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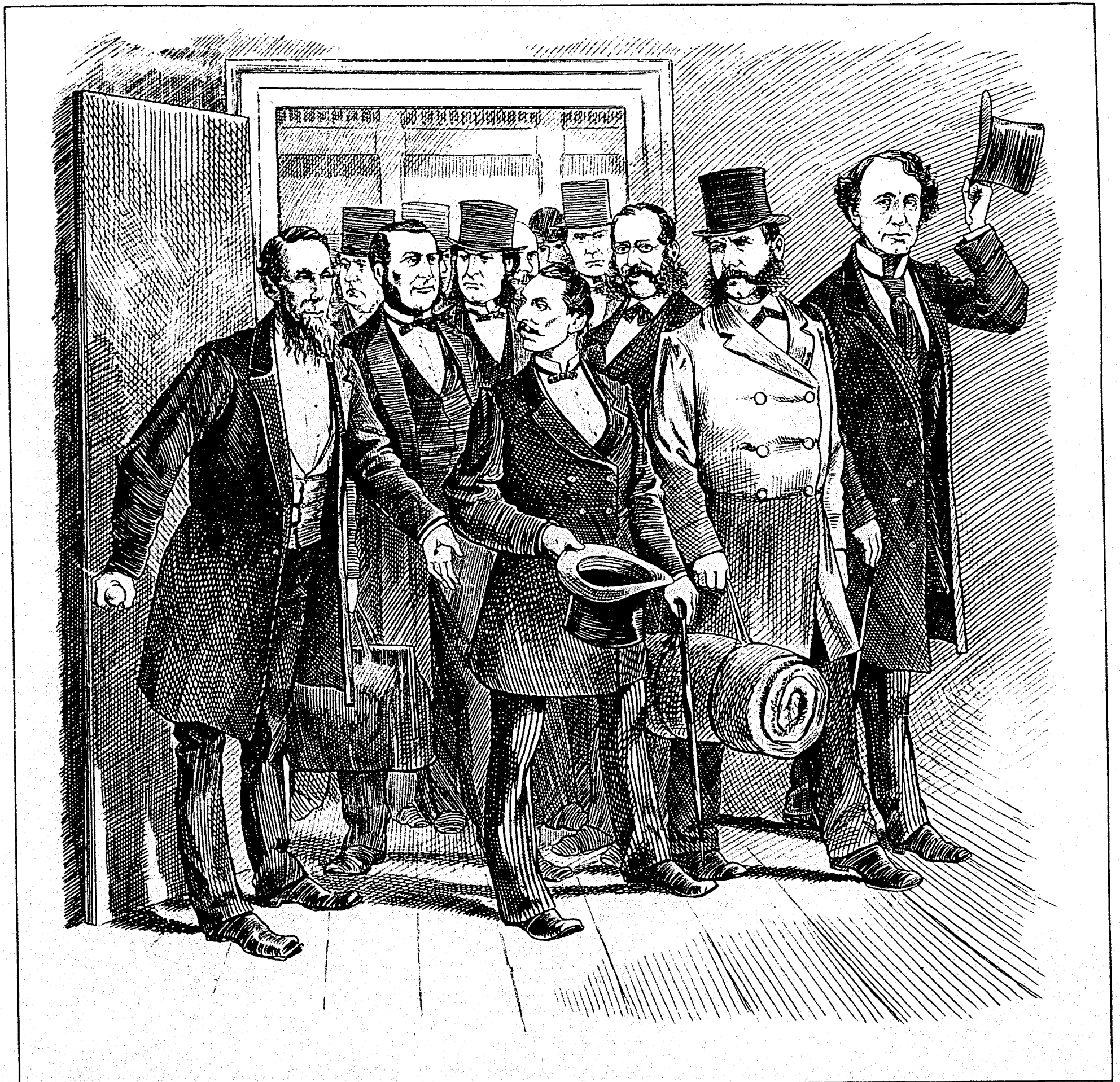
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# FRIDAY Wholesale News

Vol. XIII.—No. 17.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
\$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



"THE GOOD-BYE AT THE DOOR."

MR. MACKENZIE (*log.*):—GOOD-BYE, GENTLEMEN, AND THANK YOU KINDLY; AND I HOPE YOU'LL ALL COME BACK NEXT YEAR.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, 22nd April, 1876.

#### THE SESSION.

The late session was certainly not rich in Acts. It will place seventy-three on the Statute Book; and will be remembered by the people of Canada, more for what it did not do, than for what it did. Among the Acts passed, the most important is that relative to the management of Indian affairs, the object being to franchise the Indians as rapidly as possible, and it is not of slight interest, as remarked in the Governor's speech, that many of its provisions were suggested by Indian Councils. Further treaties are to be made with the Indians during the recess for opening up the Western Saskatchewan country for European settlement. A step of this nature is necessary, the beginning of settlement having already been kept back for the want of it.

As cognate with this, the formation of the new district of Keewatin in the eastern part of the North-West Territory, is worthy of special notice. This district will probably be a province before many years elapse. It contains some good lands on the route between the old settled portions of Canada and Manitoba; while its mineral resources are undoubtedly immense. The railways and telegraphs through it will promote rapid settlement.

In the acknowledgment for the vote of Supplies, the Ministers were careful to put in the mouth of the Governor-General the statement that care would be taken to see that the expenditures on the Pacific Railway were not embarrassing to the country. This is undoubtedly very proper in itself; but it is very difficult to see what is the object of putting a rule of conduct in a Speech from the Throne, in such a connection. In the coming years the progress of settlement and better acquaintance with the country upon the construction of the earlier portions of the Pacific Railway will undoubtedly determine at what rate of speed the remaining portions shall be built, quite apart from anything that this Government or Parliament can say. It is, therefore, that the words put in the mouth of Lord DUFFERIN are folly.

Another mention in the Speech from the Throne is not unexceptionable. The Ministers make His Excellency say it is well that wise economy has prevented the necessity of increased taxation. This may be matter of opinion for the Free Traders; but there was no use in flaunting it in this way in the face of the Protectionists suffering from depressed industry. It can only serve to embitter the controversy during the recess; and that certainly is never necessary in Canada, and much less when for no better object than vaunting a party triumph.

As bearing on this subject, the report of the Depression Committee may be mentioned here. This was probably more voluminous than any person will ever take

the trouble to read; but it is worthy of notice that, in the remarks on the sugar duties, it is not pretended to be denied that the effect of the American system of drawback is to give the American refiners a protection in our market. But the comforting reflection is drawn that if Canadian refiners are shut up, the amount of people employed bears no proportion to the amount of capital invested! Was there ever such a reason given before! Even if it were admitted to be true, what becomes of the trade from the West Indies in raw sugar, as furnishing return cargoes for our dried fish, shooks-staves and other lumber products, which are now of almost vital importance for us to develop! There can be no answer which is not an insult to common sense. The inaction on this subject, and on the tea duties, are the blots of the session, which the country will have reason to rue and resent.

Among the Acts passed was one to extend the Dominion Notes System to Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba. The Contested Elections Act was also amended with the object of making more effectual inquiry into corrupt practices. There was also an Act to make provision for the collection and registration of Criminal Statistics in Canada; and another to provide for Railway Statistics. There were two special Acts to enable parties to extend and obtain patents, which are worthy of notice as a precedent for parties who may hold important patents in exceptional or particular circumstances. There was also an Act to authorize the administration of oaths to witnesses before Committees of Parliament; and quite a number of Bank and Insurance Incorporation and Amendment Acts.

The last days of the session were marked by the fatigue of members, haste to get away, and impatience of debate, as they always are. It happened in this way that the House would scarcely listen to Mr. POPE's discussion of the Immigration question; which if it had come earlier in the session would have excited a good deal of debate, and probably will yet, on the JENKINS papers next session. It is worth notice that the Immigration Committee recommended to the Government the continuation of a vigorous Immigration policy. The absence of DR. TUPPER, and the illness of Sir JOHN MACDONALD probably helped to shorten the last days. It may lastly be remarked that, so far as this Parliament is concerned, the Ministry take leave of the session stronger and better shaken down in their position than they were before; but how it may be with the country is for time to tell. There were some special points which arose during the session which it may be interesting to discuss during the leisure of the recess.

#### FISH CULTURE.

The Dominion Government has now in actual operation seven public establishments devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish. Besides those formerly existing at Newcastle, Gaspé, Restigouche and Miramichi, this Department has built and completed three other handsome and commodious establishments at Sandwich, on the Detroit River, at Tadoussac, on the Saguenay River, and at Bedford, on the Sackville River, near the head of Bedford Basin and only a few miles from Halifax. The capacity of the parent institution on Wilmot's Creek, in Ontario, has also been enlarged, so that in future the interior can accommodate many millions more of fish spawn, and the rearing ponds will harbour millions of young fry.

At Newcastle, Ontario, over a million of vivified salmon eggs were deposited in a healthy state, together with 300,000 salmon trout eggs, and 200,000 whitefish eggs. Upwards of twelve millions of whitefish eggs were successfully placed in the Sandwich establishment. About 70,000 were deposited at Gaspé, which quantity ought to have been quadrupled but for the escape of the stock of parent salmon penned up during the summer time. Accidents such as this, and the misfortune by which last year's stock of

salmon fry at Miramichi, amounting to a million and a half, was reduced to 150,000, are attributable in some degree to negligence or incompetence. The Tadoussac establishment, which turned out 80,000 of last winter's hatch, has this year about 200,000 salmon eggs in excellent condition. The success of this experiment, so very encouraging in its first two seasons, is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions and warm interest bestowed on it by Senator Price and Mr. Radford, of L'Anse à l'Eau. In addition to an excellent frost-proof building, well supplied with good water and capable of holding ten millions of fish eggs, there are now a series of commodious rearing ponds, both brackish and fresh, and secure reception houses at Little Islands Bay and River St. John, to catch and retain parent fish. The number of salmon ova laid down at the Restigouche works was 300,000. At Miramichi, only 60,000 were procured, the sudden advent of wintry weather having prevented the gathering of any considerable stock of spawn. The Bedford establishment has 600,000 salmon eggs in a thriving condition. This is an excellent beginning in Nova Scotia. The whole number of young fish distributed last spring from the hatching of 1874 was 1,700,000. These were placed in various waters as related in the reports of the several persons in charge. An experiment in re-stocking with salmon, begun three years ago at Salmon River, about forty miles below Ottawa City, was continued last spring. Nearly 30,000 salmon fry, in healthy condition, were liberated at different places in the stream. This deposit makes, altogether, 47,000 little fish distributed in Salmon River. The guardians in charge of the stream report that the upper waters were crowded with young salmon in the autumn months, and that many were seen exceeding ten inches in length. It should be proved conclusively next season whether or not these youngsters will emigrate to the salt water and return, after the fashion of their kind, to the nursery waters in which they are reared though not bred. The natural instinct which leads salmon back to their native streams may possibly develop itself into a secondary manner among those artificially hatched and transferred to other waters, thus leading them, as adults, back to localities where they have passed the earliest stages of their existence.

Great numbers of the Lake Ontario salmon having been artificially bred at Newcastle, and after furnishing fry to re-stock other streams, have every year escaped into the lake, the time has arrived for testing to what extent they may now be captured as adult fish, fit for food and commerce. That they are sufficiently numerous in the vicinity is plain, for large schools of them are frequently seen by the fishermen, and quite a large number are taken in the nets used outside for lake trout. There are difficulties in the way of capturing them as early in the season, and in the same manner as salmon are caught in the tidal estuaries and on the sea coast. The main difficulty is their habit of approaching the lake shores, chiefly about spawning time, when they are less valuable for market, and at a time when the law interferes with their capture. Further attempts might be made to catch them in the deep water during the summer months, and, failing which, the law should be relaxed so as to admit of fishing for them during the autumn season.

Several new fish-passes have been constructed at private expense on mill-dams and other obstructions, and many existing structures have been improved and repaired. In some instances the Department has constructed additional ones, encouraged by the vast quantities of alewives and other migratory fish now returning to the streams and seeking to ascend to their sources.

In addition to enforcing those sections of the Fisheries Act which relate to the obstruction and pollution of streams frequented by fish, the statute relating to saw-dust and mill-offals in navigable

streams was enforced wherever the urgency of abuses demanded legal interference.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The agencies employed in the Dominion for collecting meteorological statistics, and utilizing the facts and principles required, are a central office, chief stations, ordinary stations, reporting telegraph stations, and publishing telegraph stations. There are nine chief stations in the Dominion, 15 reporting telegraph stations, five reserve telegraph stations, 36 drum stations, and 72 ordinary stations. During the year 628 storm warnings were issued, 250 to Quebec and points west of Quebec, and 378 to the Maritime Provinces. Of these warnings 105 were sent in September, 200 in October, and 154 in November; no warnings were sent in the month of July, and only five in the month of December. In Prof. KINGSTON's report there is a table showing for a few places the number of warnings which were and were not verified, from which it appears that at six stations 100 out of 125 warnings, or 80 per cent. of the whole, are known to have been verified, and that of the 100 verified warnings 75 reached the hands of the agent before the commencement of the storm. The sum of \$35,079.76 has been expended during the fiscal year ended 30th of June last of the appropriation of \$37,000 made by Parliament for the service. The expenditure may be classified as follows: For salaries Central Office, \$5,930; chief stations, \$1,340; telegraph stations, \$1,533; reserve telegraph stations, \$840; drum stations, \$1,565; instruments and apparatus, \$3,766.06; fixtures and repairs of apparatus at stations, \$340.70; signal masts and gear, \$1,246.37; telegraphing, \$9,033.13; miscellaneous expenses, \$3,484.50. Many persons in Canada are of opinion that it is very doubtful whether the expenditure of such a large amount of public money on account of this branch of the public service has been productive of such practical results as would warrant its continuance on such a large scale. The amount expended during last fiscal year, viz., \$35,079.76, appears large for this country as compared with the amount expended in the United Kingdom, which is £10,000 sterling annually. In the United States, however, the amount expended last year was \$415,000, exclusive of a special grant of \$88,000 for the formation of military telegraph lines on the Mexican frontier, part of which would be used for meteorological purposes.

We have before us the report of Professor KINGSTON, as Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1875. During the year just closed, the general nature of the work has continued as in former years; but very important accessions have been made to the appliances of the Observatory for the carrying out of the objects for which it was established. The correct time is determined at this establishment for the magnetic and meteorological observations, and all the clocks and watches in Ontario have been regulated by this time for more than thirty years, and for the last four years the Observatory has given time daily to the city by striking all the fire-alarm bells at a fixed instant. The sum of \$4,800 was voted by Parliament for this Observatory, and the sum of \$4,796.90 expended. The Montreal Observatory is in connection with McGill College, and Mr. McLEOD acts also as Meteorological Observer in connection with the Central Office, Toronto, it being one of the chief meteorological stations. Observations are taken day and night at equal intervals, not exceeding three hours, and three observations daily are telegraphed to Toronto. Observations are also published daily in one morning and one evening city paper; and during the past year printed monthly abstracts have been published, giving the "means" of all the elements for each day of the month and for the month itself, and giving also a synopsis to include any extraordinary ob-



servations. In addition to the allowance of \$500 received from the general meteorological vote as a chief station, the sum of \$500 is granted annually by Parliament for the maintenance of this Observatory. The sum of \$2,400 is annually voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Observatory at Quebec, of which Commander ASHE, R.N., is Director. During the past season correct time has been given to the shipping at the Port of Quebec each day at one o'clock, thus enabling masters of vessels to rate their chronometers. The inhabitants of Quebec are also supplied with correct time during the winter season by this Observatory. During the past winter Commander ASHE, at the request of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec, visited the Lower and Upper Ottawa, and determined the latitude and longitude of Point Fortune, Buckingham, Pembroke, Des Joachims and Portage du Fort. The only other Observatory and time-ball in connection with this Department is that at the port of St. John, N.B., under the management of Mr. GEO. HUTCHINSON. The time-ball is placed on the top of the Custom House, and dropped daily at 1 p.m., Sundays excepted, thus giving correct time to shipmasters and others. The sum of \$850 was voted for this Observatory, and the same amount has been expended during the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

**CONVICT LABOR.**

We had occasion, once or twice before, to treat the abstract question of convict labor in its financial and economical aspects. Corroborative of our views we find some facts and figures in the last report of Mr. JAS. G. MOYLAN, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries. He says that the object to be attained by the employment of prisoners at labor is threefold: Firstly, to create a deterrent effect upon the convict himself, and on the criminal class; secondly, to produce a reformatory effect upon the prisoner; and thirdly, to recoup, as far as possible, the cost of his maintenance. Amongst our prison population there is a large number of convicts who are absolutely unable, or who find it extremely difficult, through mental or physical incapacity, to earn their livelihood, even under favorable circumstances. Some are weak-minded, others are subject to bodily infirmities which incapacitate them for work, and others again are fit only for lighter kinds of labor. These people, even if they were out of prison, would still be, in a greater or less degree, a charge upon the public; it is, therefore, hopeless to expect them to repay by their labor the cost of their custody and maintenance in prison. Moreover, prison labor must always be carried on under the disadvantage of being without that incentive to industry which is afforded by the prospect of immediate benefit accruing therefrom. The only stimulus that can be afforded to a prisoner is that already mentioned, that is to say, the gaining by his industry a remission of some portion of his sentence, of improving his prison class, or that of punishing him if he be idle. By steady supervision very good results are obtained by these means. There are, of course, prisoners, chiefly the habitual class, who actually prefer any punishment which involves a partial relief from labor, to the steady industry required at their hands by the rules of the institution.

Objections are freely urged against the Government entering the market as manufacturers and competing with free labor. This is, manifestly unreasonable, but that does not prevent such opposition having a certain effect. The particular trade which happens to suffer from the competition of prison labour is naturally loud in its outcries; and can always find active advocates; and, on the principle that everybody's business is nobody's business, this agitation is not counter-balanced by a corresponding agitation on behalf of the public, whose taxes are concerned, and in aid of those who act in the public inter-

est. To so great an extent is this opposition carried that the masons and stone-cutters of a certain city refuse to use the stone prepared by convict labor for building purposes. It is so obvious as hardly to require stating, that, as persons who are earning a livelihood while free are competing with somebody or other, so it is quite reasonable they should work, and therefore compete equally after being put in prison. There ought to be, nevertheless, some limit to the degree in which prisons should be converted into manufacturing establishments. It is questionable whether such employment should be carried on as requires the purchase from public funds of a large and expensive plant and machinery, the value of work done by which would bear a great proportion to the value of the prisoner's labor, because in such a case it is not merely a competition against prison labor but against Government capital. The circumstances of a prison render the profit a secondary consideration, and moreover it cannot be insured that, in a Government establishment, the profit will be always so narrowly looked after as if it were private property; so that the profit which should be earned by the public money so expended is liable to be neglected or forgotten, and this would enable the goods made to be sold at a cheaper rate, and so to cause undue disadvantage to the free workman. Many of the disadvantages which attend the system of converting prisons into manufacturing are avoided by performing in them work required by the Government; and certainly work of this kind should be preferred to any other.

It is further shown that convict labor renders our corrective institutions to some extent self-sustaining, as the value of the labor performed covers a considerable portion of the cost of their maintenance. The gross cost for maintaining the Penitentiaries, in 1875, was \$191,323.16, and in the same period the earnings of the convicts amounted to \$100,939.26, or \$127.17 per head on the average number of 795. The net cost of the Penitentiaries, after deducting the value of the convicts' labor, amounts to \$90,323.85, or \$113.61 per head.

The Boston School Board has hit upon a plan as original as sensible to save the teachers and scholars of public schools from exposure on very wet days. This is a storm signal of 22, struck by the fire-alarm bells at a quarter past eight a. m. The Boston *Traveler* says: "Many of the masters are accustomed, on account of the wet condition of the children's clothes, and the impossibility of drying them, to dismiss the few scholars who foolishly venture out at such times. The number of these unwise ones is frequently only five or six in a class of fifty. Other masters never deviate from the rule, but require the children to sit through the long session till one o'clock, thereby incurring great risk to health and life. This signal will not probably be needed more than once or twice a year, but its use upon those occasions hereafter will make the sessions uniform throughout the city, and save our children and teachers from running great danger to health, and reaping no commensurate benefit thereby."

**THE EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING.**

Among the elegant structures of our city, there are few if any that impress the beholder more with its handsome and striking appearance than the building lately erected on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, a full page illustration of which we present to our readers in this weekly issue of the NEWS. The Exchange Bank of Canada numbers amongst its Board and Stockholders some of the best known of our business men and capitalists, and takes a leading position among our monetary institutions. Its capital, is \$1,000,000. The principal officers are M. H. Gault, Esq., President; T. Caverhill, Esq., Vice-President; R. A. Campbell, Esq., Cashier. The Exchange Bank aims at doing a safe and conservative business with reasonable profits, rather than in making risks and showy speculations, and under the experienced management of its Directorate and Cashier has already secured a large share of public patronage. It was established in the summer of 1872.

The central location of this building has secured for it occupants of business position and character, without a notice of whom, our article would be incomplete. On the first floor are the elegant offices of the

**UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON.**

of which C. B. Cushing, Esq., is General Manager, with the following staff, A. T. Hall, Esq., Cashier; W. H. Hingston, Esq., M.D., Mayor of Montreal, and Wolford Nelson, Esq., M.D., Medical Examiners; Messrs. N. P. Harrington, and J. H. Michaud, City Agents. The Canadian Branch of this first class Company has been established in Canada for over a quarter of a century, and has from the commencement done a large and prosperous business. There are few Life Companies that can show such a handsome exhibit, as appears in their annual statement to 1st January, 1876. Divested of all mere verbiage it shows concisely net assets of over \$8,500,000, (eight millions and a half dollars.) The excess of interest alone earned over death losses was \$52,600, that is for every 100 dollars of death losses the Company earned \$109.12. The excess of interest earned over expenses is \$144,456, that is for 100 dollars expenses paid the interest earnings were \$129.77. Total number of Policies issued were 6,013, of which 1,237 were issued in Canada. These figures are worthy of the attention of all who may be thinking of insurance, as it is a source of gratification to those who hold Life policies in such a Company, insuring, as it does, to their proportionate benefit a reduction in premiums or handsome bonuses, as well as complete security under such careful management.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. MESSRS. RINTOUL BROS., AGENTS.**

The security afforded by Fire Insurance is the keystone of trade. Without it, business could be transacted within but narrow bounds. When the important issues connected with it are duly considered, complete indemnity with the lowest rate consistent with the risk is what is demanded. In none of our home or foreign companies can this be better attained than in the "Imperial," of London with its subscribed capital of £1,600,000 sterling and assets of £2,222,555 sterling. The whole of which, bear in mind, is security for fire losses alone. No life or marine liabilities. In the scathing fires of Boston and Chicago it came out with unimpaired vigor after paying heavy losses, at the time when over (60) sixty companies went down paying little or nothing to the unfortunate policy holders. Complete security, large resources, and liberal management are the essential points to which insurers who consult their most vital interests must look, and these are combined to an eminent degree in the "Imperial" of London.

**L. J. FORGET, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.**

Persons desirous of buying or selling stocks can obtain every information of the relative rise and fall in prices in all the different securities dealt in on 'Change for some time past, at the office of this gentleman who will also be pleased to give the value of his experience to assist the judgment of those desirous of purchasing Canadian or United States stocks or securities for speculation or investment.

**DE MANDEVILLE & CO., REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND VALUATORS.**

This firm make a specialty of this business and have always on their books a large list of city, village and farm property for sale. They give their personal attention, also, to real estate auction sales in city or country. The hard times have made owners, in many instances, willing to concede in prices and terms, and good bargains may now be obtained. There has been no more favorable period for years than at present to select, from the many properties put on the market, cheap and eligible sites for business or residence purposes, while in many cases this firm offer improved property at the bare cost of the improvements, not taking into account the value of the ground.

**JOSEPH AND BURROUGHS, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC., COMMISSIONERS FOR ONTARIO.**

This well-known legal firm, composed of the following gentlemen, Gershom Joseph, Esq., and Chas. S. Burroughs, Esq., may be found by their numerous friends and clients in the north east corner of the building, where, also, all business connected with the Belgian Consulate is transacted, Jesse Joseph, Esq., representing that government at this port, having his office in the same suite of rooms.

**CANADA TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY.**

This company has met with success where it has been the fate of many to experience disastrous failure. The brands made by this company have been thoroughly tested, and are meeting with largely increased sales in Canada, England and the United States. It is obtained solely from the first quality of white hemlock bark concentrated in the highest degree under the supervision of practical men. The capital of the Company is \$500,000, and its works at St. Leonard and Bulstrode in the Province of Quebec, give on the average employment to 150 hands each, independent of the number employed in drawing the bark which has in the past winter amounted in many instances to 500 sleighs daily at each place.

**OLE BULL'S LAST TOUR.**

The great master of the violin has been giving this winter a series of concerts in Berlin. He has lost some of the fire of former years, but his violin is still, as ever, a living, breathing part of his tall, swaying figure; how he caresses it

and hugged it close to him, as one would a petted child; and with the touch of his gentle, coaxing hand, draws from it such sweet melodious sounds, such far-away recollections, such tender glimpses of another and better world. There is not the fine technic of Joachim, but with Ole Bull one is glad to get rid of it. It is like the music of the Eolian harp, to which we listen transfixed, and care not to know whence comes the power that captivates and bewilders us. This is the last tour the old master ever will make, after which he will retire to his old Norwegian home.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.**

Dr. LISZT has just completed another oratorio, "La Légende de Sainte Cécile," the libretto being by Mme. Emile de Girardin.

Rossi will be in America in the Fall, and negotiations are in progress for bringing him out at Wallack's Theatre.

JOHN E. OWENS, the "sterling comedian," is worth \$500,000 and he acts (on the stage) as if he was determined to have more.

DR. LISZT has completed another oratorio, "La Légende de Sainte Cécile," the book by Madame Emile de Girardin; it will soon be published in Vienna.

ON the 29th of February, forty years ago, the opera of "The Huguenots" was first produced. Since that time the opera has been performed in Paris 501 times.

SALVINI's picture, by Fraschieri, is nearly finished. It is a grand work, nearly life-size, and wonderfully like. It will, probably, figure in the Centennial Exhibition—if finished in time.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON seems to be sufficiently satisfied with the success of his much-criticised "Clytie" to try his hand at another play. He has dramatized Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and is going to produce the piece at Newcastle.

THE Franco-American Union has organized a grand operatic festival for April 24th, proceeds to be devoted to the monument to be erected in New York harbour. The musical societies of Paris, and, it is expected several provincial societies will participate in the festival. The programme contains a Cantata specially composed for the occasion by Gounod.

ANTONIO PETITO, the famous Naples Pulcinello, has died in harness. He had just made a crowded theatre ring with boisterous laughter, and slipped behind the scenes for a drink of water, when he fell dead, whereat the audience became frantic with grief and excitement. All Naples, except the priests, turned out at his funeral, and there was but one expression of sorrow heard, "Povero Pulcinello!"

At the Opera House, Detroit, after M. Levy had finished his work, a constable seized the great soloist's cornet, a costly and beautiful instrument, set with precious stone, and bearing an inscription showing it to have been presented to Levy by some European Prince. The claim is for damages incurred by a manager in consequence of Levy's failure to meet engagements last summer.

SALVINI will again play Shakespeare in London this season. Proposals have been made, which, if realised, would convert the present into the greatest Shakespearean year which has been known since Garrick's "jubilee year," in the middle of the last century. This design is the union of Ristori, Salvini, and Rossi in one representation, Salvini as Macbeth, Madame Ristori (a very Italian Siddons) as Lady Macbeth, Rossi as Macduff. Again in another notable instance—Salvini as Hamlet, Ristori as the Queen, and Rossi as the Ghost.

**ARTISTIC.**

AMONG the treasures recently brought to light in Pompeii is a silver altar, on which were placed two silver cups and spoons, the latter precisely like those now used.

BOMBAY is to be adorned with an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the visit of his Royal Highness, which commenced and terminated at that city. Mr. Boehm is the sculptor selected for the work.

THE Italian Government have decided to restore the five ancient churches of Cimite, which are said to be the most ancient Christian temples in Europe. They date from the fourth century, and contain remarkable mural paintings and sculptures.

A Scotch lassie, while watching her father's sheep at Glenquich in the Perthshire Highlands found on a rocky shelta vase, almost covered by moss and ferns, containing several hundred coins of copper and silver, of the date of 1670, all in good preservation.

THE Munich Royal Academy of Fine Arts has in acknowledgment of the merit of his picture, "Marie Stuart," conferred upon the artist, David Neal, "the great silver medal." This is the grand prize of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Neal has the honor of being the first American artist to whom this prize has been awarded.

PROF. GEORGE STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, hopes to publish, in May, a pamphlet on, and chemistry of a Runic monolith lately dug up in Sweden, which was raised to the memory of men, one of whom died fighting under Earl Seward against Macbeth. This stone is thus the oldest yet known, connected with the obscure history of Shakespeare's hero.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This favorite home journal contains this week a capital political cartoon, entitled "After the Last Round." It represents a prize ring, surrounded by spectators, among whom many well known Parliamentary profiles are recognized. In the interior of the ring, Mr. Mackenzie appears as the champion, after the fight, having apparently sustained very little damage, although Mr. Blake on one side feels his muscle and Mr. Cartwright on the other examines his bruises with a magnifying glass—Mr. Cauchon cutting the sticking plaster to be applied to them. Sir John is represented as having sustained some damage, though still able to keep his legs, which in the case of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, have altogether failed him. The latter gentleman is represented in a very feeble and dilapidated condition, in a sitting posture, in which he is held up by Dr. Tupper, who is attending to his wounds. The whole cartoon depicts very graphically and amusingly the results of the late Parliamentary trials of strength. —Quebec Chronicle.

We have to hand a very fine portrait of Mr. Blake drawn in excellent style by that talented artist, M. Charland, and lithographed most admirably by the Hurland-Doburns Company. The publications of this company, to wit, the "Canadian Illustrated News," &c., deserve the support of all who wish to see real art take root in the country. To our mind they are infinitely superior to the more showy and expensive emanations from the States, too largely patronized by the semi-cultured, which have always something coarse, and sensual in the curves of the lines in them.—St. John's, Q., News.

**GOVERNMENT DRAINS,  
LAMBTON.**

We give two sketches of these Government "drains." One of them runs into the Lake Huron, between Blue Point and Perch, and another joins the Creek which falls into Lake Huron, near Maxwell. They are not all completed yet, but the benefit to the county of Lambton and adjoining counties already is very great, as thousands of acres that have hitherto been submerged at all seasons are now perfectly dry, and when the Premier's scheme is perfectly carried out and the drains completed, the advantages to be derived will be inestimable, not only as far as the recovery of the "drowned lands" is concerned, but also as a sanitary triumph in the fever-and-ague, &c., sections around. In the foreground, on the right, is the old Barracks, built by a Captain of the Royal Navy some 35 years ago, and occupied only 15 years. The log shanty on the bend of the creek is now used by hunters and trappers, and affords excellent accommodation. In the grove to the left, a "wild cat" was shot by one of our artists' party, on the morning of the 6th inst. It measured 3 ft. 9 in. from the ears to the root of the tail, and stood 2 ft. 7 in. from the ground—measuring 2 ft. 2 1/2 in. around the body. At the time he was shot, he had partly eaten a large goose which he had taken from an adjacent farm. This is the fifth wild cat that has been killed in less than a fortnight.

**MEN WORSHIP DRESS.**

Says a social critic:—"When our wives and daughters and sisters begin to dress modestly and simply, then, and then only, may we have some hope for the regeneration of society." Now, as I have often said, I believe that the simplification of woman's dress depends entirely upon men. When women find that men pay more attention to, and show keener appreciation of those among them who are



modest and simple in dress and in behaviour, then the regeneration of society will take place, and then only. How does a modest, quiet girl fare in a modern ballroom!—how does a simple costume avail her among modern elaborations! I will tell you; men pay no attention to her on the score of her quiet behaviour, because they will tell you they prefer a girl who can "give as good as you send" in the way of smart answers; and they do not ask to be introduced to her, or to dance with her, or to take her down to supper, because her simple attire will not do credit to their popularity as men of fashion and men of the world. Men must take the lead in the march toward such regeneration, and women will be quick enough to follow.

**THE DATE OF EASTER.**

A curious discussion has arisen on the date of Easter this year. The Almanacs of England and France give the 16th of April as Easter Day. Now the rule published in all works of cosmography and elementary astronomy is this: that Easter shall be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on the day of the vernal equinox, or a few days later. If we apply this rule to the present year, we find the 20th of March, and the new moon on the 25th following; the full moon, therefore, falls on the 8th of April, which is a Saturday, consequently the 9th ought to be Easter Sunday, not the 16th, as the almanacs have it. The explanation is very simple. It is found in the difference between the astronomical and the ecclesiastical calculations. According to the rule laid down by the Council of Nice in the year 325, the computation was founded on the Epact, which is the age of the moon on the 1st of January. It is this ecclesiastical moon that does not always coincide with the true one. This year the epact was IV., that is, the ecclesiastical moon was a day younger than the real one, and it therefore fell on the 9th of April and not on the 8th. Hence, Easter Sunday was on the 16th and not the 9th of April.

**MAXWELL:—FROM THE PERCH BRIDGE, SHOWING THE CREEK, ONE OF THE DUCTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT DRAINS, LAMBTON, ONT**



**BLUE POINT:—FROM PERCH; ONE OF THE OUTLETS OF THE GOVERNMENT DRAINS, LAMBTON, ONT.—FROM SKETCHES BY J. C. McARTHUR.**





SIR STEPHEN J. HILL.



LADY HILL.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. PAGE WOOD, ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND.



THE BOARD OF TEA TASTERS IN NEW YORK.

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)  
THE DESCENT OF MAN.

Some boast about their pedigree, and all that sort of thing.  
And put on airs, because they date from some inferior king.  
A sort of petty magistrate, whose rule would scarce embrace  
An area of fifty miles, an almost barren space,  
With twice five hundred subjects, to govern and command,  
And transmit to posterity, a title old and grand.  
A bearded thief, and untaught boor, can leave a world of shame.  
A catalogue of bloody deeds, a castle and a name,  
To families to brag about, to chant forth puny praise.  
Emasculate descendants of the so-called "Good old days."  
But nameless ones may greet with joy the story I will tell  
About their great progenitors, and claim descent, as well,  
Much farther back than recent man, than Adam and his wife.  
Back to abysmal chaos, and the first faint germ of life.  
Now listen all, who late have grieved, and banish discontent,  
To these the full particulars of our wonderful "Descent."  
Before this earth had any shape, foul vapors, gas, and steam  
Were whirling round a central point in one perpetual stream.  
Then it began to cool and form a slow increasing mass,  
And moisture, gathering in the air, made steam to water pass.  
"Primeval mucus" in this flood, with "albumen" began  
To form a shapeless "Moneron," the rudiments of man.  
From thence a "Protoplasm" came, that had the power to draw  
Nutrition from its fluid home, fulfilling nature's law.  
This thing by self-division formed a kernel neat and round,  
And an "Amoeba" christened was; the waters then abound  
With tiny cells, extending hairs that strike the flood like  
And thus rotating form a shell by these exterior pores,  
That's different from the inner cells, a sort of hairy cap;  
A "Synamoeba" this is called, a sphere globe-like  
The "Ovalated Larvae" or the "Planoids," come next,  
(And here a slight divergence comes to lead me from my text.)  
(One branch become the "Zoophytes," or plants endowed  
And spongy animalcules)—the waters then are rife  
With "Gastreaids" of rounded shape which are all  
With gaping mouths in search of food, their stomach  
"Turbellariae," or gliding worms, are now born in the mud  
And show the first formation of true body, and of blood.  
The marrow of the dorsal nerve, also the spinal rod.  
These have two classes, hard and soft, much like an  
These generate "Asellidae," and changes great begin,  
Intestine canals are formed, just like their human kin.  
With separation of each sex, and perfect vertebra.  
Without a skull, with half-formed head, and minus fin  
The sexes, mingling quickly, breed and propagate again,  
Resulting in a "Lancelet," with the first developed brain.  
Formed from the dorsal marrow, at its most anterior end,  
With skull made from the dorsal chord, which ligaments  
A single passage for the air, which future nostrils mark,  
With size increased, our forefather has now become a  
"Shark."  
Jaw, skeleton, and swimming bladder, breast and ventral  
fin.  
Have now appeared, with perfect snout, and smooth, and  
scale-less skin.  
Another fish, "Ceratodus," is added to the mass,  
That seeks on land its nutriment, by solely eating grass.  
The Silurian "Plesiosaurus," great dragon of the sea,  
In antediluvian waters now departs in majesty.  
An "Axolotl" next appears, and here the fins are changed  
To five toes, legs, and through the gills, the breathing is  
arranged.  
Though having lungs,—and as they grow, they lose the  
gills at last,  
And to the "Salamandrine" state, or form of "Newt,"  
have passed.  
From thence to "Amphibia," monster-lizards, and now  
ears  
Are first developed on the head, with organs for the  
ears.  
(Another branch to reptiles change, and fins with feathers  
spring.  
The swimming-bladder fills with air to bear them on the  
wing.  
These are the birds, but we will take the plainly mapped  
out plan.  
That leads us from the germ of life, to full-developed  
man.)  
Scales turn to hairs, a beak is formed, a paradox is made,  
"Ornithorynchus Platypus," a semi-aquous grade.  
"Marsupial Kangaroo" appear, a pro-mammalian breed,  
From them to "Lemurs," semi-apes, transmitted is the  
seed.  
Within the brain, the commissure now for the first time  
grows,  
And now is born the "Long-tailed Ape," with long and  
narrow nose,  
With rough and hairy covering, and changing of the  
jaws,  
With meaning gibberish of sound, and nails transformed  
from claws.  
The "Ourang Outang," or "Chimpanzee," oft called the  
missing link,  
In that great chain, which must connect the brutes with  
those that think,  
Is the next step in this great work; in time he upright  
stands,  
Legs differentiate in length, and turn to feet and hands.  
The ape-man "Pitheca-tropus," with a larynx, and man  
brain,  
With form and features humanized, completes the brutal  
chain.  
In the wild and savage "Papuan," a human form we  
see.  
Here sounds are turned to language, and the words pro-  
claim him "man."  
Next "Hottentots," and "Negroes" come, and here the  
races pair,  
And form the different species of the straight, and woolly  
hair;  
Through "Kaffirs," and "Australians" our ancestors we  
trace,  
And one branch subdividing forms the great "Mongolian"  
race.  
Then "Malaya," moving to the North, become the  
"Arctic-men."  
"Americans" and "Esquimaux." We now return again  
to "Pro-Malaya," and "Dravidas," whence come the  
"Cingalese."  
And from them spring the "Nubians," and "Mediterranean-  
nese."  
"Semites," and "Basques," "Caucasians," and "Indo-  
Germans," too,  
At once appear, then "Slavo-Germans" next come  
into view  
And of that stock the "Primevals," then "Dutchmen,"  
high and low,  
Then "Saxons," "Anglo-Saxons," thus the terminus I  
show.

Should any persons still have doubts, they are referred  
to "Herr Professor Haeckel," of the Jena "Varsity," S.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RIDGEWAY.  
(BY A PARTICIPATOR IN THE FRAY.)

THE ALARM.

About six o'clock on the morning of the first of June, 1866, I was aroused, in a most unceremonious manner, by a Sergeant of our Company, and ordered to report myself at Headquarters without delay. I had the honor of being a private in No. 3 Company, 13th Battalion. The order was startling, because at that time, it was entirely unexpected. Trouble had been anticipated along the frontier for months back; a few weeks before there was no knowing what moment the Fenian hordes would cross our borders to rob and plunder the country. In view of that danger our Government had made extensive preparations for defence: the 13th, and other volunteer corps were called out and had been under martial law since the beginning of March. They were expected to operate in conjunction with the several regiments of regulars which were then stationed in this part of Canada. Consequently, the volunteers had had quite a taste of soldiering that spring, having been almost constantly in uniform, drilling more or less every day, mounting guard at various places about the city, &c., until they began to feel like soldiers, and rather liked it. Towards the middle of May, however, the filibustering preparations across the lines had considerably abated, in consequence of which the excitement among Canadian people gradually subsided until finally all apprehension of an invasion had completely vanished. Drilling became less frequent. The troops at various points had been paid off, thanked and dismissed, and the last parade of the 13th had taken place on the 24th May, when, after firing the usual salute in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday, the Battalion was honorably relieved from further duty. The order, therefore, banged into my ears on the morning of the 1st of June was altogether unexpected. The sergeant, hurrying from place to place notifying the members of his Company, had no time for explanation; I gleaned enough, however, to satisfy myself that there was work ahead, and, in all probability, the Battalion would be immediately ordered to the front. I donned my uniform, which was hanging in my room, and, after swallowing my breakfast, was at the drill shed in double quick. There were many there before me, and in the course of an hour or two almost every man (with the exception of those who were on duty at Windsor) was in his place. It was a strange scene in the drill shed that morning; how well I remember it. News had come during the night that the Fenians had secretly rallied in considerable strength and were actually crossing the frontier at Fort Erie. The city was growing wild with excitement, and no wonder, for upwards of three hundred of her sons were about leaving for the scene of action. The friends of the volunteers had gathered about the place and there was a look of peculiar earnestness on every countenance; the boys strove hard to maintain their usual light-heartedness, but a feeling of inexplicable sadness would prevail in spite of them. The orders were read and the officer in command addressed a few words to the battalion. We were to proceed to the front on active service, etc. Each man was to provide himself with one day's cooked rations and be ready to march away in an hour. The preliminary arrangements were soon completed, for, unfortunately, the men were badly equipped in those days. They were without knapsacks, haversacks, water bottles, overcoat straps and, indeed, everything appertaining to a soldier's comfort, but what heeded they the absence of such articles! They possessed patriotism, enthusiasm, courage and these attributes must carry them through.

THE DEPARTURE.

About seven o'clock the colors were unfurled, the order to move was given and the Battalion marched away amidst the best wishes of the citizens. A special train was in waiting at the G. W. R. to convey the Battalion to Paris, thence down the G. T. R. to

DUNNVILLE,

where we arrived about 2.36 p. m. Immediately after landing, the men were billeted about the town (there being not sufficient hotel accommodation for all), and the people received us into their homes with all the cheerfulness the circumstances could admit of. Half a dozen comrades and myself were allotted to the house of the late Major—, who, together with the members of his family, welcomed and entertained us in a most hospitable manner. It seemed evident that we were to remain in town, at least, over night, and the boys were highly enjoying the novelty of the situation. Our squad was just beginning to feel at ease in their new quarters, and we had thanked the Gods that our lines had fallen in such pleasant places, when, oh, "Tower of Babel!" a fearful sound was heard. It was the assembly call—new orders had come. Loud and long the bugle call echoed through the evening air, warning the volunteers to prepare for immediate departure, and filling the towns, people with indescribable terror. All were quickly on board the cars and the train moved off, leaving the vast crowd of excited spectators to their own reflections. We crossed the Welland Canal at Port Colborne, and at daybreak next morning our train was standing at a halting place by the wayside about six miles from Ridgeway.

No sleep in the cars that night. Who could sleep at such a time! The boys were out early prowling about the cars in search of water, which was found at last in a ditch beside the track; a better article, by-the-by, was discovered by some at a little farm-house near by. At this halting place the "morning meal" was served to all hands from provisions kindly sent down from Port Colborne. Those provisions consisted of crackers and red herring, which were, of course, good enough for the occasion, if there had been a sufficient quantity of them. But, alas! for a few of us, the provision boxes were "passed around" while we were over at the little farm house, and those herrings we never saw. Here, too, much to our surprise and gratification, we discovered the Queen's Own laid up in cars not far from our own, having also run down there during the night. We were all glad to learn that the two Regiments were to proceed together. In due time the train started, and we arrived at

RIDGEWAY

about five o'clock in the morning. The village, if it could be called a village, consisted at that time, of a small store and tavern combined, three or four houses scattered about, and a bit of a shed called the "station." After disembarking, the 13th formed column of companies, right in front, and halted in the road near the railway; the Queen's Own, forming in similar manner, halted a hundred yards or so further on. A delay of a couple of hours, or more, took place, during which time the arms were minutely examined, and ammunition to the extent of sixty rounds per man was served out. A part of the time the boys were permitted to "stand easy" and amuse themselves as best they could under the circumstances. It was generally understood that our little force was to march along the main road some twelve miles, when it would form a junction with Colonel Peacock's large Brigade, which was then somewhere in the neighborhood of Chippawa.

It was a glorious summer morning; the sun had now ascended some distance above the horizon and had dissipated the damp and chill of early morn; not a vestige of a cloud could be seen anywhere before the clear blue sky; the soft grass was still moist with dew, and the big drops on the leaves of some trees near by glistened and sparkled in the sun like jewels of richest hue. Little birds were flitting about chirping gaily, and some pretty flowers in a little garden, in front of a solitary looking house, sent forth sweet fragrance which perfumed the air. It was serenely calm; no sound could be heard save our own subdued voices and the music of the birds. It was a charming scene: bright, lovely, peaceful. Suddenly, a well-known voice rang out the order: "13th, attention with ball cartridge load." Awful words: they are freighted with a terrible meaning. The command was quickly executed, the charge being sent home with as much apparent unconcern as though it had been blank cartridge. Soon after, the band of the Queen's Own struck up a lively air and led off down the road at the head of its regiment; then came the 13th, followed by one Company of the "York Rangers," and the extra ammunition wagon brought up the rear. One company of the Queen's Own and the company of "Rangers" were thrown out to the right and left to act as scouts. They were to proceed a mile or so in advance to feel the way for the main body.

Such was the order of march adopted by our little brigade, and, although the men were not quite as fresh and lively as they would have been had they just tumbled out of their beds at home, still everybody was in excellent spirits and the force marched gaily along.

The road was smooth, tolerably straight and ran through a level patch of country, with farm houses a mile or two apart. The fields on either side were green with young wheat and other grain. A strip of bush extended along about a mile to the left of the road, and, a couple of miles from Ridgeway, a much denser bush commenced about a quarter of a mile to the right. These woods extended along, nearly parallel to the road for five or six miles, to a short distance beyond Lime Ridge, when they gradually circle together, forming a dense woods through which the road runs. We had tramped merrily along in the order above described for an hour, or perhaps an hour and a half. The sun began to grow intensely hot, and, to make it all the worse, the only way we had of carrying our overcoats was to wear them. The heat began to tell on the men, and two or three cases of sunstroke had already occurred along the road. Suddenly our meditations were cut short by the report of shots ahead. The firing was repeated a few times; it was the signal for the scouts. The latter returned soon after, when, to our surprise, we learned that, instead of meeting our friends under Col. Peacock, we had actually come upon the enemy.

There was no time for hesitation, but

INTO ACTION

at once. The right wing of the Queen's Own was immediately thrown out into skirmishing line. This line extended out to the right and left of the road, and presented a front about two hundred yards in length. The left wing of the same corps was to act as supports, and formed a short distance in rear of the line, while the 13th stood in close column, in reserve, half a mile still further back. These movements were the work of but a few minutes. Directly after their execution the order was given to the line, by a bugler, to "Fire and advance!" and then the fight began. The line opened independent fire in a lively manner, and the enemy, as soon as he

had collected his senses, returned the compliment with a vengeance. The firing was kept up pretty steadily for fifteen or twenty minutes, our line having advanced across a couple of fields. The air began to fill with smoke. The smell of powder, the whizzing of the enemy's bullets and a sight of the bleeding dead body of an officer of the Queen's Own, as it was borne to the rear, together with the intense excitement, almost made the heart stand still and awakened a new and strange series of thoughts in the minds of those young participants.

Our line continued to advance over the fields, keeping up the fire, and the enemy was forced to fall back towards the woods on the right of the road. Assistance was asked for from the right of the line, when the Highland company of the Queen's Own was despatched to take up position on the extreme right. The companies in support and the reserve, of course, kept following up at their proper distances in rear of the skirmishers, to be ready for any emergency. It was plainly to be seen from the start that the enemy by far outnumbered us, was disciplined in the kind of warfare he was engaged in and was composed of a hardened and desperate class of men. It was well known that the Fenian army consisted chiefly of old soldiers collected together out of recently disbanded regiments of the U. S. Army, and, although it was looked upon over there as a rabble, yet they were not just the pleasantest sort of people to meet on an occasion of this kind. They were well armed, had plenty of ammunition and evidently had the benefit of a substantial breakfast that morning, for, as we advanced over the ground from which they had been driven and upon which they had camped the night before, we found the ashes of their camp fires still hot and the ground strewn about with cooked and uncooked provisions. A number of rifles, a few officers' swords and various other articles of a like nature were also left scattered about. The fighting had now continued half an hour or more; we had lost three or four dead and wounded and had advanced about a mile under fire, when the report "ammunition expended" came from the front. One company of the Queen's Own had been armed with repeating rifles, which were capable of discharging twelve shots per minute, and it was this one company which had sent back the report. The reserve was immediately ordered to the relief. The 13th doubled up in splendid style and quickly took up the ground occupied by the Queen's Own, the right wing, comprising companies Nos. 1, 2 and 3, relieving the skirmishers, and the left wing—companies Nos. 4, 5 and 6—the supports. The Queen's Own doubled into close column, fell back and took up position in reserve half a mile in rear, where the party in charge of our colors was located. No. 1 was now on the right, No. 2 in the centre, and No. 3 on the left of the skirmishing line. The company of "Rangers" doubled out to the extreme left, while the Highland company was peppering away on the extreme right. These changes were, of course, executed without interrupting the fire, and the new line went to work like men. The smoke became so dense at times that nothing could be seen anywhere about. Field after field was crossed, and the only available shelter our boys could have against the enemy's bullets was an occasional rail fence. The main body of the Fenians had by this time gained the woods, which were now but a short distance to the right of the road, and continued to fire and fall back under the cover of the trees, having left some of their dead in the fields behind. Luckily for us, we advanced so rapidly as to keep under the enemy's range, and the bullets went whizzing through the air, mostly over our heads.

A portion of the Fenians had entrenched themselves behind a farm-house, a barn, a pigsty, and a stone fence, and were making a desperate stand to maintain their ground. The firing now became hotter than ever, and the excitement for a time was awful. Several of our men were wounded here, among others, Lieut. R—, of the left wing, and Private S—, of No. 3 company, who were shot in the breast and neck respectively. A few, my near rank man included, actually fell down through excessive fatigue, and had to be carried to the rear.

The Fenians were finally driven from their stronghold, and, amid a loud hurrah from our side, rushed off to join their friends in the bush. Meantime, the left of the line had swung round over the stone fence behind the barn, through an orchard and down a slightly sloping hill, while the right remained stationary near the house. This movement slightly changed our front to the right, and gave a better range at the enemy. The Fenians were falling well back into the woods, and many were getting out of the way as fast as their legs would carry them. Two or three mounted officers could be seen moving about in the bush, and some of our boys amused themselves by sending the leaden messages towards them, but there were too many trees between for direct communication. The Fenians kept up the fire, and their bullets came whizzing against our apple trees and among the limbs dropping the leaves like an autumn frost. The day had grown insufferably hot, and not a drop of water could be had to quench the burning thirst. Wet with perspiration, covered with dust, and faces and hands blackened by powder and smoke, our boys presented a ghastly appearance. The fighting continued, and the wood in front and on the right was alive with Fenians. From the enemy's fire we discovered that we had advanced too rapidly, and although the Highland Company had been working like Trojans all the morning, still the woods on the right had



not been thoroughly cleaned out as the line advanced. This was about the position of things when, about noon, that fatal order was given, "Retire, form square, and prepare for cavalry." The order sounded a third time before the left of the line acted upon it, when No. 3 Company doubled together, formed square on its own ground, fixed bayonets and awaited the approach of cavalry. We had been standing about five or six minutes when a terrible volley was heard behind, in the direction of the reserve. Soon after, No. 3 doubled through the orchard, up the hill and around in front of the house, when—oh, horror of horrors!—we were struck dumb with amazement. The wildest excitement prevailed. Far down the road, in the fields, everywhere, we could see our boys falling back in the utmost disorder. The reserve had formed a solid square, in obedience to orders, and the enemy in the woods near by, having understood our bugle call immediately rallied and fired a volley of bullets into the solid body. Four or five brave fellows of the Queen's Own dropped dead at the feet of their comrades. There was no cavalry; but the mistake was discovered too late. Another movement and another volley of deadly bullets, more terrible than the first, might be expected. The only safety was in separation, and the quickest way to separate was to break the ranks, and then that band of brave Volunteers—which had fought so nobly all the morning, which had advanced so steadily under fire, which had driven the enemy before it, and put him completely to flight—dissolved and fell back. A panic set in, which soon became universal. A few minutes later the whole force was scattered and moving back towards Ridgeway. I lingered a few minutes about the place looking for friends, some of whom I had not seen since the engagement began, but meeting with poor luck in this respect, I finally concluded to follow the crowd and sauntered along in the tail end of the retreat. The enemy, following up for a short distance, continued the fire. A little way down the road I fell in with a few members of the Highland company, one of whom had a Fenian rifle which he was carrying back as a trophy. We were all examining the weapon and I had just taken it into my hands when a Fenian bullet from the rear struck the poor fellow who had handed it to me, and he fell prostrate at our feet. His friends carried his body along with them. A little further on Private P—, of No. 3 Company, 13th, was shot in the leg, and in many a fence corner along the road, a poor fellow might be seen stretched out completely used up. The farm houses along the road had all been deserted, and nothing in the shape of edibles could be had at Ridgeway, so that the only alternative left was to go on to Port Colborne, some twelve or fourteen miles distant. I had never met with several of my acquaintances, and, after expressions of mutual disgust with the termination of the day's struggle, we decided to take the railway track, and jogged along together. Being in an almost exhausted condition our progress was slow. About half way down we were met by a locomotive and a baggage car, and when the man in charge learned the state of things he determined to take our party on board, and backed down to Port Colborne, where we arrived late in the afternoon. A large number of the volunteers had reached there before us and hundreds of people had collected about the station. Wrapping my overcoat about myself and rifle, I lay down upon the front platform and, amid all the tumultuous excitement, fell asleep. A couple of hours after I was awakened by one of my comrades, who had discovered a hotel where refreshments could be procured. Later in the evening all the companies reformed, and the 13th was once more in shape. The school house at Port Colborne was given up as a barracks, and the 13th immediately took possession. At twelve o'clock the same night the Battalion was ordered out, and paraded on the bank beside the canal. Shortly after citizens arrived from Hamilton with provisions for the men. It was then generally understood that the Battalion was to leave at once to join the main brigade under Col. Peacock, and that a battle was to take place that (Sunday) morning. After waiting several hours, the senior, who was now in command, received orders which resulted in the battalion being ordered back to barracks, where it remained for the next twenty days guarding the mouth of the Canal.

W. F. McM.,  
Hamilton Field Battery.

OUR PICTURES.

Among the illustrations in this issue which have not separate descriptions, there are the portraits of Sir Stephen Hill and Lady Hill. Sir Stephen has been for some years Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, which position he has held with much acceptance. He is about to be succeeded by Sir John Glover, one of the heroes of the Ashantee war. We have a cartoon representing the close of the session, in which Mr. Mackenzie, with a smiling face, bids a grateful farewell to his faithful followers. The Imperial Family of Prussia is represented with the old Kaiser Wilhelm as the central figure. On the extreme right of the picture are Prince Karl, the Emperor's brother, and wife, then Prince Frederick Karl and family. To the left the Crown Prince stands with his mother, the Empress, while the Crown Princess is near the Kaiser with her children. The Return of the Flock and a Street in Rouen, in 1820, complete our list of illustrations.

THE GLEANER.

LONDON has now 100 roller-skating rinks, of which cost for ground and building \$100,000. There are 80,000 Sunday-schools in the United States, with 600,000 teachers, and 5,000,000 pupils.

HALF the amount required for the preliminary experiments on the submarine tunnel between England and France—4,000,000 francs—has been subscribed in Paris.

ESQUIMAUX theologians reverse heaven and hell, placing the penitent and saved in a sheltered world underground, and keeping the sinners above where they are frozen.

FOR all telegraphic purposes the English language is from 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than the French, German or any other language, and the economy of its use has been thoroughly estimated.

THE Liebig memorial fund in Munich has reached the sum of \$275,000, and it is announced that no more money is needed. The mode of commemorating the great chemist has not yet been determined, but it is thought that scholarships will be founded, or a fountain will be erected in one of the squares in Munich.

LOUIS KOSUTH wrote to a friend recently, "Of those who were once in our Fatherland called the 'Old Guard,' few are left since Deak's death; and among the few, with the exception of Sigismund Bernath, I am the oldest. I am but a living statue—a tragical monument of the slandered past in the midst of a desert—nothing more. Well, I am ready!"

PRINCE Louis Napoleon is said to be better endowed than most young men of his age. He is quiet and reserved in his manners, but fond of fun and gaiety when surrounded by those of his own age. He is well built, has physical strength and muscular power, and, like his father, Napoleon III., is a firm believer in the Napoleonic star, not having the slightest doubt of the ultimate restoration of the imperial dynasty.

THE new educational scheme of Japan provides for 8 universities, 32 high schools or academies, 256 grammar schools, and 5,500 primary schools. Thirty university students are to be sent abroad every year for professional research, the Government allowing them \$1,500 each per year, while 150 from the intermediate schools will be sent out for special study upon allowances of \$1,000. The annual cost of education in the high schools has been fixed at \$7.50 per head, and lower ones at \$5.

THE rumored abdication of the Czar and the well-known anti-German tendencies of the Czar—revive an incident at the Russian Court during the commencement of the great Franco-German war, and which was studiously kept from the public at the time. Czar Alexander gave a great dinner in honor of Emperor William's first great victories, and drank his uncle's health with enthusiasm. The Czarowitz, however, whose wife is the Danish Princess Dagmar, was so enraged at the German successes that he flung his glass behind him on the floor, and was placed under arrest by his father.

THE problem of working tramway cars by steam has at last been satisfactorily solved. A final trial of the new method of propulsion was tried in Paris lately, and was thoroughly successful. The steam cars ran on the Paris, Neuilly and Courbevoie line, and were crowded, while the horse-drawn cars were neglected. The inventor claims that the cars can be propelled without the puffing noise that usually accompanies the use of steam, and without the emission of steam—the two points of objection in previous inventions, because of their frightening effect upon horses. If these results can be attained, the invention foreshadows a revolution in the working of tramcars. Horses run up to the greater part of the working expenses. In Paris the expense of traction by horses is 60 centimes per kilometre, and steam traction will, it is estimated, save 15c. per kilometre, or to the Paris, Neuilly and Courbevoie Company 1,314,000 francs per annum.

AT a ball recently given by M. Offenbach in honor of the artistes of the Bouffes-Parisiens, the members of that and other companies appeared in the costumes of the different characters the company has furnished to the stage. Among them was Hortense Scheider, the original Grande Duchesse, who has done so much to spread Offenbach's fame. She was superbly dressed, and looked, it is said, dangerously bewitching. During the evening, the host presented her with a large diamond, that cost 7,000 dollars. She was delighted with her present, and threw herself (she is by no means small) upon his breast with such energy, kissing him rapturously, that she nearly carried him to the floor. He laughed, and said: "You overwhelm me with your affection, Hortense!" "I wish you, Jacques, to feel the weight of gratitude," she replied; and he rejoined: "Never was gratitude presented in more liberal or more lovable proportions."

THE *Revue Historique* has published from Sismondi's own manuscript, furnished by Professor Villari, of Florence, who found it among the papers left by the historian at his decease, an authentic account of his famous conversation with Napoleon after the return from Elba, which has already appeared partially in Mlle. Montgolfier's "Notice sur la Vie de Sismondi," and has been critically treated by Saint René Taillandier and Saint-Benve, as well as in the *Quarterly Review*. In this more complete

account are some new and interesting remarks, as that, for instance, on Chateaubriand. Sismondi had suggested a resemblance between his style of writing and that of Rousseau. On this the Emperor observed: "Yes, he looks to effect. One feels that he is thinking only of his phrases, and has no matured thought beneath them. I have not read the whole of his 'Génie de Christianisme'; it is not in my line, and I don't believe in the system. But take what he has written against myself; there is no solid thought in it; it is all for effect. However he is undoubtedly a man of talent." Sismondi was surprised to find the Emperor acquainted with the tales of Fielding and Richardson, as well as with those of the Chief romancists of Spain and Italy; and, on his return expressing his surprise, Napoleon explained that he had read them when quite young; "I used to work hard then, and also read plenty of novels. I was wiser then than now." At that time I also got through a course of jurisprudence; and when we worked afterwards at the Civil Code, the Councillors of State were astonished to find that I knew their business."

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

WHICH is the most difficult punctuation?—Putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

A BEAT dismissed by a belle, and an arrow dismissed by a bow, are apt to start off in a hurry.

THE most delicate method of giving a lady a key to your feelings is to send her a lock of your hair.

"FACTS are very stubborn things," said a husband to his wife.—"Are they?" she answered. "Then what a fact you must be!"

"I AM astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start."—"Well, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

THAT was a smart little girl who, in answer to the catechism's questions: "What is the outward, visible sign or form in baptism?" replied: "The baby."

"THE boy howling in major, the girl in minor, two singing nurses, and between wet diapers and milk bottles sit I as a loving father," is the way Bismark describes his married life.

THEY have a disagreeable way in Canon City, Colorado, when a man takes a broken chair to the cabinet-shop, of saying: "Hit you with a chair, did she?" This is very trying to the average citizen.

WHEN a woman perforates her bare foot with a crooked pin scattered on the carpet, it should be regarded as a just retribution; but we cannot conscientiously recommend any man to tell her so about the time she is pulling it out.

MAMMA: "Sing the Major something, dear. What would you like, Major?" The Major (who hath music in his soul): "Well—what's that song about Kathleen maucouvrin'—where it says, 'It may be four years, and it may be for ever'?' I'd like that."

"HOLD me close and don't take long steps, dear," a Toledo reporter overheard a sweet feminine voice address a tall young fellow the other night, as two forms came carefully down the steps on their way to the theatre, and he wondered if that fellow would care if the weather never got any better.

A GENTLEMAN one evening was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around him were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said, "Why is a lady unlike a mirror?" She "gave it up." "Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking, but a lady speaks without reflecting." "And why are you unlike a mirror?" asked the lady. He could not tell. "Because a mirror is smooth and polished, and you are rough and unpolished."

HEARTH AND HOME.

PURSUE BEAUTY.—Men are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest, the spirit and the sense so easily grow dead to the impressions of the beautiful and the perfect, that everyone should study, by all methods, to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things. For no man can bear to be entirely deprived of such enjoyments; it is only because they are not used to taste of what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new.

THE HEART.—Alas! little does the world know how many a broken heart is hidden under a cold and stern demeanor of the face; little does it dream of the anguish that is filled by the rigid lip of pride, or what feelings lie buried, but alive forever in the heart of those whom it looks at daily, as monuments of hard, unsympathizing selfishness. It is written, "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness;" and that concealment has been obtained by the same wisdom which has given to us the knowledge of the fact.

DEERSKIN BODICES.—A commendable novelty of fashion has been brought into mode by some London dressmakers and adopted by Parisian *élégantes*. It consists of a deerskin bodice clinging closely to the body, and made in the same way as an ordinary bodice. It is dyed the same shade as the dress, and the sleeves are made of "faulle," with deerskin parements. The most costly bodices of this description are embroidered with silver. It is not surprising

that ladies, who must have suffered intensely from cold, owing to the deficiency of their garments, should have taken to clothing in the skins of animals of the chase, after the fashion of their ancestresses; and if these deerskin bodices are made ample enough to cover their throats, the cost of embroidering them with silver will, no doubt, be saved in doctor's bills.

MARRIED POLITENESS.—"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice. And the husband answered, "Yes, my dear, with pleasure." It was quietly but heartily said; and the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural, and very affectionate. We thought how pleasant was that courteous reply! How gratifying must it have been to the wife! Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready enough with the courtesies of politeness to the young ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, and do many rude little things without considering them worth an apology. The stranger, whom they have seen but yesterday, is listened to with deference, and although the subject may not be of the pleasantest nature, with a ready smile; while the poor wife if she relates a domestic grievance, is snubbed or listened to with ill-concealed impatience.

LITERARY.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S pianoforte is advertised for sale in a London newspaper.

MR. SWINBURNE has just joined the committee for a monument to Byron, on invitation.

P. B. SHILLABER, "Mrs. Partington," is 77; has white hair. He is in California for his health. He says he studied the character of "Ike" from his own son.

A LARGE public library opened at Rome on Victor Emmanuel's 50th birthday, being at the same time the 32nd of his eldest son, contains 650,000 volumes which belonged to the suppressed monasteries.

IN May, an interesting collection of manuscripts and letters left by Thomas Moore, will be sold at auction in London. It includes the original M.S. of "Lalla Rookh" and the last letter written by Moore from Missolonghi, only a month before Byron's death.

ACCORDING to the *Gazetta d'Italia*, 906 journals are published in Italy, 390 being political, 31 administrative, 44 religious, 84 industrial and commercial, 50 agricultural, 113 artistic and literary, 52 scientific, 11 judicial, 6 illustrated, 22 theatrical, 5 medical, 30 humorous, 17 educational, and 5 musical.

IT is well-known that Tennyson named his eldest son after the man who was to have been his brother-in-law, and whom he has immortalized in the "In Memoriam." Mr. Hallam Tennyson has now reached Mr. Moore's estate, and has been lecturing on Shakspeare's humour at the East End of London.

MR. CHARLES G. LELAND (HANS Breitmann) is about to issue another of his philological drolleries. The mock language employed in the ballads will this time be the corrupted form of English spoken in China between the foreigners and the natives, known as "pigeon English." The volume will be called "Sing-Sing Pidgen English."

THE Camden (N. J.) *Republic* says that Walt Whitman, who lives there, charges that not only have magazines refused to buy his poetry, but that he has been swindled out of the small profit on his published books. He boards with his brother, Col. W. Whitman, has not recovered from paralysis, and has a chronic affection of the stomach. He will be 57 years old next month, but looks older.

SCIENTIFIC.

DRY buckwheat flour, if repeatedly applied, will remove entirely the worst grease spots on carpets or any other woollen cloth, and will answer as well as French chalks for grease spots on silk.

DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN, who is excavating on the site of the Carthaginian city of Motya, on an island just off the Sicilian coast, states that no foreigner has ever been molested by brigands in any part of Sicily.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, in an address before the Edinburgh Botanical Society, expressed his thorough belief in the stimulating properties of the ewca leaf. While feeding great fatigue during two ascents of Ben Nevis he chewed some leaves and experienced almost immediate relief. Its use also enabled him to walk sixteen miles at a stretch—a pretty good jaunt for a man of 72.

THE most valuable forests for ship building in the world are those of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The yellow fir, which grows there in great luxuriance, has no equal for ship timber, nor is there anywhere a supply so abundant and so accessible of even inferior timber. There is no industry of the Pacific coast more certain of a great development than that of ship-building.

It is said that an apparatus for washing smoke by the operation of which it is completely deprived of its character as a nuisance, has for some time been in use at a factory in Meudonmont, Paris. In this arrangement a fine shower of water, travelling in the same direction with the smoke, and at five times its velocity, is projected into the chimney where it mixes with the smoke, taking up the soluble gases and precipitating the impurities carried up with the smoke by the draught. The foul water is discharged into a cistern, where it is collected, and a fine black paint is obtained from it. The contrivance is worthy of general introduction.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX is agitating for the formation of a High School.

THE Quebec Bar have condemned the Court House buildings as unfit for use.

THE new skating rink at Quebec is to be a fine building; stock in the concern is being rapidly subscribed for.

A Toronto paper says an effort is being made there to make a Canadian centennial of next Dominion day, by celebrating it with unusual magnificence.

ROUND THE WORLD.

THE Turkish troops have gained a victory over the insurgents at Kjevaes.

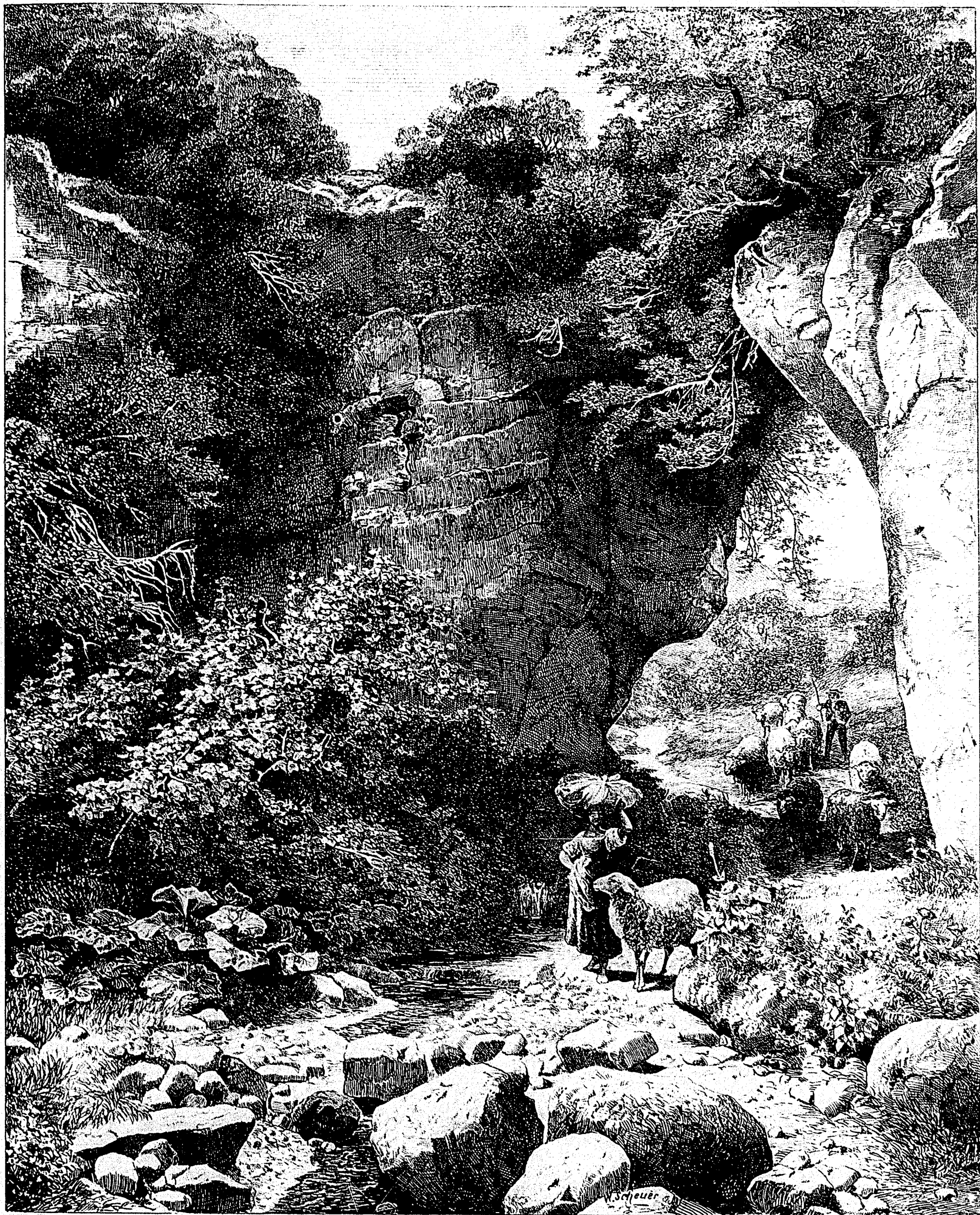
THE French troops have completely routed a large force of the Algerian insurgents south of Constantine.





MONTREAL :—THE EXCHANGE BANK BUILDINGS, CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREETS.





THE RETURN OF THE FLOCK.—FROM A PAINTING BY GEBBLER.



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## OUR CENTENNIAL STORY.

## THE BASTONNAIS:

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

## BOOK II.

## THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

## XIV.

## ON THE HIGH ROAD.

The house attracted Cary's attention by the beauty of its site and its appearance of wealth and comfort. He at once concluded that it belonged to some old French seigneur who, after the conquest of the Province by the British, had retired to the seclusion of his estates and there spent the evening of his life in the philosophic calm of solitude. He had no further curiosity about it, however, and would probably have passed on, had he not casually caught sight of a couple of figures coming down the stairs to the open space in front. The distance was considerable, and the intervening trees broke the line of vision somewhat, but he thought he could distinguish the forms of a young woman and an elderly man. He tarried a moment longer to look on. Presently he saw a horse led to the foot of the stair, and the young lady assisted to her seat in the saddle. The sight stirred him considerably. A suspicion—but it was only a suspicion—crossed his mind. What if it were she? He dismissed the thought, however, as altogether too good to be true. It was impossible that she should thus throw herself into his arms. Half the romance of all this adventure would be lost if it had so simple and easy a conclusion. No! He had to seek for her, he had to toil, to wait, to suffer still more before he could expect to attain the object of his desire. Thus do we add to our pain in the intensity of our love's longings, and Cary took grim pleasure in magnifying his own wretchedness. But somehow he kept his eye sharply fastened on the distant rider. After conferring with the elderly man for some moments, she drew herself up, settled herself in her saddle, and moved away from the front of the house. The avenue of maples, at the foot of which stood the young officer, lay directly in her path, and for a moment Cary thought she would take it. She halted her horse at the head of it and looked down toward the gate. She sat full in his sight. He sat full in hers. She must have seen him, as he certainly saw her. Did they recognize each other? O Love, that is so sharp-eyed ever, how perverse! blind it is sometimes. Cary should have pulled up his horse's reins, cleared the fence and ridden like mad up the avenue. The lady should have waved her kerchief in token of a tryst and cantered down the path to meet her cavalier. Instead of which he sat dazed in his saddle, and she quietly walked her pony away from the opening of the avenue, and slowly passed along a narrow road through her father's grounds.

There is often a revelation in disappearance, as there is a light in darkness. Scarcely had he lost sight of the lady rider than Cary felt an irresistible impulse to meet her and discover who she was. Now that she was gone, the suspicion arose again that perhaps she was the loved one whom he sought. Had he frightened her? That was not probable from the ease and deliberation of her manner. Would he catch another glimpse of her? He felt that that depended entirely on himself, and he determined that if he did see her again, the sight would be a decisive one. He paused a moment longer before making up his mind what to do. He thought of opening the gate, sunnering up the avenue and turning down the path which she had taken. But the trespass on private property and the fear of being stopped at the mansion to make explanations, deterred him from taking the step. He judged it wiser to spur up the main road and trust to luck. Perhaps he might find an outlet for that bridle path whence she would issue. In this surmise he was not mistaken. After riding about half a mile he came to the mouth of a rugged, unfrequented country road, the bed of which was moist from the ooze of rills on one of its banks. Here he stopped and reconnoitred with the keen eye of the soldier. To his surprise and delight he observed the fresh prints of pony's hoofs leading outward. He was satisfied that she had gone along this route and pursued her journey further up the highway. The course was therefore clear for him. All he had to do was to follow, and he did so without delay.

Meantime the afternoon had worn on, and the sun was slowly sinking to the rim of the sky. There was the promise of a full hour of day light yet, but the air was getting chilly and banks of pinkish clouds spreading fan-like in the western heavens gave portent of wind and storm. For a whole hour did Cary Singleton ride along that solitary road, watching the line of forest on his right and the steep embankment of the river on his left. But he heard nothing save the low lapping sound of the water, and the monotonous sinner of the trees. He saw nothing that could divert his attention from the one object of his search. A fear came over him that his pursuit would be in vain. He was already far away from quarters and, without special cause, could not well prolong his absence much further. He

therefore with a heavy heart resolved to turn his horse's head in the direction of the camp. As he advanced on a few steps slowly, deliberating sadly on this, he came to a sharp bend in the road, and a few hundred yards before him, observed the blue smoke of a little farm house that stood in a clearing of the wood. Before the house there was a group of men, women and children standing around a saddled horse. To say that Cary was surprised would be using a very mild term indeed. He was so astounded that he did not venture to proceed another step. His presence excited a tumult among the people. The children ran into the house, the women retreated to the door, but a lady in riding habit pacified them with a laughing gesture, and immediately mounted her horse. Addressing them a few words of farewell, she turned into the road and a moment later, stood at the side of the young officer.

"Is it possible, mademoiselle?" was all that Cary could whisper, his agitation being so great that he had to hold on to his pommel for support. It would be falsehood to say that the lady was not similarly agitated, but she had that magnificent secret of disguise which places women far above men in many of the most critical passes of life.

Her answer was a delicious smile of recognition and the offer of her gauntleted right hand. "I never expected to meet you on this lonely road," said Cary after recovering a little, in saying which he uttered a most palpable but unconscious falsehood. Else why had he ridden so far? Why had he suffered the torments of doubt and expectation the live-long afternoon? The lady was more direct and simple. The frankness of her reply almost startled Cary from his saddle. "I expected to meet you, sir," she said, and broke out in one of her merriest laughs.

Explanations followed fast. The lady avowed that she had recognized Cary from the head of the avenue, had purposely avoided going down to meet him at the gate, had taken the bridle-path through her father's grounds instead, with the certainty that he would follow her. She only half-intimated the reasons why she acted thus, but her partial reticence was the most charming portion of her revelations, and as he listened Cary was in a very ecstacy of delight. She knew that he would follow her! What adorable feminine ingenuousness in that! What consciousness of superiority and power!

The conversation, started from this point, did not flag. The young officer recovered full possession of his senses and the two rode briskly homeward in the roseate twilight which to them seemed the harbinger of a happy dawn flushed with the glories of an Eastern sunrise.

(To be continued.)

## TEA-TASTERS.

The tea merchants employ "tea tasters" to make purchases; in the export of teas from China the external marks on the packages are merely fancy, to attract the eye, as the custom of the market here may be, and often they mark on the outside better than the tea really is. It by no means describes accurately the quality or grade of the tea contained in the box, as, for instance, the tea marked on the outside, "English Breakfast Tea." Such a name is not known in reality in the trade, and such a tea as that, as a tea, does not exist; it is either a Congou or Sou-hong, or some such class of tea. The American taste for teas, it is said, differs entirely from that of the English, and Japan teas are much more in favor here than in England. Teas are known and dealt in in China by "chop" names; thus a chop of Foochow, Moyune, or Fyehow will each contain various kinds of tea, such as those named here: Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Twankey. Among the "chop" names are: Foo Hing, Suly Hing, Qui Fun, Pun Fong, E. Long, and Fing Tal, the last named being the most celebrated of the green teas. A cargo of tea costing on board ship in China \$35,000, has cost \$72,600 on arrival in New York, and then yielded a net profit of \$23,000 by the cargo.

## MARIO IN ROME.

Tagliafico, the celebrated bass singer, has lately been making a tour through Italy. While strolling about Rome, he was addressed by a stranger with long white beard and white hair falling over his shoulders. He could not recognize him, and was surprised when the stranger said, "Do you not remember me? I am Mario. I recognized you at once." For nearly twenty-five years Tagliafico and Mario sang together in operas, but it is some years since the celebrated tenor and bass had met each other. Mario lives at Rome, where he is much beloved. He is not very rich, but has every comfort. Mario is a great connoisseur in art, and he will probably receive an appointment in the Administration of the Arts at Rome, where he is sure to be of service to his country.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

## LONGING.

She, at the window, watching,  
Loving  
A comely youth who passes by:  
"Could I but know him,"  
"Could he but know how much I love him?"  
Dreams the fair one with a sigh.  
Will it ever be?  
Can it ever be?

He, by the mansion passing,  
(Glancing  
At the maiden in the window,  
Ponders sad—Oh! doubt harassing.  
"Will I ever meet her,  
This longing heart e'er greet her?"  
Sweet thought entrancing,  
Sweet whispers brightly "Yes!"  
Hope yet, hope on,  
By Fate and Love decreed,  
The loving hearts will meet and beat as one.

GEORGE T. BULLING.

Montreal, March, 1876.

## THE PROFESSOR.

BY J. H. B. J.

I think it must be about ten years ago this fall, when one winter evening, passing a place of worship in Montreal, I was attracted by the flood of melody which poured through the open door, as the congregation were dispersing. Evidently a master hand was at the instrument. Tho' myself only an amateur of very indifferent pretensions as a musician, I am nevertheless an enthusiast on the subject of music. At once I entered the sacred edifice and was held entranced as

"Thro' the long drawn aisle and fretted roof  
The pealing anthem swelled the note of praise."

The performer and myself I felt must become acquainted. By the exercise of a little ingenuity I secured an introduction to Professor Barry Tone, and we soon became well acquainted and finally intimate friends. Barry Tone amongst his circle, and it is a large one, is universally known as *The Professor* par excellence. To them there is but one Professor and Barry Tone is his name.

The title is strictly honorary, more so than honourable, his right to it being imaginary. In fact I have no doubt that *more americane* it is self-conferred and doubtless it answers the purpose as well as many a more legitimately conferred title.

Now Professor Barry Tone was an Irishman. Nay I am happy to say still is—and I have often heard him assert that if he wasn't an Irishman he would wish to be one. *Dulce et decus pro patria mori*, is one of his favourite quotations. But he was not one of the Petroleum school. I am sure it would not give him any pleasure to see "The city of London saturated with Petroleum, in a blaze and its streets flowing with Saxon blood." Neither do I think he would gaze with unmixed satisfaction at the New Zealand tourist of the future "sketching the ruins of St. Pauls" from a broken arch of London Bridge." On the contrary, I am sure he would wish that Antipodean Artistic Colonist to postpone his sketching expedition for an indefinite period, for example as near the millennium as convenient. In short he is an Irishman conscious of his country's wrongs in the past, hopeful of the present and confident of the future, proud to rank in his humble sphere amidst the glorious roll call of her sons. Who is there who delights more in the sweet melodies of Tom Moore, who can expatiate on the patriotism of an Emmett, the glowing eloquence of an O'Connell and a Grattan, or the untimely fate of a Fitzgerald with more touching pathos and intense admiration than the Professor?

He might well say "it is the sky that changes, not the mind of him who crosses the sea," for in his mind, tho' they were three thousand miles away, the sky of old Ireland was as blue, her hills as green, her mountain streams as clear under a Canadian sun, as they had ever been when years ago he left sweet Dublin Bay.

Not long ago I was in the Professor's cosy study in St. — street, in the fair City of Montreal, half buried in the easiest of easy chairs, a cigar in my mouth, when to my intense astonishment the Professor burst upon me with the following question.

"Spriggins, my boy"—such is my euphonious patronymic—"was it ever your unhappy lot to be incarcerated in a British Bastille, to languish in a Saxon dungeon, to be galled by the fetters by the hated Sassenach." Knowing his moderate method of expressing himself on these subjects, I was, as I remarked, astonished at this rignarole, until from a glance of his eye I saw he meant it, as Artemus Ward was wont to say, as *sarkasum*.

"No," I replied, "I never yet had the honor to be made a martyr, tho' I understand it is a paying business on this side the Atlantic."

"Ah," said he in a contemplative tone—as he gently flipped the ash from the end of his cigar, "I wished to compare notes with some one who had experienced the above sensations. The fact is I was once incarcerated in a Yankee Bastille in New York, I mean a police station—and if you like I'll tell you how it happened."

This was exactly what I wanted. I was just in the mood to listen to one of the Professor's experiences. The smoke of a fragrant havanna curled in fantastic wreaths around my head, peace reigned within my heart and contentment sat upon my brow—comfort around a bleak and blustering night outside—what more congenial than an amusing story? I should make a lamentable failure if I attempted to convey to the reader this story in the delicious brogue in which it was told to me, and it consequently loses half its interest, better so than to intersperse it with

the usual exclamations erroneously supposed to represent an Irishman vernacular, such as "urrah now be asy" "enthrilly" "bad luck to ye," &c., ad nauseam. Sure the brogue lends a charm to an Irishman's tongue, no matter in which key the song is sung.

"You must know," began the Professor, "that I am a Dublin man born and bred. Sackville street was my promenade and the Phoenix Park my recreation ground. For many a year I had struggled against adversity and the want of a due appreciation of my musical talents. My stock of portable property had become small by degrees and beautifully less from too frequent transfers to the custody of an avuncular relative, in consideration of a certain advances in current coin of the realm; in fact my face had become so familiar to the clerks of my uncle at the sign of Three Golden Balls, that the announcement of my name had become a work of supererogation. I had got into that shabby genteel state as to my habiliments that friends whom I happened to meet seemed one and all, with charming unanimity, to remember a pressing engagement elsewhere, and hurried away, evidently under the impression that I contemplated asking the loan of five shillings. A change in the base of my operations became imperatively necessary, and I finally determined on New York as the next scene of my attempts. How I raised the wind sufficiently to pay my passage is a source of wonder even to the present day.

"The Supreme Being has implanted in the heart of every human being the love of his country. Even the Laplander would heave a sigh at departing from his bleak inhospitable shore. To him it is endeared by the associations of his youth and the companions of his riper years. There the sun shines brighter and his blood bounds through his veins more joyously, than in the most lovely of southern climes. If the spirit of patriotism is so strangely evoked under such adverse circumstances, what must it be with an Irishman leaving his native land! A Scotchman may sing enthusiastically of his "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," the Englishman of his more luxuriant landscape, but to the Irishman dear are the hills and the valleys he once called his own—dear to him every blade of grass that springs on the green sod of his native land—and, be he where he may, on India's coral strand or Africa's burning coast, as Heber sings, memory will bring back again the recollection of the land that he has loved so well. My emigration occurred before the mammoth steamers now crossing the Atlantic were in existence, and I was some weeks in a sailing vessel ere I landed at Castle Garden, the world before me where to choose.

"I had come out well provided with letters of introduction to highly respectable men in New York, and therefore was not surprised when very shortly after my arrival I had the address of a Mrs. B., residing in Madison Avenue given to me by a gentleman who directed me to call at once, as Mrs. B. wished her daughter to receive lessons in music from a first class musician, and would pay well. I stated my terms \$50 for the course, and he promised to state the amount to the lady. In self defence it is needful that this should be understood now. Engagements did not hang as thick as blackberries on a bush, and consequently it may be easily imagined that I was on time at Madison Avenue, at the hour appointed. I found it a palatial mansion of the orthodox New York brown cut stone pattern. The door was opened by a countrywoman of my own, that I could see at a glance, before she opened her mouth, her hair not having been combed for a month. "Mrs. B. was out, so would I call again?" Of course I would and meantime left my card; called again, Mrs. B. still out, but this time I was ushered into a drawing room which must have contained the price of a few decent sized farms, in upholstery. To my intense surprise my female compatriot produced from a desk a roll of notes which she said her mistress had left for me. On counting them I found \$50, the exact amount I had commissioned my friend to mention as my fee. This was a "C. O. D." transaction for which I was not prepared, but it was not the less agreeable on that account. I gave a receipt on the back of one of my circulars and departed, arranging to call and commence my duties the following morning at 10 a. m. There I was once more, and this time was ushered into the presence of Mrs. B. herself. Now part of my stock in trade with the ladies is a fascinating smile which I flatter myself is of the most killing description. It fell, on this occasion, flat, stale and unprofitable. Mrs. B. I saw at a glance was a tough customer, one of the shoddy aristocracy. Sentiment would evidently be thrown away on her. I stated as concisely as possible the object of my visit, the name of my informant and proceeded to thank her for the very prompt and eminently satisfactory settlement of the pecuniary part of the transaction. As I proceeded, I was puzzled to account for a look of blank amazement gradually stealing over her face which culminated in a scream of indignation when I mentioned the amount received by me from the maid of the dishevelled locks, who upon being interrogated stated that she took me to be Mr. Wey, the milkman. It is needless to say that I was indignant at being mistaken for a milkman and appealed to Mrs. B. as to whether I looked like a milkman or a baker or a candlestick maker or anything else but what I professed to be, namely, a gentleman. As proof of my respectability I pointed to the responsible and even eminent names as references on my circular, also to the fact that I had been recommended by a friend of her own. This she acknowledged, but all my efforts failed to assuage







THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.





A STREET OF ROUEN IN 1820.



(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

BREKEKEKEK. COAX, KOAX!

Aristoph. Frogs. The spring-tide gales so sweetly flow That 'en the trees with "honey" flow!

Bishop College, Lennoxville.

LUDWIG OF BAVARIA.

Victor Tissot has just issued the second series of his "Voyage au Pays des Millions," under the title of "The Prussians in Germany."

The castle of Hohenschwangau is picturesquely perched upon a rocky peak. All around lie lofty mountains covered with gloomy forests of pine.

At the time of the last eruption of Vesuvius the King became envious, and wanted to have one, too. He summoned to Hohenschwangau the two professors of geology of the university.

The King also wanted tempests on the Lake of Hohenschwangau. An enormous machine has been constructed, provided with prodigious wheels.

Whether he inhabit his Castle of Berg, of Lindenhof, or of Munich, there are two things that are indispensable to his comfort—his piano and his moonlight.

This strange character—this soul of a child in the body of a man—this king born to reign over a nation of poets and musicians—is not suited to our century of soldiers and of brute force.

Here is an anecdote relating to the King's sojourn at his royal Chateau de Berg. "Under penalty of fine and arrest, it is forbidden to any one to enter the paths reserved for the King."

"I am from Switzerland," he answered, "and I am a student at the Munich University."

"Ah! you are a Swiss!" said the King, with a kindly air. "You ought to know Schiller's 'William Tell' by heart."

"I could recite to you whole acts of it."

"Admirable! I am charmed to have met you. Come to the castle with me and we will play 'William Tell'!"

"But, sir, the castle belongs to the King!"

"No matter! I am his most intimate friend. Come, you will see that we shall be permitted to enter."

"Let us try then, sir, since you desire to do so."

told that he is very handsome, and that the women are wild about him. "Would you like to dine with him?"

"You are making game of me, are you not?"

"Not at all—since I invite you myself."

"Since—then, sir—oh, pardon, perhaps you are the King?"

"You are right, and you are my prisoner!"

"They had reached the chateau, and the sentinels presented arms."

"After dinner the King seated himself at his piano and played the overture to 'William Tell'!"

"The next day they began again. The King gave the replies on that occasion. At the end of the third day he sent his guest, in one of the royal carriages, back to Munich, and forwarded to him shortly after a gold watch with the scene of the Grutli engraved upon its case."

CONSUMPTION.—There is no disease so common, and so baffling to Physicians, in the world, as this, yet it nearly always starts from a neglected cough, when you have a cough as you value your life, stop it at once by using WINGATE'S PULMONIC TROCHES.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

M. J. M. Quebec.—Solution of Problem No. 66 received. Correct. Also correct solution of Problem No. 65.

W. A. Montreal.—Please forward the promised Problem.

J. C. Roussin, Ont.—Correct solution of Problem No. 67 received.

Sigma, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 65 received.

We are now able to state that the long anticipated Chess Tournament at Philadelphia has been definitely arranged, and that the play will commence early in July.

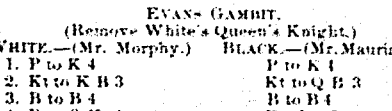
The prizes will amount to five thousand dollars, the first prize alone, to be two thousand dollars. There is no doubt prizes of this nature will lead some of the prominent European players to attend.

The Dominion, we believe, can boast of a satisfactory number of clubs, although much the larger number of these are to be found in Ontario. Quebec, however, is taking a more lively interest than formerly in Chess proceedings, and we confidently expect to see an increase in the number of clubs in our Province in a very short time.

Tournaments among the leading players of the different clubs in London, and also among the players of the numerous Provincial clubs are the ruling feature in the chess world in England at the present time.

PROBLEM No. 66.

By P. M. COTTER, Quebec.



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 90TH.

(From Land and Water.)

Chess by Mr. Murphy.—The following game is one of several played at New Orleans in 1866, between Mr. Murphy and Mr. C. Maurian. They have not been published before in this country, and they will be found interesting to Chess amateurs as being the last great player has ever contested:

- EVANS GAMBIT. (Remove White's Queen's Knight.) WHITE.—(Mr. Murphy.) BLACK.—(Mr. Maurian.) 1. P to K4. P to K4. 2. Kt to K B3. Kt to Q B3. 3. B to B4. B to B4. 4. P to Q Kt4. B takes P. 5. P to Q B3. B to Q B4. 6. Castles. P to Q2. 7. P to Q4. P takes P. 8. P takes P. B to Kt5. 9. P to Q5. Kt to Q R4. 10. P to K5. Kt takes B (a). 11. Q to R4 (ch). B to Q2 (b). 12. Q takes Kt. Kt to K2. 13. K to K sq. Castles. 14. B to K Kt5. B to K sq (c). 15. P to K6. B to Q B sq (d). 16. P takes P (ch). K takes P. 17. Q to K B4 (ch). K to Kt sq. 18. Q to K R4. K to B sq (e). 19. Q takes P. Q to Q2. 20. B takes Kt (ch). R takes B. 21. Kt to K Kt5. B takes P (ch). 22. K to R sq. B takes K (ch). 23. R takes R. B takes R (f). 24. Q to R5 (ch). K to Q sq. 25. Q takes P (ch). Q takes Kt. 26. Kt to K6 (ch). B takes P. 27. P takes Q. 28. Q to K B2 (ch) and wins.

NOTES. (a) This capture is not advisable, though it may appear advantageous. The exchange of piece leaves Black with an embarrassed game. 10 B to K Kt 5th seems good.

(b) Black should have interposed the Queen. (c) We should have preferred P to K B third, whatever its disadvantages to this play.

(d) A final error; by opening the King's file Black loses the game. Had he taken Pawn with Pawn, it is not clear that White could have maintained the attack.

(e) There is nothing better. (f) Black pays a heavy price for these raids.

GAME 91ST.

The following game was recently contested at the St. George's Chess Club London, Eng., between the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Lowenthal.

(Irregular Opening.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. Owen.) BLACK.—(Mr. Lowenthal.) 1. P to Q3 (a). P to K4. 2. K Kt to B3. Q Kt to B3. 3. P to K Kt3 (b). K Kt to B3. 4. B to Kt2. B to K2. 5. Castles. P to Q3 (c). 6. Kt to K sq. B to K3. 7. P to R4. Q to Q2. 8. Q Kt to R3 (d). B to R6. 9. B to Kt5 (e). P to K R3. 10. B takes Kt. B takes B. 11. Kt to Q5. Castles (Q R). 12. P to K B4. P to K R4. 13. Kt takes B (f). P takes Kt. 14. P to B5. B takes B. 15. Kt takes B. Q R to Kt sq. 16. Kt to K3 (g). Kt to K2 (h). 17. P to Q B4. P to Q B4. 18. P to Q R3. Kt to B3. 19. Kt to Q5. Q to Q sq. 20. P to Q Kt4 (i). P to R5 (k). 21. K to Kt2. R to Kt4. 22. P to Kt5 (j). Kt to Q5. 23. Q to R4. K to Kt sq. 24. P to Kt6. P takes P. 25. Q R to Q Kt sq. P takes P. 26. P to K R3. R takes P. 27. R to K R sq. R to R7 (ch). 28. R takes R (m). P takes R (ch). 29. K to B2. Q to K R sq and wins.

NOTES. (a) An unusual opening, leading to a kind of King's Gambit. (b) There is no other mode of liberating the Bishop. (c) P to Q fourth seems to give Black a freer game. (d) P to K R fourth would have been premature. (e) We fail to see the object of this move. (f) The double Pawn is no disadvantage in this situation, as Black can get his Rooks into play. (g) Perhaps the best resource in a dangerous position. (h) Threatening P to Q fourth. (i) To bring White's Q R to the rescue on the Queen's side. (j) With a winning attack. (k) Very weak, merely driving the second player's Knight the way it would go. (l) There is nothing to be done.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 66.

(Forwarded by Mr. J. Murphy.)

- WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to K4. 1. Q takes Kt (A). 2. B to K6 mate. (A) 1. B takes Kt. 2. Q to Q R2 mate. There are other defenses.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 65.

- WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q to Q R2 (ch). 1. K to Q B6, or Q Kt5. 2. B mates.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS. No. 65.

By Pion.

- WHITE. BLACK. K to Q4. K to Q Kt3. R to Q B7. R to K B3. Kt to Q3. Pawns at Q R2. Kt to Q5. Q Kt to Q R5. B to K B4. P to Q B7. White to play and mate in four moves.

THE INVALID—A PEN PICTURE.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her little form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruby lips are blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repetition, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

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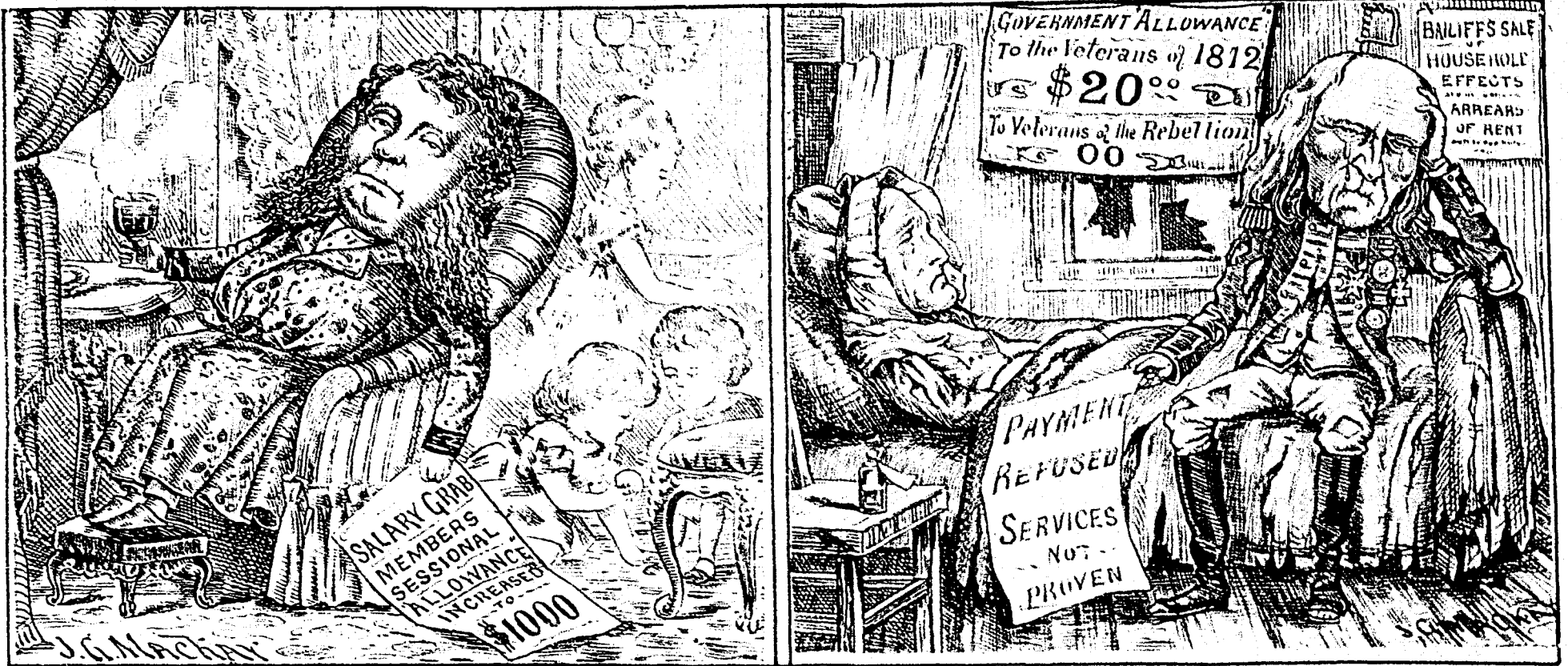
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Agents' Balances in due course of Transmission, and uncollected Premium	151,638 34
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November 13 13-1-45

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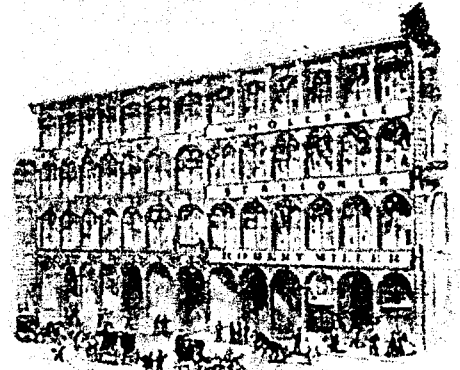
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dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horwingsham, near Warrminster, Wilts:—  
"I must star beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."  
Remaining, Gentlemen,  
Yours very respectfully,  
To the Proprietors of  
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, LONDON. 13-1-41-e2w.

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, LONDON.**

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P. O. Box 313, No. 22 St. John Street, Montreal.  
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