G. J. Scalorth, Out, Letter received. Many thanks.

W. A. Montreal,-Many thacks for the Problem, It shall appear next week.

E. H. Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 155 received.

Spes, Montreal, -Play over the best games of the best

P. P., Porth. Out .- Postal received Many thanks.

We are desirous of calling the attention of our Canadian Choss-players to an account of the rules of the Chichester (Eng.) Chess. Club., especially as, at the present time, we very often see notices of the re-organization of Clubs in our different Provinces. It appears that ladies, as well as gentlemen, may be members, and, also, that a Club record is kept for the purpose of marking the relative strength of the members. Each namber takes his standing in the Club according to his losses or gains in the record; and, in this way, no player, who values his position, will indulge in the weak.

ness of careless play. The subscription is only five shillings sterling a year.

We shall be glad to receive the names and addresses of any Chess players in the Dominion who would be willing to engage in a Correspondence Tourney. Our Correspondent, who suggested such a contest, would, it furnished with names sufficient, take all necessary steps to not the affair into action constitute. to put the affair into active operation.

We hear that a game of Chess has been played by the aid of the Telephone at Hartford, Conn. The indy-player, Mrs. Gilbert, was one of the party engaged in the

In consequence of a change in the proprietorship of the Glasgow Daily News, its jasue of the News of the Week has been discontinued.

We are glad to be informed, however, that the valuable Chess Column, contained heretofore in the News of the Week, will be continued in the Thursday issue, each week, of the Glasgow Evening News.

From Toronto Globe, Jan. 19th, 1878 :-COBOURG CHESS CLUB.

The Cobourg Chess Club is re-organized, with the following officers:

g officers
H. J. Ratten French
L. Salisbury bet Vi
G. Guillet 2nd
Secret
L. Salisbury Control Secret
L. Salisbury let Vice President. . Secretary & Trens. Committee-R. Wright, B. O. King, Frank Polson.

Many persons labour under the delusion that Chess and its surroundings are dull and gloomy, and that any-thing in the way of fun would be altogether out of place in a Club or a Chess Column. To undecive them we sub-join the following, taken from the Hartford (Conn.) Daily

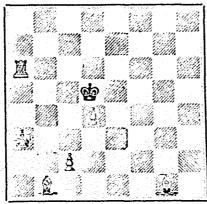
"When the Hartford boys wanted to make their favourite Chess editor a Christmas present of a set of wooden Chess-men, they had only to put their heads together,"—Clereland Voice.

"Yes. And when it was decided to supply the porkeaters of the West with wooden numers, a couple of Yankees put their heads together and the thing was

This is very good, but we must not forget that Sydney Smith was, perhaps, the first in the field with this capital loke. When the city authorities were hesitating as to the best way of paring the streets of London with blocks of wood, he wittily remarked that they had only to lay their leads together, and the thing would be

PROBLEM No. 159.

By THOMAS SINCLAIR, St. Andrews, Manitoba. BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves

CHESS IN NEW YORK GAME 2377H.

Played at the "Cafe International" b. Mason and a well-kn wa Western amateur. between Mr (Klug's Gambit declined.)

33 1911 E	: D1,31 K
(Mt. Mason.)	the Mr. J.
1. P. to K.4	1. P to K 4
3. P to K B 4	2. B to B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3. P to Q 3
4. P to Q B 3	4. Kt to Q B 3 (a)
5. P to Q 4 (b)	5. P takes P
6. Ptaker P	6. B to Kt 3
7. B to Q Kt 5	7. B to Q 2
5. Rt to Q B 3 (c)	8. Kt to K B 3
9. Castles	9. B to Kt 5 (d)
10. K. to 11 sq	10. Castles
11. B to K 3	11; Kt to K 2 (r)
12, 13 to Q 3	12. R to K sq
13. P to K 5	13. P takes P (f)
14. BP takes P	14. K Kt to Q 4
15. B takes P (ch) (g)	15. K takes B
16, Kt to Kt 5 (ch)	In. K to Kt sq
17, Q takes B	17, Kt takes B
18. Q to R 5	18. Q Kt to B 4
19. Q takes BP (ch)	19. K to R 89
20, Q to R 5 (ch)	20. K to Kt sq
21. Q to R 7 (ch)	21. K to B sq
22. R takes Kt (ch)	22. Kt takes R
23. Q takes Kt (ch)	And Black resign

#### NOTES

And Black resigned.

(a) 4 B to K Kt 5 is the usual combination.

(b) The authorities recommend 5 B to Q Kt 5 as the best answer to Bla k's last move. (c) There can be no doubt but that White, even thus early, has the best of the game.

(d) This uppears a useless waste of time. Black can-not take the Kt with advantage, and White obtains a move to place hir K in the corner, where, somer or later, he would probably be obliged to go.

(c) Black's game is not confortable, and this and the next move do nothing to relieve it. The best play appears to be 11, P to Q 4.

(7) After this answer to the formidable advance of White's K P, there appears to be no more hope for Black, whose only chance, and that a poor one, lies in playing the attacked K to Q 4, before the B file is opened to the action of the R.

(9) Mr. Mason conducts the attack in his usual style; Black can take the B or leave it, as he may choose, but be is ruined in either case.

> CHESS IN CANADA. GAME 239TH

Played recently at the Montreal Chess Chib between Messrs. Honderson and G. Barry, the former giving the odds of Q Kt.

#### (Remove While's Q Kt.)

WHITE.

(Evans Gumbit.)

BLACK.

(J. Henderson.)		G. Barry.
i. P to K 4th		P to R 4
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2.	Kt to Q B 3
3. B to B 4th		B to B 4
4. P to Q Kt 4th	4.	Kt takes 1'
5. P to Q B 3rd	5.5	Kt to Q B 3
6. Castles	G.	P to Q3
5. 1º to Q 4th	7.	P takes P
E. Ptakes P	Ĥ,	B to Q Kt 3
9. B to Q Kr 2nd	9.	Kt to Q R 4
10. B to Q 3rd	10.	K Kt to K 2
11. Pto Q 5	-11.	Castles.
12 K to R sq	12.	Kt to K Kt 3
13. Q to Q 2	43.	P to K B 4
14. Kt to K Kt 5	14.	P takes P
15. Kt takes K P	15.	Kt to K 4 (a)
16. Q to Q B 3	16,	B to K B 4 (b)
17, P to K B 4	17.	B takes Kt
18 B takes B	] H.	Q to K B 3
19. Q to K R 3	19	Kt to Q B 5 (c)
17. Q takes P ch	20	K to B 2
21. P takes Kt		Re-igned.

#### NOTES.

(a) A move which speedily leads to the loss of the game

(b) Q to K 2 would, perhaps, have saved the Kt. (c) Black's best move here, seems to be P to K Kt 3, and then on White's playing P to K Kt 4, retreating the Q to K Kt 2.

> SOLUTIONS. Solution of Problem No. 157.

WHITE. BLACK. Kt from Q Kt 4 to Q 5 1. K moves P to K B 5 2. K moves 3. B mates.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 155. BLACK. WHITE.

Kt to Q B sq 2. R mates

1. P move-

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS NO. 156 A position occurring in actual play.

BLACE. WHITE. K at Q B 2 R at Q sq R at Q B 6 B at Q 5 Ki at K Kt sq K at Q Kt 4 S at K Kt 7 R at K B 7 Pawns at K 5 K R 2 K Kt 2 and Q R 4 K R 4. Q R 3 and Q R 2

White to play and mate in four moves.



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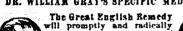
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