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M, Crow

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Vol. XI.--No. 25.


THE SHIP LEFT WITHOUT A PILOT.

The Burland-Dgbbarats Lithographio And Pubushing Compant issuo the followIrayable in advance:-The CANADIAN ILLUStratrd News, \$4.00 per annum; The CanaTRATED NEWB, \$4.00 per annum ; The CANA, Magazine, $\$ 2.00$ per annum ; L'Opinion Pu blcque, $\$ 3.00$ per annum.
to be addressed to "The General Manager, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal.'
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Apply to the good reliable carriers requiredCompany.
City subscribore are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal
card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

of oun vixt insue, we purpose giving views of the SYnods in session in Erskine Church, St. Pauls Church, knox Cherch, and the
Amprican Presbyterian Chubch, in this city. Also portraits of the four MoDREATORS, and an ING in the VICTORIA RINK GATHERevening.

## CMMOAMA IILUSRRATE NEYSS

Montreal, Saturday, June 19th, 1875.

## THE LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG.

Unfortunately, we have only a brief and partial account of the circumstances under which the ill-fated steamer Vicksburg went down into the sea with her precious cargo of lives and merchandise. We have merely the statements of James Crowlef, the boatswain's mate, who was rescued by the Georgia, with four of his companions, and that of a seaman who was rescued in the second officer's boat, and
basing ourjudgment on those declarations, were are bound to say, that the history of the loss of the steamer is far from satisfactory. We learn from Crowley that the Vicksburg first fell in with a field of ice, on Sunday evening, May 30, and was soon surrounded by it. She was stopped till daylight on Monday, when she proceeded again with little ice in sight. At half past nine, on Monday night, the 31st of May, she stopped again amid heavy ice, and then, to get clear of it, proceeded at full speed in the direction of the south. Now, this statement, if correct, gives rise to serious misgivings. Steaming at full speed through a field of ice strikes one as a dangerous experiment, and so it proved, for at one o'clock, on Tuesday, the 1st of June, the vessel, which had
already moderated at half-speed, struck the already moderated at half-speed, struck the
ice heavily aft, on the port quarter. This was manifestly a terrible collision, as the fans of her propeller were carried away and a hole was knocked through the plates, on that quarter. So much water was in stantly shipped, that all hands were or-
dered to heave the cargo overboard. Here was evidence of extreme danger. The work proceeded till six o'clock of the same Tuesday morning, when on sounding, the after steerage was found full of water and five and a half feet of water stood in the main hold. With this immense amount of rising water, it would seem that the ship could not live, yet we are informed that the Captain ondered his men not to mind the boats, as he thought he could make St. Johns, Newfoundland, 120 miles to the north-west. It was only when he discovered that the fires in the engine room were drowned out, that he gave orders to launch the boats, with their respective crews. It is evident that, at this moment, a panic ensued. Only three boats were
lowered, No. 1, containing Crowley and lowered, No. 1, containing Crowley and
his companions, the second officer's boat with ten men, and No. 2, with the chief officer and some thirty persons, which was floated from the stocks only at the last moment, when the ship went down with a rush. This phase of the tragedy is
inexplicable. $\mathbf{B y}$ reference to our eninexplicable. By reference to our en-
graving on another page, it will be seen that the Vicksburg gartiod seven bouts.

Each of these boats could hold comfortably at least thirty persons, or a total of burg two hundred passengers. The Vicksburg had comparatively few souls on
board -ninety-two all told. If the boats had been properly lowered, in the interval from the first signal of extreme danger to the time she sanis-a space of a full hour and a half-there is reasonable ground for supposition that every body would have been saved. The salvage had the inappreciable advantage of broad day light. We are not told that the sea was dangerously
rough, indeed, in his drifting from Tuesday rough, indeed, in his drifting from Tuesday
morning, till the next Saturday morning, when he was picked up by the Georgia, Crowley complains of the cold, but says little of a boisterous sea. Altogether, there is a painful mystery hanging over this dreadful disaster. It is due to the memory of Captain Bennett, whom we know to have been a consummate sailor, that a strict investigation should take place and that Crowley and all thesurvivors should be thoroughly cross-examined. Light must be thrown, in the interests both of the Dominion Company and of the public, on the following salient points:
I. The steaming, at full, and later at half-speed, through a field of ice on a dark night.
I. The order of the Captain countermanding the clearing of the boats at six o'clock on the morning of the first, long after the ship had struck.
III. The reason why three boats only, out of the seven, were launched.
In terrible calamities of this sort, there must be no squeamishness as to complete investigation. From a mere business point of view, security of travel is an indispensable guarantee to trade. The Vicksburg was more a freight than a passenger ship, and it is only this fortunate circum
stance which prevents us from chronicling stance which prevents us from chronicling Schiller.

## PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

The meeting of the different Presbyterian Synods in this city is one of the most interesting and important ecclesiastical events which have ever taken place in
in Canada. We have been used to the annual assemblies of these various bodies, and they have always been imposing, as all gatherings of clergymen must be who seek to promote the great work of the Gospel-but this year, the convocation has a higher historic significance, as it is mainly occupied with the pregnant question of Union. The idea of consolidation and centralization is especially popular in our day, and its wonderful results in po litical and social life are patent to every observer. That it should be attended
with like effects in the spiritual cannot admit of a doubt, and the example of the Church of Rome is there to show what immense power can be wielded by he system of cohesion.
The old Church of Scotland, or, as it is technically called, the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the United Presbyterian Church of North America and the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, now find themselves in presence for the first time. They meet, represented by nearly one thousand delegates, tolay the foundations of a general Union, which shall be known as the Presbyterian Church of Canada. It must be borne in mind that all these
Presbyterian denominations have a fellowship of doctrine, and that they have hitherto been divided on simple questions of management or discipline. The chie of these is the State Aid or money grant
which, from very early times, has been allotted by Government to the Church of Scotland. In the event of Union, this State Aid would have to be poured into the general fund, and the reluctance in some quarters to such destination of the
money has hitherto been one of the objections to the Union. But we trust that difficulties arising from this source will be surmounted. The aggregate sum is not
might be found so to order the distribution as that the original grantees would suffer little or no loss. Certainly we have no idea that a mere question of temporalities will be allowed to stand in the way of a great spiritual consummation, or that the magnificent results of Union will be suffered to hinge on a matter of dollars and cents. Minor points of difference connected with the hymn book and the organ in the churches have already been settled in a Christian spirit of compromise, and we expect in the next issue of the Canadian lllustrated Nens to be able celebration of the Union de fucto.
The Presbyterians will thus become one of the most important ecclesiastical bodies in the Dominion, and their progress, dating from their amalgamation, will be certain to take a sudden rise. One of their first works will be the establish ment of a central college or theological seminary, where all the best teaching talent of the Church will be gathered,
and where all the young aspirants to the and where all the young aspirants to the
Ministry will receive the highest training and instruction necessary to the successful accomplishment of their evangelical labors. The Missions will also receive a decided impulse from concerted action, and we may look for the pushing of outposts to the furthest limits of our western deserts.

We are pleased to have this opportunity of congratulating our Presbyterian friends, through all the Provinces, on the
great work which has been accomplished and which is destined to mark an era in the history of Canada, and we trust that the few churches which still remain outside of the Union, may speedily see their way towards coming to a harmonious and amicable understanding.

## CANADJAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Company, has gained a victory, and Sir Hugh Allan has experienced a defeat.
The attacks upon Canadian credit in general, and upon the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway in especial, have had the grave effect of preventing Sir HuGH from negotiating a loan for his line. Were this a check to the Northern Colonization alone, the evil would be less, because partial, but in as much as it proceeds from a diminution of confidence in all Canadian railways, we must regard it as a matter of very serious import. It is only due to truth, however, to observe that Mr. РотTER is not solely, nor perhaps primarily res-
ponsible for the present altered state of ponsible for the present altered state of
feeling. The main cause is remoter and clearly traceable to the disastrous failure of the Union Pacific, and the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke. With that event, all American railway securities received a shock throughout Europe, and particularly in England, from which they have so little recovered, that American railways, almost without exception, are in a worse financial condition, at present, that they have been at any time since their immense development during the Civil War. Of course, and not indeed without reason, Canada guity to the United States. The British distrust of American railway stocks naturally extended to Canadian railway enterprises, and Mr. Potter's letter to the Timen may be said rather to have given emphatic expression to this distrust, than to have increased it.
Of course, we have to accept the situation with as much philosophy as we may. Indeed, it depends upon ourselves to draw a measure of advantage therefrom. While we still hold, as we did in several previous articles, that in the particular case of the Northern Colonization Railway, sufficient substantial guarantees were offered to the British capitalist, it is never-
theless true, in a certain degree that all theless true, in a certain degree, that all our railway ventures do not present the and affirm that the failure of Sir Huar may serve as a lesson which it would he

Mr. Walter Shanly warned us, nearly a year ago, that the railway business was being overdone in Canada, and the indications are that he is right. When rail roading is turned into a speculation, instead of remaining a legitimate branch of business, it becames dangerous, and there is no doubt that much of this fascinating speculation is getting rife in Canada. It is an axiom that railways build up a country. But that proposition is correct only within certain limitations. Between two or more important centres, a railway builds up the intervening country, as the Grand Trunk and Great Western have proven. The Northern Colonization will do the same service to the fertile interval between Montreal and Ottawa But until the trade of these centres imperatively demands the increase, two competing lines between them are sure to injure one another and result in the failure of one or both. On the other hand, a railway, starting from a large centre and leading to some indefinite spot in the interior, does not so much build up the country, as it depends for its success upon the country being built or building itself. In other words, a railway may precede the march of colonization into the interior of a new country, but it must precede it only by a small number of mile posts, relying upon progressive settlement in its rear to justify it in moving onward by a few chains. The reckless pushing of lines into the wilderness, the building of railways leading nowhere, as the Times ex presses it, is not to be encouraged either by Government subsidies or by private capital.

It seems to us that the Province of Quebec has set a good example in this respect. Its railway policy has been generous, yet prudent. The sums allotted from the Treasury for the aid of lines in the different parts of the Province make a considerable total which has resulted in the accomplishment of a good deal of work, but the disbursement has been within the limits of the public means, the Provincial credithas been benefited rather than injured by it, and many miles of important railway were laid, while all tendency to speculation has been kept in the back ground. A similar policy on the part of the Federal and the Provincial Governments would enable us to build neaily all our railways as fast as we need them, and make us re latively independent of foreign capital.

## HONEST JOURNALISM.

The political meetingat Ste. Croix on the 6th inst., was so novel and so thoroughly French in all its appointments, that we felt an unusual curiosity to leam its results. The fantastic challenge of Mr. JoLr, the ingenuous acceptance of Mr . DeBoucherville, the quiet Sabbath of a country parish disturbed with a display of logomachy, the amusing spectacle of three thousand people standing from eleven in the forenoon till seven in the eveninglistening toa tempestoftalk-thesecircumstances invested the Ste. Croix assembly with an interest which neither the speeches, nor the results likely to flow from them at all warranted. Hence, as we have said, our anxiety to know all about it. Ten days have slapsed and our readers will be surprised to be told that we have yet to learn the truth about that meeting. We have read all the Montreal and Quebec papers -French and English-and have obtained only garbled and absurdly partial accounts. The Ministerial papers belittled the utterances of theOpposition speakers and described the result of the day as a signal Conservative triumph. The Opposition journals truncated the orations of the Ministerial debaters and represented the tournament as an unequivocal Liberal success. Some papers deliberately omitted all the speeches of their opponents, while they published those of their friends in full. Others printed the speeches of their adversaries with running comments of their own, while they put forth those of their friends with all the ostentation of cheers," " laughter" and " bravos."
lf this mode of reper
If this mode of reporting were a solitary
instance, it would afford intense amusement, but unfortunately it is only a striking example of a widespread vice, which is glaringly on the increase, and which, perhaps more than anything else, is tending to bring journalism into disrepute. In fact, the evil has grown to such dimensions, that the people ask themselves whether such a thing is possible as honest political reports in Canadian newspapers. If a meeting is that of friends, the numbers present are doubled or trebled, the enthusiasm is exaggerated and the effect of the speeches is distorted beyond all reasonable proportions. If the assembly is that of adversaries, the number is ridiculously reduced, enthusiasm, if any is shown, is changed into apathy or silence, and the best points of the speakers are either slurred over or misreported even to burlesque. The only way to get any idea of the true import of a political meeting is to read the reports of the two rival papers and strike a balance between them. This, under certain aspects, is amusing enough, but it is the most withering commentary on the relizbility of journalism.
The public have a right to complain. They buy newspapers for news, and the first quality of news, as of every thing else in this world, is truthfulness. In political news, more especially, it is in the interest of all parties that the truth should be known. If a journal does not wish to give a political rival the benefit of its columns to chronicle his course at political meetings, it may ignore him altogether. It will then be guilty only of the minor $\sin$ of omission towards its readers. But if it notices the politician at all, it must tell the simple truth about him, else it practises a fraud upon the public and insults the people. There are many ways of reporting political friends or enemies without violating the absolute truth, and journalists have therefore no excuse for stooping to a course of misrepresentation. Men of culture and standing, for the most part, they should not allow their pens to
be prostituted, either at the bidding of their superiors, or to earn the evanescent favor of politicans.
Thisbranch of thesubjectleads us naturaly to another. Our excellent Toronto contemporaries, The Nutional, The Nution, and The Leader', have inaugurated an equally needed reform in drumatic and musical criticism. They intend to pursue a thoroughly impartial course towards the theatre, independent of the advertising column and the jobbing department. A couple of months ago, we published a series of letters in which hard truths were told on the prevailing method of theatrical notices in Canadian newspapers. But the evil still exists and of late, in this city, several of these notices have been the laughing stock of the public and the pro-
fession. Musicians and actors should be fession. Musicians and actors should be
made to understand that there are, on almost all our papers, critics who are quite competent to judge them on their merits, and that if they hitherto failed to do so, it has been through mistaken kindness for their failings. We trust that the example set us in Toronto will be universally followed, and that in this important department also, all our papers will distinguish themselves by rigid honesty.

## PROMENADE OONCERT.

The Victoria Rink is admirably adapted for
ummer anusements.
Newly floored, with apsummer anusements. Newly floored, with ap-
propriate decoration in the shape of flags and Thinese lanterns, it affords a most agreeable and at their cease for a couple of hours in the avening, and listen to the perfornance of choice
music. This species of recreation is very popular throughout Europe, and, in London aloue,
lhere are three or four famous resorts where there are three or four famous resorts where
Prowenade Concerts are in vogue through the whole season. To our follow citizen, Mr. W.G. Vogt, is due the credit of having imagined the
feasibitity of similar performances in Montreal, feasibility of similar performances in Montreal,
and we are gratified to be able to state that his nead we are gratified to be able to state that his
first venure has been crowned with success.
On TVursday evening, the 10th inst., he offered On THurday evening, the 10th inst., he offered
his frititromenade Concert with the following
programine :progranimé :



ITHE BEETHOVEN QUINTETTE GLUB
We are pained to learn that the Beethoven Quintette Club, of Boston, is about to dissolve and has acquired a national reputation. It was, we believe, the first in the field in its particular sphere of performance, and deserves all the
credit attached to pioneer efforts for the popucredit attached to pioneer efforts for the popu--
larization of classical music. The extent of its larization of classicil music. The extent of its
success may be measured by the amount of success may be measured by the amount of
imitation which it has produced, two or three other clubs, such as the Mendelssohn and Boston Philarmonic, having followed in its wake by periodical risits to the principal cities of the Beethoven Club won a commanding position from the beginning, and has maintained its valry by which it was attended. The Concert, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., had therefore a supreme interest, from the fact that it was
the grand Farewell of the Club. The members the grand Farewell of the Club. The members
finding that their engagements in the city of finding that their engagements in the city of
Boston itself precluded their travelling together for the future, resolved up $n$ risiting their patrons for the last time prior to their final retire men
The Concert certainly partook of the circumstances under which it was given. All the members or the cave the most favorable impression, and they played their best both in the Solos and the Concerted pieces. For an opening, the ever pretty overture of Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," so
rococo in some parts, so sweetly melodious in rococo in some parts, so sweetly melodious in
others, was rendered with a facile feeling of ease and enjoyment. Rubinstein's Quartette in $F$ was a stranger to us, being performed, to our
knowledge, for the firss time in this city. We confess we did not seize the mot ve of the first two parts, but the Andante and Presto were quite intelligible and replete wisp potaneous and brillinatly colored, especially the finale of the Andante, and the whole of the Presto. It was we shall be to hear it again, the impression made upon us by the rendition of the Beethovens will always serve as a standard of comparison.
novelty was offered on the programme, in a novelty was ofiered on the programme, in an
Adagio, for four violoncelli, never before played in Canada, in the performance of which the Club The music did not appear to us thoroughly concerted, being rather a simple accompaniment in the first instrument. Still the effect was charming. Mr. Ries played the first 'cello in his own admirable style, while the intermingling and re-
plication of the bass effects were novel and pleasing. The Adagio of Mendelsoohn, op. 87, is an old favorite, and was executed in a master-
ly manner. But nowhere did the precision, correction and simultaneity of the club's playing appear to such evident advantage, so that the most unmusical could not fail to notice it, as in the accompaniments. There the disciphine of of the five instruments came out as one, clear, clean, distinct and impressive.
The vocal part of the concert was eutrusted to Mrs. H. E. H. Carter, who at once established
herself as a favorite. She ranks high above the herself as a favorite. She ranks high above the
average of concert singers. Her method is excellent and is specially apparent in the grace and lucidity of her phrasing. The qualities of her
voice are purity strength and flexibility. The range is not wide and some of the lower notes are apt to veil, but with practise she may over-
come these little drawbacks. Judging from her come these little drawbacks. Judging from her ease, and the aptitudes of her figure, we think
Mrs. Carter would figure with credit on the stage. She certainly contributed her full share to the success
hear her ggain.
In losing the Beethovens we trust that judicious and enterprising music pubisher, Mr. De Zouche, will not relax his eftorts to have its place supplied by performers who will euulate
the excellences of the menbers of the Quintette Club.

## literary notices.

Ever since the spelling insurrection, as Mark Twain calls it, has broken out all over the country, people are beginning totind out how little they
really know about orthography, and the opportunity is capital for zealous teachers to come forward and show them. Professor Charles W.
Sanders A. M. has come forward with his TestSanders A. M. has cone forward with his Test-
Sveller, an excellent little manual, which crowds Spleller, an excellent little manual, which crowds
all difficulties into a small compass, and points all difculties into a smal compass, and points
out how to resolve them. With this book in his hand, Professor Robbins, chairman of the late spelling bee in our city, could floor all the reporBut with this book, the reporters conld ming at Prof. Robbins. It contains about five thousand words all systematically arranged, so as to place them under a set of easy rules. The book is publishod by the well-known educational firm of
Irison, Blakeman, Taylor \& Co., New York and Chicago, and is for sale by Dawson Brothers.
We have received also from Messrs. Dawson Brothers, a useful little book by Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, D.D., Headmaster of the City of London


The June number of the Canadian Monthly is decidedly one of the best equipped which we
have seen. Onr national magazine is showing signs of growing prosperity, and we are heartily glad of it. It deserves general encouragement As proof of its progress, we may note the following announcement of the editor :-The pressure has become so great, owing to the large number of articles available for publication with which our contributors are kind enough to favour us, that the management have determinel upon com pressing the printed matter by lessening the space between the lines, by which meeans addi-
tional matter equal to alwut fifteen of our present pages of large type will be published each present There will, however, be no alteration in the price of the magazine. The change will tak price of the magnzine. The change will take
effect in the forthcoming July issue, the first number of the eighth volume.
We have received the June number of the CA
ADA Musical, a periodical deroted to th beautiful art, and edited by fessor and music dealer, Mr. A. J. Boucher of this city. We hail the appearance of this elegant and well-written monthly among our national publications. It supplies a need which
the editor is quite competent to fill.

## DE BAR'S OPERA HOUSE

Mr. J. J. Wallace, on Friday evening, 11th June, emphatically endorsed the recommendation of several star actors preceding him on the sam public would worthily support Mr De Bar public would worthily support Mr. De Bar, and
shew their appreciation of his excellent manage ment of this legitimate little theatre. He praised the stage arrangements and the support, and also qualifed as genuine the announcement of $G$. L.
Fox's appearance here Mr. Wallace's rendition Fox's appearance here. Mr. Wallace's rendition
of Meg Merrilies on the evening mentioned wa a finished piece of acting. The fame of $G$. L Fox, and his "Humpty Dumpty at Home
ought to fill the House every night this week.

## DOMESTIC.

German Toast.-To one egg, beaten well, add one cup of sweet milk or cream; season with a 11 litle
satit and pepper. Cut stale bread in slices, dip tip the milk to poppter. and frrit
a inie diso for break fast.

delmonico Pudding.-One guart of milk



Letruce Salad.-For four heads of lettuce or metium thize. take two effs, and boil them ter
minutea, then place them at ones in cold water. Thit
will make the




## HUMOROUS.

CVктomer-" Mother want a nice plump
chicken, please." Fhopman-"Trused
Customer
 A MAN called on a dilatory debtor, and polite.
Is said, " If vor'll pay me the amount of your bill im
 "There was an old family fuel between
 Charles Hugo has translated Shakespeare.

 | toutes 1 les |
| :---: |
| your houses |

They were playing, at the Maryuis d'Aligre's,




## ARTISTIC.

GUstave Dore, it is said, is to have 850,000 for the illust
for Cassell.
The statue of St. John the Baptist, discovered




THE MOSUMENT OF MAXIMILAN AT TRIESTE


CEPHALES AND PROCRIS-SMATCE OF THE IARHSABIN, 185



MONTREAL, -THE NEW BULDING OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSUBANEE COMPANY, ST, JAME STLEET

## BLIGETEED LOVE．

The following which appeared in the last number of or Ibmork

## I met her once upon a stair， And loved her dearer thin myself； For she was young，and slim，aud fair For she was young，and slim，atad fair Although h her mother deat in delf． Within her sho I Although her mother deall in deif． Within her ahop I breathed my vow， Aud in my frenzy broke a plate； She hoarsely eried，＂Don＇t make a r 1 shrieked farewell，and curued my fate．  <br> The daily press disclosed the truth The girlil loved had masried him， Companton of my Companion of my way warried yim， My onthy friend－his name was Jim  rany a groanand many a te

I let my beard grow wild and long；
I cursed the day that gave me brth Indited verses sad and strong， I gazed upon the moon at night， And acted like a maniac； Oh，Perfity，thy name was Jim！
Oh，rruel deceiver，christened Jane ！
To didst thou gut ocharch with him
To me starve myself in vain？
 In soffer tones I cursed the past，
And did not always loathe my be

One day－＇twas in a music hall－
1 heard a voice that called And covered wwith a Paisloy shawl，
1 gazed upon an unatuous dame． No longer berutifll and slim，
Her presence filled me with As，leaning on the arm of Jim，
My uweetheart stood betore my eyes，

Oh，Jim＂I said，＂perfidious one
Was it for this you took a wifo ？ Oleave your only friend andone，
Andl And blight his young and hopeful life
Oh，Jin！you＇ve cleft my heart in twain， And robbod me of my peace and bain
And then，for you，oh，callous Jane！
「ve shed

Then Jim replied，in whispered tones，
So that his wife no word might hear So that his wife no word might hear：
＂Be yours the Eaughter，mine the groan
For unine have found no listening ear． Be yours the taughter，mine the gro
For unine have found no listening ea
Ales！for those unsparing blows． Alos ！for those unsparing blows．
Dealt by misfortupe and my wife； can＇t recount the tragie woes，
That darkened iny despouding life．
My manly arms are black and blue；
My shoulders－never mind the rest only know，she proved a shrew－
Of faults and wices Of faults and vieces both posses
I almost curse the horrid fate
Taimost curse the horrid fate
That linked mee to this dread
So leave me hopeful and elate

〔For the Canadian Illustrated News．］
THE BLUE HANDKERCHIEF．
At the end of last October，I was returning on oot from Orleans to the Chateau of Bardy． Be － ent．I had on the same route marched a regi－ hat military music which I pace in order to hear the music．was mute．The tapping of drums But intervals，alone marked the uniform step of the oldiers．
After half－an－hour＇s march，I saw the regiment nter a little plain，surrounded by sman cedar hetber they were going through the exercise． ＂No，＂said he，＂we are going to judge and pro－ bably shoot a soldier of iny company，for having obbed the house where he was billeted．
judge，condemn and execute＂himall at once to lations．
That word admitted of ffer of the captain to of no reply．I accepted the The regiment was formed into and witness the hind the second line，and on the border of the wood，some soldjers were digging a grave．They were oommadeg by a sub－lieutenant，for，in the certain dinoipline to be observedin digging th grave of a man．
In the ceutre of the square，eight officers were seated on drums．The ninth，on the right and a little in advance，was writing something on his nnees，but with negligence，and simply that the nan might not be killed without some forma－ ties．
The accused is summoned．It was a young man of high stature，of noble and mild figure．
With him advanced a woman，the only witness With him advanced a woman，the only witness quostious this woman，the soldier said
＂It is useless，I ack
erchief at this lady＇s．＂
good soldier
ried to satisfy is true，my Colonel；I always me that I stole．It was for Marie
Colonel．－Who is this Marie
Prter．－It is Marie who lives beyond ．．．．at
fig applo tree．

Colonel．－I don＇t understand you，Peter，ex plain yourself．
Peter．－Well Colonel，read this letter． And he handed the following epistle to the officer．
My good friend Peter
1 send this letter by Arnold，a recruit in your regiment，along with a silk purse which I made for you．I hid myself from father to do it，be－ says that you will not come back．Now，won＇t
she you come back？But even if you never came back，I will love you any how．I promised my－ self to you the day that you picked up my blue handkerchief at the dance at Areneberg，and
gave it to me．When will I see you again ？What pleases me ia that they tell me you are esteemed pleases me meriors and loved by the others．But
by your superion you have two years more to serve．Finish them quick，because then we will get married．Good－ by，good friend Peter
P．S．－Try and send me something from dear Marie． France，not because I might forget you，but that I may carry it about me．You will kiss what you send，and I am sure I will find at once the
place that you kissed． place that you kissed．
When the reading was done，Peter said
Arnold gave me this letter last night，when I got my billet ticket．All night I could not sleep．I thought of home and of Marie．She had asked me for something from France．I had no money ；I
had given all 1 had to my brother and my cousin had given all had to my brother and my cousin who returned home a few days ago．This morn－ dow and saw a blue handkerchief hanging on a color and the same white stripes．I had the weakness to take it and put into my knapsack．
I then went into the street．I repented of what weakness to take it and put into my knapsack．
I then went into the street．I repented of what
I had done， I had done，and was returning to the house， when this lady ran after me．The handkerchief
was found．This is the truth．The capitulation was found．This is the truth．The capitulation
requires that I be shot．Shoot me，but do not despise me．
The judges could not hide their emotion；how－ nimously condemned to death，the man was una－ nimously condemned to death．He heard the sen－ begged him to lend him four francs．I＇he Cap－ tain gave them to him
He then advanced to the woman to whom the blue handkerchief had been restored，and I heard these words
＂Madame；here are four francs．I do n＇t know whether your handkerchief is worth more，but even if it were，I pay it so dear that you will acquit me of the rest．
Taking the handkerchief，he kissed it and give
it to the Captain ： it to the Captain
＂My Captain，＂said he，＂in two years you will return to our mountains．If you go in the direction of Areneberg，ask for Marie，give her
this handkerchief，but do not tell her how I bought it．＂
Then he
Then he knelt down，prayed to God，arose and tion．
I walked away，and entered the wood，so as not to witness the close of this cruel tragedy．
A few rifle shots soon informed me that all was over．
I returned an hour after．The regiment had gone and all was calm，but on following the border of the wood，I perceived a few traces of blood，and a mound of earth freshly stirred． of cross and placed it on the grave of poor Peter， already forgotten by all the world，except me
and perhaps Marie． and perhaps Marie．

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMEN IN PARIS
A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes：Owing to the unfortunate fact that there is a lack of it in France，a great number English girls make their way to Paris，believing， and with much reason，that there，if they have no other knowledge，that of their own language
will secure them employment in shops whic will secure them employment in shops which de－ rend for custom upon English visitors．They hakits of the country，and utterly unable to cope with fraud and dishonesty．It is while they ure seeking for work that they are inveigled into ed，and where the exorinto ed，and where they get into debt，leading to
worse perplexities．If the workers in Miss Leigh＇s home did no more than meet our poor young countrywomen at the railway stations to ment would be deserving of support．A trifling fact will sometimes give a clearer idea of a cer－ tain state of things than the most appalling sur－ mises as to their probable consequences，and I
confess that an account Miss Leigh herself gives confess that an account Miss Leigh herself gives
of the first arrival in Paris of one of her young charges leaves the impression that few could have witnessed it without wishing her God speed．She found the young woman standing on the plat－ she inquired．＂Oh，＂said the girl，＂they take me for a thief ；they have opened ny boxes and looked them through and through．
don thou see that they have doue the same by
the other passengers？＂＂Yes；no doubt there has been a great rohbery，but they looked through my box most carefully．They think 1
am one of the worst．＂．The law of the land being explained to this poor innocent，all went well，
but her mistake proved she was hardly a heroine fitted to cope with low lodging－house keepers and other harpies of that sort．

## FOOT NOTES．

By a law of Switzerland the signatures of 30 ， 000 citizens suffice for subjecting an Act passed by the Federal Legis
appeal to the people．
Pius IX．has a god－daughter and two god sons．The first is the Queen of Portugal and the
second are the Prince Imperial and Alfonso， second are the
King of Spain．

There are complaints that the Harvard oars men approach too nearly to nudity in their row ing costume，and the Crimson，the college paper， admits that there is need of a reform．
German pilgrims are flocking to Rome，and some of them are said to be very queer looking birds，such as even the Eternal City has rarely
seen the like of before．They are from the rural nooks and out－of－the－way corners of the Father－ land．
A man in France who had his foot amputated， refused to pay the fee charged by the surgeon， and commenced an action against the latter for damages，because the foot，instead of having been
buried，had been dissected in the interests of

## science．

Horse is eaten openly and without reserve in Sweden，generally in September，or after the summer heats are over．Various preparations of colt and filly may be seen entered without dis－
guise upon all bills of fare about the fall of the guise
The Chinese salutation consists of clasping the left hand with the right and waving it up and down，at the same time bowing deeply；or，if Chinaman bows as low as is nossible，swinging his clasped hands betweeu his legs backwards and forwards．
The immunity from snake－bite enjoyed by Europeans in India is largely attributable to their dress．A snake in strikingat the trousered leg of a European mistakes the folds of the cloth for the offonding substance，and strikes accord－ ingly，while the man rarely gives the reptile
opportunity of repeating the experiment． ＂I want it nice，and strong，and snug like，＂ said the widow，exhuming a fresh pocket hand kerchief，and controling her sobs with difficulty ＂Oh ！that＇s all right，ma＇m，that＇s all right，＂ returned the undertaker，tapping the coffin mer－
rily ；＂hecould n＇tget out of it，ma＇ns，if he had a mind to．

The excavations undertaken by Sir George Alexander for the purpose of recovering the obe patra＇s Needle，in Egypt，have been commenced， patra＇s Needle，in Egypt，have been commenced， the Khedive having authorized the explorer to ceed in unearthing it and in finding means to carry it away．
The lovers of pure olive oil will be glad to and the Barbary States during the past year has been so great as to cause a decided fall in prices． Since the manufacture of lard in England great frauds have been practiced in France and
Italy by mixing the lard oil with the husks Italy by mixing the lard oil with the husks of This is put up in foreign shaped bottles and flasks，and labelled in a foreign language，and so skilfully is the operation performed that experts
are often puzzled to decide between the real oil are often puzzled t
and its imitation．
The following figures represent the annual death－rates in various parts of the United－States They show remarkable differences，ranging from a minimum of 10．97 to a maximum of
New York， $29-33$ ；Philadelphia，24－90：Brook lyn，24－70：St．Louis，13－55；Chicago，14－04 boston，New O ；Bantimore， 24 24－55 ；Cincinnati，
$26-31$ ；San Francisco， $19-1$ 94 ；Washington， $31-25$ ；Pittsburg，20－74 $94 ;$ Washington，${ }^{31-25 ;}$ ；Pittsburg，20－74；${ }^{\text {Miwankee，} 14-04 ; ~ P r o v i d e n c e, ~ 22-44 ; ~ R i c h-~}$ mond，19－60；Charleston，39－79；Toledo， $11-$ 76 ；Memphis， $26-50$ ；Paterson， $27-30$ ；Dayton，
$10-37$ ；Naslivile， $35-50$ ；Wheeling， $21-77$ ； Elmira， $13-16$ ：Knoxville，12－56．How about Montreal ？
Dr．Despine，in his Psychologic Naturelle， gives a striking nalysis of the mental status of the criminal classes．Attracted by the singular want of emotion displayed by most criminals，
Dr．Despine was led to a thorough examination of court records and other sources of information He arrives at a belief in the entire absence of which in the normal man is says that free－will the counter－balance，this sense being wanting such
cous acts are therefore mentally automatic，the result of the strongest instinct，appetite，or passion prevailing at the time．Most criminals are there－ fore morally irresponsible，no matter how great the crime is against society．Like brutes，sav－ ages，and idiots，they yield to natural appetites and passions，unrestrained and unreproached by
any feeling of inıpropriety，although intelleotual ly cognizant of the moral standards of society Hence their remarkable sang froid，and the super hial chara
conversion

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK．

The Prince－Bishop of Breslau has been fined 200 marks or 133 days impris
Bills for the amendment of the labor law in in the Imperial House of Commons．

At Ascot races lately the gold cup was won by Doncaster．Bay of Naples and Crace Miller
In another column will be found an account of the loss of the steams will＂Ve found an account of the loss of the steamship＂Vicksburg，＂with the
statement of one of the five survivors who were picked up by the＂Georgia．＂
The report of the epidemic among the Fiji Islanders is stated by Lord Carnarvon，Colonial despatches received from the Islands．
Moorshawsk，a Russian town of 20,000 in habitants，has been utterly destroyed by fire．
At the Ascot races，last week，Organist，won he Ascot stakes，Marie Stuart，the gold vase，
and Earl of Dartrey，the Prince of Wales stakes Messrs．Jewett，Vanderbilt and Scott，Fes－ ectively of the Ere，New York central and ennsylvania Central Railways，held a long con－ fiting thèir lines，but no understanding was arrived at．
The British Government have instructed their nvoy to Burmah to dernand immediate explana－ orded by that monarch to the Chinese General mplicated in the late murder of an English ex－ plorer．The Burmese are cutting the telegraph wires．
Doncaster won the Alexandra Plate at Ascot
Egypt is to be represented at the Philadelphia International Exhibition．
A crisis is imminent at Athens，which may asuit in the abdication of the King．
Sixteen thousand lives are reported to have艮n lost by an earthquake in Nrenada．
An iron safe，supposed to contain upwards of $\$ 100,000$ in gold，has been recovered by a diver Hampton Roads in 1862 ．
The establishment of a neutral zone has been suggested as the means of arriving at a friendly
understanding on the Central Asian question anderstanding on the Central Asian question etween England and Russia．
Fifty thousand natives are renorted to have died of epidemic measles in the Fiji Islands．
A London despatch announces the death of Wellby Pugin．
The Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers is sending out two delegates to prospect the
Mississippi Valley as a field for emigration．
In the Jefferson Borden mutiny case，the Ma－ gistrate has ruled that there is sufficient ground for sending the prisoners to the United States．
All land lying contiguous to the Mississippi， within 12 miles of the river，has been reserved
by the United States Government for military by the United States Government for military

Twenty－two Chicago Aldermen have been fined $\$ 100$ each for contempt of Court in violating an injunction issued by Judge Williams restraining
them from counting the votes of the last muni－ them from coun
A duel was fought at Havana，a few days since， between a Spaniard and an American，arising
out of a misunderstanding regarding the former＇s wife．Five shots were fired，when the American fell，though not mortally wounded；but the ag－ grieved one，thinking he wad killed his adversary， eloaded and blew out his brains．

## VARIETIES．

To Archbishop Whately is ascribed this para－
ox：＂The larger the income the harder it is to live
A GAME of chess between a player of Pforzheim A GAME of chess between a player of Pforzheim
Baden，and another in New York，begun in 1859, has
ast ended after sixteen years playing the New in Baden，and another in New York，begun in 1859，has
hast ended after sixteen years playing，the New Yorker
winning．The möves were conducted by letter． IT is still uncertain whether Garibaldi will accept the 50,000 francs aunuity for life and 50,000 francs
additional，with remainder to his heirs in perpetuity，to
which the ltalian tenate has just given its couent a Japankse prince，a near relative of the Mikado．is about to enter a Prussian regiment in order
to acquaint himself with the discipline of the Prussian If you want to see a man struggle to do seve－ ral things at once，just watch him trying to put on his
over．oat and rubbers with his head bowed down while
the minister is pronouncing the benediction the minister is pronouncing the benediction
SIx thousand，five hundred and fifty－three sudents frequented the universities of Ituly during the
session of 1874 －75．Naplea and Turin numbered the
most．
Tire Duke of Edinburgh is the only one of Queen Victoiia＇s sons who is not a menber of the
Masonic order，and his father－in－law：the Enperor of
Rusia，is one of the few sovereigns of Europe who op－ Russia，is one o
pose Masonry．
THe conductors of one of the grammar schools

Tre bust of the Republic，in the shape of a Greek head，has been voted for the municipal offices in
Paris，and the priusipal eity halls in the provinces are
to be decorated，by order of the Minister of the Interior to be decorated，by ordier of the Minister of the Interior，
with engraed portraits of MacMahon．Some of the
evererer critics maintain that as republic represents the
faces of all eitizens，it needs no begat．
The cows of Alderney，according to a recent THE cows of Alderney，according to a recent
isitor to that island，are milked three times a day，and
Che milk is churned withontskimming．They are fod on

breed is dafended againgt admixture by stringent laws，
and n eatte are allowed to be taken into the island ex．
cept to be slag htered．

## MARGINALIA.

News ro Intending Emigrants.-It is proposed to re-establish whipping-posts in Canada, tive punishment for hardened criminals. Th above is an English paper's way of encouraging migration to Canada.
The following notice recently appeared in one of the London papers: "Mr. Peter Tate has
left his home. His wife and children would be thankful to any one who can give information of his whereabouts, He is subject to fits and re-
Dickens has already become the subject of col Dtors' ardour. Among the books of the lat M. Ernest Benzon, sold on the 24th ult., by Messrs. Sotheby, was a complete set of the novels in their first editions. The original cover of each number, with all the notices and adver tisements, have been pre
bound with every volume.
The champion shot of the United States this year and captain of the American team expected in Ireland is General Joe"Hawley, of Con made one miss, one outer, and four bulls'-eyes time when the wind was variable and the ligh described as uncertain.
Instances of peculiar cases of familiarity beand the small of strength having been lately given, it may be curious to mention forests near Constantinople, is a nest of a couple of eagles, surrounded by over a hundred nests of the Spanish sparrow. They not only live on friendly terms, but the eagles protect the sparwhich are very numerous in Turkey and falcons,

Tennyson is one of the slowest of poets. He rarely throws over a dozen. limes in a day, brood
ing over an image or a similè in his garden, with a cigar, hour after hour, trying it in his mind in a hundred forms. He then sets it in type, some times in two or three forms, pulls a proof of it, cigars over the line, "he told a smoked a dozen when the frieud happened to quote ocently, when the friend happened to quote one of his
poems as a happy instance of the natural expres poems as a happy instance of the natural expres sample of the way in which the Poet Laureate works
No nation has ever displayed greater readiness than Japan to adopt the habits of foreign countries. The natives abandon, without regret and adopt institutions hopefully of centuries, have had no practical experience. Even the tal hat seems to have suddenly become popular
among this lively race. As might be expected, they have given great attention to the develop ment of journalisn. A few years ago such a
thing as a newspaper was unknown in Japan ; now it boasts of no-fewer than 34 newspapers. Last year, it seems, $2,564,900$ copies of jo
prassed through the Japanese Post Office.

A Bazaar has been held in Boston on behalf of "Our lumb Animals," and Longfellow was
asked if he would contribute towards it. He sent a note expressing good wishes for the suc cess of the fair, and the following lines :-

## a namblebs gratr."

A soldier of the Union mustered out"

## Is the inseription on an unknown grave At Newport News beside the salt sea wava

 Nameless and dateless : sentinel or seout,Shot down in skirmish, or disasirous rout
Of battle, When the loud artillery drave
Its iron wedge throug the rank of brave And doomed battalions storming the rea
Thou noknown hero, aleeping by the sea,
In thy forgotten grave? With secret shan In thy forgotten grave ? With secret sh
I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn
Whee. I reunember thou hast given for me I feel my pulses beat, my foreheed burn,
Whe. I reunember thou hasi given for me
All that thou hadd-thy life, thy very nam
And I can give thee nothing in return."

The Geneva (Switzerland) Museum has acquirell a set of Roman kitchen utensils found in a field near Martiguy, having probably been buried on account of some sudden alarm. There are thirty articles, mostly in bronze, some of them
elaborately worked, reminding one of the beauelaborately worked, reminding one of the beau-
tiful shape and ornamentation of Pompeian vessels. The shovel and pot-hanger do not differ much from modern articles, and there is an earthen mould shaped like a shell, several plates in away, a large boiler, a funnel, two ladles, a stewpan, and vases, or ewers, with two handles, gladiators, and apparently awarded as a prize. later date, and believed by Dr. Gosse, the cura tor, to have been used in Christian worship. He attributes the find to the third century.

Among the unrecorded events of last nail was a sale, at Messirs. Southby and Wilkinson's
rooms, of "Johnsoniana," or relics of Dr. Johnrooms, of
son. Forty letters in the handwriting of the
"dictionary maker " were put up, and fetched prices varying between $£ 5$ and $£ 50$. This last price was realised by the doctor's celebrated nuch angry feeling and bad blood in literary circles, and a fierce controversy in the newspapers. Other letters in the handwritings
Garrick, Boswell, Arthur Murphy, Voltaire, Mrs Piozzi, Mrs. Henry Thrale, Swift, Gray, Sir oshua Reynolds, the entire collcetion fetched as times at least as el,500, in other wad civen for it Autographs, nuch as its owner had given for it. Autographs,

## household thovghts.

Decision.-A woman of irresolute constitution gives herself a treat of the rack every time some petty domestic arrangement. The poorest arguments will make their way when delivered with firmness and decision. Indecision arises from two very opposite caas
too far, and not far enough.
Health. - Health is the one thing needful therefore no pains, expense, self-denial, or res traint which we submit to for the sake of it is too much. Whether it recquires us to relinquish lacrative situations, to abstain from favourite indergo tedious cogin lays us under a rationally and resolutely will be content to submit to.
Laziness.-A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do every-
thing for her. On the instant the ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the called girl, and combed her hair, and so on. All was done so nicely, that she was happy, except for the thought that they would go away. "To place them permanently in your ten pretty fingers." And they are there yet.
Pscychic.-Every soul has an immortality or expressed; in itself that cannot be searched language, nor it is an awful secret that neither can disclose. We all of us long for what life can not supply; our aspirations are infinitely beyond contented with the world as it is they who are cattle of society. All improvis are the mere with discontentment : we labour and bring forth in sorrow ; genius is a labourer, an operative, a
lave ; and every useful man and slave;
same.
Habit.-"I trust every thing under God," all ages, the lawgiver, as well as upon which, in ter, has mainly placed his reliance Habit makes everything easy and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted conrse. Make solriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful ; make prudence a habit, and reckless proof sacredly regarding the truth, of carefully res pecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as ike cannot $o$ rushing inting elenent in which he ca
ing.

Disappointment. -Out of Pandora's box evil ones which eath ; and among those othe preyed on human happiness, defiling and despoling, came Disappointment, with her cruel neer and mocking laugh, the child of hope, and with pain, and who ruins lives as blight and frost destroy the summer flowers. And yet, more than all the rest, this terrible school-mistress of sorrow has proved a melancholy b.essing in her
sad disguise, because helping to break the magic sad disguise, because helping to break the magic
spell of man's content as nothing else can, and so lifting the soul from earth to heaven-if by pain, yet with power.
Composure.- We must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those that subdued him. of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a
flagrant injury, and then rejly? That is a man piritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in tering himself? Or one bearing a hopeloss daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. We too often mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before bursts of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his own way in all things, we call him a strongman. The truth is that he is a weak man; it is his passions that
Tue $A$
The Affeccrions.-There is a famons passage
in the writings of Rousseau, the great delineator of the human heart, which is as true to human nature as it is beautiful in expreasion: Wore call forth my affections. If I conld do no better I would fasten them on some sweet mvrtle or some melancholy cypress, to counect myself to; them kindly for their protection. I would write my name upon them, and declare that they were the sweetest trees throughout all the desert. If meir leaves withered, I would teach myself to long with them." Such is the absolute necessity which exists in the human heart of having
something to love. Unless the affections har an object, life becomes joyless and insipid. The much the means of pappiness, ss their exercise is happiness itself.

## THE GLEANER

Carrier pigeons :re to be used on board the
When a Calmuk has a
When a Calmuk has a marriagealle daughter iflea might he Anglicised.

It is now reported that from five to seven per the hands of the armourer on account of broken tamblers and spring
Mr. George Smith has receixed instructions in Mesopotamia reasury to renew his researche placed at his dispossal, and he will remain in the Cast until that amount is exhausted.
The very reasonable idea of connecting light
houses with the shore by means of the telegraph has at last been prop stances connected with the loss of the "Schiller."
It is inconceizable that it has been so long de layed.
The French infantry are to have a differen kind of uniform, one in which they can act with freedom of limb. It will be similar to the pelisse of the chasseurs-a-cheval, says the authority,
but surely something more in continuation is required.
As a sonvenir of the late interbiew at Venice the Emreror Francis Joseph has just sent to King Victor Enmanuel two superb fowlingthe case are
Herr Krupp has never answered the Pallise lettor and challenge, in which the latter claim priority of idea for the principle of the breech wich gun, which has never met with one acci

## dent. Eng

specialty m watchcases seems to be a ne Mediunis. A watch is taken from a gentleman' pocket and returned with an engraving upon it Recently the word Joey was engraved,
occupied being feos than two minutes.
Here is a mot from St.-Germain, the chie the prospectus of women," once said before hin a celebrated demi-mondaine. "Yes,". mad answer the actor, "when woman becomes mer "Ten thousand Cabanas, Cabargas, Intimidads, Partagas, C pmari, , and Zumala cigars, and ten thousand cigarettes, is the announcement in the late sale catalogue issued by Messrs. Christie and Manson. This enormous quantity
of tobacco belonged to the late Earl of Yarborough.
A machine for writing, destined to take the place of pen and ink copying in all mercantile very compact and ornamental piece of furniture about the size of the sewing-machine, and bears the same relation to writing that it does to sew has the needle.
A velocipedist has made the journey from Briey, by way of Gravelotte, Pont-a-Mousson nearly, in 8 hours 24 minutes, inclusive of rests occupying 44 minutes in all. He accomplished the distance in 1 hour and 36 ininutes less time everything depends fupon the nature of the road The Princess Louise seems a devoted student of art. Several busts modelled by her have been exhibited at various times; but she has discover and has been a diligent worker in the Art School at South Kensmgton daily for some months. A little statuette, modelled by her, of Edward the Black Prince, and cast in bronze, has been sen
for exhibition to the hoyal Scotish Academy.
Prince Leopold is quite recovered from his re ent indisposition. is looking wonderfully well. He drives to col lege in the morning, but he walks down to th dergraduates, contrives to get up an excitement over the races two or three got up an excitemen the evening without apparently injuring him self. He shares the fervour with which an oar
sing generally inspires an Oxford map.
A capital story anent an ex-Chancellor of the party under the hospitable roof of the right hon gentleman, the conversation turning upon the iutroduction of many unnecessary passages in the marriage service, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the absurdity of a man that he endowed his bride with the whole of his possessions " Now, when I married," said the $\because$ But chimed in his wife, you $h$ :d your splendid them,"; Well, but I didn't endow you with them," was the smart rejoinder

## MONKEYS AND WHERE THEY ARE

 FOUNDMr. Sclater, F. R. S., recently lectured at the their to the considerable series of monkeys in the ciety's collection, from which a specimin of the Chimpanzee (Troglodytes niger,) of an albino Ma caque Monkey (Macacus synomolgus), and other were exhibited, Mr. Sclater drewi, sttention to
the six zoological provinces into which the surfhe of the carth wros generally acknowledged to
fe divider. These he had named and defined as be divide
follows :

1. Paloearctic Region.-Kurope, Africa north
of the Atlas, and North Asia. of the Atlas, and North Asia.
2. Indian Region.-South Asia,' Philippines,
nd Islands of Indian Archipelago to Wallace's Line.
, Nearctic Region.-North America down to 5thmus of Tehuantepec.
3. Neotropical Region.-Central America, sonth Ame Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and South America.
4. Australiaxt Region.-Anstralia, New Guines and Austro-Malay Archipelago. No monkeys
being found in the Australian or Nearctic regions and none in the Palæarctic, except the Macaque of North Africa and Gibraltar
Commencing with the Anthropoid Apes, the Corlla ( roglodytes gorilla) was shown to inhabit he tropical regions of West Africa only, not exsameregion is the home of the Chimpaoon. The however, spreads to the east for considerable distance, having been captured-in Abyssinia. It salso found as far south as the north bank of the River Congo. Of the two other genera of
Anthroloid Apes, the Orang Utan and the GibAnthroproid Apes, the Orang Utan and the Cib-
bon, the former is confined to Borneo and Sumatra, the latter to the Malay Peninsula, Assam and the islands of the Indo-Malsy Archipe
Of the Catarrhine, or Old World monkeys, here is a peculiar long-tailed genus, Sconnopithe. cus, found in India and the Malay region. This genus, Colobus, which wants the thumb; it is ound mostly in West Africa, extending east as far as Abyssinia. Of this group the Indian Entellus monkey is best known. The genus Macaspecies (M. Spaciosus) is, however, found in in Japan ; and the Barbary ape (M. inuus) from Ape's Hill has crossed to Gibraltar. The genera the Ethiopian region.
The Platyrrhine monkeys, with an extra preof the tropical portions of the Neotropical region only. Amongst them are included the genera Cebus, Atcles, Mycetes, Brachyurus, and others, some with and some others without prehensile tails, many of which have, at one time or other, ived in the Marmosets which makes the number of their of each jaw, as in man although this is the consequence of there being four more premolars and four fewer true molars.
The Lemuridx, whether they ought to be in n in with the monkeys, or whetner they form the quadrumans, as has been usually the case. They are distributed throughout the Ethiopian cluding Chiromys, being confined to Madagas列 quarters.

## CORRESPONDENCE

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

## To the Editor of the Canadian Ihlustrated

 NewsSir,-We have all admired Mr. E. W. Sewell's 粦 enthusiasm and perseverance in his endeavours to demonstrute to the Legislature and the country that steamships can be navigated through the We would regpetfully call upon himb
show us, in the columns of the Press, how, to show us, in the columns of the Press, how a pas-
senger steamship can be corstructed to pass in senger steamship can be corstructed to pass in
safety through an occasional Ice-Field of the Gulf of St. Lewrence in the early summer seasion. We are yours, faithfully,
Quebec, June 12, 1875.

## LITERARY.

Lead and silver have been found at Haverand a shaft twenty foet deep has poen Suntr, froun which
ore equal to that fonnd at Newbury THE health of the poet Longfellow is reported so preoarious that he does not attempt to accomplinh any
literary work whatever, but takes, exceeding oare of
himaelf. He is a constant sufferer from acute ieuralJoachim, the famous violinist, was recently bitten by a dog and suffered so horribly from fear of
hydrophobia that his friends were greatly alermed about
him. Liverpool papers, however, announce that he fs General Sherman assured a reporter of the Chicago Times that it was at the urgent perwonal
solicitation of Goorge Bancrof, combined with that of
the h historian, D. John Draper, of New Yot, that he
allowed bis recently pubished memwirs to see the light.



THE WRECK OF TIIE VICKSBORG.
The "Vicksburg" left Montreal on 26th Day with sevon cabin and twenty-five stearage pasaugers. She had a crew of fift-nine men, and ladon with a cargo of ubout 00,000 bushela as lad a cuatity of cimber and beneral of grain and a quantity of timber and general merchandise. The following are the names of both cabin and stevruge pussougers, as far as can wo ascortained :-
Cabin-Mryan McShane, Montreal; Hev. (C sdams, Gore's Landing; Miss C. Sutherland Turonte; Mr. H. Betts. Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, Green hay, Wisconsin; Mr. W. Vipoad, Montreal.
Steerage-C. Perran, G. R. Armstrong, Philine Panil, Isanc Roesor, Markham ; Mrs. F. D. Ganaing and infant, sherbrooke; J. Griffith, Mianesota; Jeha Delancy, Mellwurne, P. Q. G. Burner, Minmie Barner aud George Burner, jr., lichard Corbet, Mrs. © J. Barry, Mont:eal ; Albert Knoph.
Tho "Vicksburg " wastan iron vessel, buit in Soutand, and was considered one of the best ships in the Doninion line ; she was aboat 2,500 tons, well engined nad fitted, and commanded ba very able aul diticent olliof, Captain Bennett, late of the Allan bine, who went down with his ship, and of whom we spak more pramicu. larly in atother columa. Her valuo in stated to haveleen 3325,000 , said to le fully insured in Eugland. Her cargo consisted of 21.100 imheria wheat, ahiped by W. Gum \& fo., who state that it is innured by connggess in Fngland 11,000 busheds wheat shipped by 12 . Simung $\&$ o., ingurance not kuown: U. Huthers \& Co. Butere refused to give nimstere ay inforin.
 bohels peses amd a quantity of lumlar, covered binsumace, but conganies not known: Jameg Mishane, 02 head of cattic. inured for : 14,000 in Hoval canaliam, part of which is understead to mor-insured.
The " Vicksburg" left Gumber on Tuesiay merning, May the 27 th, with $\pi$ shipes cres of of ment, all toh, and wight mak wonseners- five sterage, of ohom four were females. The weather was fine until nime riclock on Sombay wernint May the $80 t h$, when she fell in with firitice and was scon nurrounded by it The ship was

## LOSS OFTEEVICKSBURG.



Captain w. L. branett. Cumanding the S.S. Vechacrg. Fhom a Photorary by Notman.
stopped till daylight, when she proceeded again, With but bittle ice in sight. At $9.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on
Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail, the ship was stopped amongst the heavy ice and headed to south, when she proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At one o'clock, at half speed, she struck ice. On Tuesday moruing she brgan to fill and at 10 a. m., she went down. Three boats were latuched, one with thirty, one
with ten, and one with five passengers. The latter only have been heard from. These are the latest details up to the present writing.

## THE LATE CAP'AIN BENNET.

Any notes of our own on the career of the late lamented Captain Willimn L. Bennett, who found a watery grave in the discharge of his duty as commander of the ill-fated steamer " Vicksburg," are forestalled by the following lines from a personal friend which appeared in the columns of our contemporary, the Sun, of this eity:--Capuiain Benenett was hy birtli a Yorkshireman, weat into the navy at ant early age aml rose to be navigating lieutenant in her Majesty's service. Entering the merchant serriec, he engraged in the Allau line and was suc cessively second and first officer under Commo. dore Dutwo, on the "Prussian." When the Dominion Line was starting, he accepted the position of master of the "Quebec," whence he was promoted to the same rank on the "Vicksharg. It was only a few days ago that we bade him farewell on his last ryage, full of life and hepe. l'ope, of Quebec, and the future appeared bright with promise befre him. He went down, as we have said, sticking to his ship, following :he example of his predecessors on the "Northfleet." and the "Schiller," and others who have made
the slory of the British nary. Captain Benneti was a thorough seaman ; we once heard him deswas a horough seaman ; we once heard him ces-
cribed as "the smartest young officer who ever slept on salt water," and his untimely fate seems slept on salt water, and his untimely fate seems,
only too sad!y to verify the prophetic words. The deep is his grave, and we can only pass this tribute to a membery that was worthy of bonor and friendship. The last known of him on the norning of the disaster, by the survirors who escaped to tell the tale of shipwreck, was that he
whs seen, with nother person, floating on a bale whs seen, with another person, finating on a bale
of hay among the wreckage. The men in the boat tried all ther could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about, they were unable to do so.

the steamship vicksbung, of the dominion line, lost at sea on the lat june.

## [For the Canadian Illustrated News.] NIAGARA. <br> Niaagra, Niagara: Icannot sing thy praise- The thunder ofthy majest T'er whelms mere human lays   Nho made the inmmortal sonu1:- Nont an angels tongue should speak Uon so srand ather 

Niagara Fulls, May 29th, 1875.
(For the Canadian Illestrated News). ESCAPADE.

## leaf from a detective's note book.

About three years ago, there resided in Kingston, Out., a fanily by the naine of Robinson, which consisted of the husband, John Robinson,
a good looking, robust Englishman, of about 40 years of age, and the lady, his wife, a tall musyears of age, and the laty, his wife, a tall mus-
cular woman of about 56 years, and a Miss Smith, a handsome young lady of soone 24 summers, the year 1873 , when the young lady was dis-covered by Mrs. Robinson to be getting wild, and
was requested to leave the house, which she did. was requested to leave the house, which she did.
A month afterwards, a letter was received by her friends in Kingston, saying she was well, and her living with a Mrs. Brown, and her address was Niss sminh, St. Ann's, Quebe
Nothing was heard of her for two years, until staying a week and never telling theren any friming after her departure e past two years. A few days Robinson also disappears, taking with him $\$ 30$, 000, the property of his wife. The outraged wife, being of a masculine turn of mind and not
liking the turn events had taken, buckled on her armour, and having Miss Snith's address of 1873, starts in pursuit of her erring husband and
erratic friend.
She arrived in Quebec on her erratic friend. She arrived in Quebec on her
almost hopeless errand on a Thursday morning. almost hopeless errand on a Thursday morning.
She waited on the courteons Superintendent
of Police to whom she sympathising with her in her trouble, insympathising with her in her trouble, in-
formed her she should have all the assistance he could give her, but he thought it would be hope-
less, she having no clue to go by, only an old envelope of the year 1873, the name Brown and the word St. Ann's. Detectives England and Ireland being consulted after the manner of Detectives, proceed to analyse the clue they have;
they find that there are two St. Ann streets in they find that there are two St. Ann streets in
the city, and seven or eight parishes of St. Ann, any number of Browns, and, in the year 1873, the Post Office was in St. Ann St. They visited all the boarding houses in the city, looking for a Miss
Smith who boarded in some of them in the year 1873, and visited all the Browns without any success. After a hard day's work they returned have been rentarked by some of our $Q$ uebecreaders about the streets about that time, she being a remarkably tall, muscular American looking
woman, staying at an hotel.) A woman, staying at an hotel.) A gentleman,
who was a stranger to the lady, but well-known to the Detectives, and whose name we withold for certain reasons, having learned what the Detectives and lady were looking for, informed them
he came from a place called St. Ann's, that there was a man named Ireland, living in that place, was a man named Ireland, living in that place,
and a young lady had been living there for the last two years; she had been away a week and just returned in company with a man who answared to the description of Mr. Robinson.
On reeeipt of this information, the lady once
more waited on the Superintendent of Police re. questing that the Detectives might be allowed to complete the work so well beguin, and accompany
her to St. Ann's and restore her husband to her her to St. Ann's and restore her husband to hir
despairing arms (or, at least, some of the money). The Superintendent of Police inforined her "the law could not interfere betweeu them; but she
being a stranger in a strange place, she might have one of the ", Mect hsin see her safe to her journey's end." Mrs. Robinson and Detecon Saturday last, leaving Detective Fair in Ouebec, imagiining to hinself the feelings of Mr. she being the kind of woman who will proceed the being the kind of woman . Who will proceed
to read him a lecture on the wickeduess of his
ways, liberally besprinkted ways, liberally besprinkled with pious
tions on wordly pleatanures, fully illustrated by a muscular dernonstration if hedoes n't give up the money. On their arrival at St. Ann's, Detective
Black left her in a place unlikely to draw attention, a difficult thing to do, the lady by her style and a propensity she had of making a confident telling the conductor, breaksinan, the upon with the baby and the boy who sold apples, who she was, her name, where she was going and
what she was going to do." Detective Black after reconnoitering the house and being satisfied from his observations, that the time to enter was come, gave the signal to his ally which had Miss Smith fainted, or pretended todoso; husband very white and pale; Irish friends very red in the face; wife speechless for once in her indig-
nation ; but making frantic attempts to smooth
his hair to appease her wrath ; Detective placidly regarding the scene. Grand Finale; husband takes place. False and fair one receives a sum of money to keep herself in board for some time to come; husband and wife prepare to return to
their domestic fireside; Irish friend shakes hands with everybody ; Detective is handsomely re warded and takes his departure from the scene. stating the lady close our little $\$$ ketch withou stating the lady aspes an neve friended her when in Quebec, and the Superintendent of Police for his courteous kind Superin Detectives Black and Fair for their indefatigable exertions in bringing to a successful issue a case
which to her was the most important of her life.

## THE FASHIONS.

Fig. 1. Dress With Shoulder-Apron For
Young Girls.-Apron and shoulder bands of Young Girls.-Apron and shoulder ba
white batiste with banded lace trimming.

Fig. 2. Dress with Oversiift and Pelelace and ecru. Overskirt gathered at the back and trimmed with plissé.
Fig. 3. Hat with Flaxen Crown.-Interior side lined with black velvet, between two rows of white cord. On right front, large bow of pink
velvet, surmounted by roses and corn flowers.

Fig. 4. Hat with Rings.-Interior garnished with forget-me-nots and green grasses. Bows of
black silk on either side. Bow on crown and various tlowers, and long grey ribbon floating behind.
Fig. 5. Costyme for Small Boy.-Jacke and frock of grey linen. Jacket dentated and
garnished with buttons behind and on the turnedgarnished with button
up lappels of sleeves.

Fig. 6. Costeme for Little Girl.-Dress o white percale, striped with black of same mate-
rial. The specialty is the long and bowed scarf of black rep.

Fig. 7. Hat with High Crown.-Mat rial of brown straw, slightly raised all round. Gar nished with large bow of brown velvet on right
faont, and topped with flowing brown plume, one fiont, and
or several.
Fig. 8. Dradem Hat.--So-called from tower ing plume rising and flowing over a nest of
flowers. Material of Italian straw. Long penent ribbons behind.
Fig. 9.-Bohemian Hat.-Made of black tulle. Heavy bands reaching uuder chin, of side, especially daisies and campannlas or blue bells. Two large convoluted blue plumes, on top Fig. 10.-Dress with Contracted Oyer sKirt.-Bodice of the latest cuirasse shape
Skirt and sleeves garnished with triple folds 0 plissé.

Fig. 11. Dress with Pointed Jacket.Beautiful costume for theatre or concert. Jacket nished with pearls, insertion, or point gatuze, gar nished with pearls, insertion, or point lace accord-
ing to taste. The dress of some bright clear material has a puff trimming for sleeves and down the tunic.
Fig. 12. Dress with Fichu.-The fichu is of long bands of pink ribbon.

## HOW TO MAKE A LIVING.

George Cary Eggleston lately held on a New own on the Canadian Illustrated News He was editor of Hearth and Home. In that
capacity, he received numerous letters of inquiry on all sorts of domestic and family subin a The substance of his replies is embodied in a handsome little volume with the title at-
tached to the head of this article. The book is tached to the head of this article. The book is
full ond things and should be in the hands of every young
in the world.
On the question of money, the author lays own the following sensible propositions
I. It is both right, and the duty of every man, to make money enough to supply
II. It is the right and, in some sense, the duty of every man to make as much more as he his family and the world atigations to himself, his family and the world at large.
III. Every man must
III. Every man must pay for what money he than most men can afford to pay, much more more than most men are willing to pay. IV. Money is good as a means it is utterly unworthy of human effort ; where fore its pursuit, except as a means, must of ne cessity be debasing.
On the choice of a business, the following I. Select a calling for which you are fitted by nature, education and circumstance.
II. Learn your business thoroughly, making
yourself a thorough work yourselfa thorogh workman
one avocation to no thought of changing from IV. Bring to bear up
onergy and capacity you have. your work all the bering Do your work conscientiously, rememyour family and the world.
VI. Respect yourself too much to hold your calling unworthy, bearing in mind the fact that
that work is most honorable which is beat done.

Mr. Eggleston is decidedly in favor of marriage is a positive econouy. He lays down the matter axiomatically thus :--they are not married men bccause they are brtter off than their fellows, they are married men. He then goes on to tell the marriedman how to keep within the average of his income, how to save, when and where to save,
how to buy and how to keep out of debt. He how to buy and how to keep out of debt. He
dilates shrewdly on personal expenses, as a man who knows how it is himself, and he waxes eloquent in denouncing the extravagance of introduction of illustrative anecdotes which are well tohl, and generdlly come in pat. On leaving his editorial duties, he must have gone into long chapter wherein he discourses learnedly on the book is a sterling contribution to social and domestic needs and we again cordially recom-
mend it. It is published hy G. P. Putnam's mend it. It is published hy G. P. Putnam's Brothers, of this city

## THE VICKSBURG

Just as we are about going to press, the following later and cheering intelligence reaches us. following telegram from his uncle, Bryan Mc Shane

Sr. Johs's, Nfld, June 12, 1875. "Vicksburg and cattle ,lost. Myself and Richard well: Home soon
Richard, who is referred to in the telegram, is to take charge of the ${ }^{3}$ ttle. ceived the following telegram

Nine crew, three passengers, Vickslurg, The followingere the names of the boat's crew brought into Jo John's, Nfld : Parker GireenDoran, William Jones, James Walter, seamen ; John Curtain, Joun Redmond, Martin Lee, fire-
men ; Bryan McShane, Richard Corbet, Joseph men ; Bryan McShane, Richard Corbet, Joseph The following telegr
Messrs. Torrance \& Co
"Ship in ice 31st May. Eleven at night stove in. Captain and men did everything to prevent hope given up at five in the morning. Five and officers behaved like men to the last. Ship to the bottom half-past six.
B. McShane."

Parker Greenwool, seaman of the S. S. Vicksburg, states the following: On the night of the expecting to get through. Heavy sea. Ice struck her quarter knocking a hole in her and breaking the propeller. The ice afterwards knocked a hole near the bunkers. At 6 a. m., June 1st,
found vessel sinking fast by the stern ; got boats out, but the first boat with four men was swamped alongside. Our second hoat with twelve men
got stove, but stopped the leak with a blanket. got stove, but stopped the leak with a blanket.
Quarter of an hour atterwards vessel sank. Tried to save men floating on spars and hay, but could not get near them for the sea and ice. Saw one
boat with twenty men, and another with first fficer and six men. up ; first officer and three men on her bottom. Captain told us we were 120 miles from St.
John's, to steer northwest. Saw Captain on the bridge a moment before steamer sank. Was fifty-two hours in the boat when picked up, 300

## TWO NEW PICTURES.

A review of the Paris Salon says: There are two large pictures by Puvis de Chevannes, which that fail in the attempt to illustrate the highest style. The more successful of the two, both in and in it the artist has striven, not without ef fect, to combine grace of pictorial design with a perfect simplicity in sentiment. The figures are s so far ideal that the painter has allowed him elf the liberty of presenting some of the figures in the nude. In the centre of the composition, uthined against a space of smooth bluesea, is the be nets over the fork of one arm ra:sed to loop d in the shingle ; upon an ore-trunk plant eet sits a voung woman, her body rocks at his one hand that rests upon the rock, while with the other she controls the movements of an infant who struggles to get free from her grasp : to the right is the form of an old man reclining in reand the consequent choice of the most simple and natural system of expression, serve to give it it
place by itsolf in the present exhibition. By the side of uule forms posed with dexterous force in every difficultand graceless attitude, these figures inplicity of ghe and mplicity of gesture and movement. And in the painter, in his inslility to carry out his inventio with absolute completeness, there is something to sapport this first impression of amoming The simplicity seems almost wilful, and the dignity and sincerity of the coniposition do not immediately impress themselves upon the spec
tator. A longer and more serious study of the
work exhibits these qualities in a different light the direct that the simplicity in appearance is no accidental awkwardness, ond we discover tha the natural grouping of the figures approache nearly to the perfection of an impressive pictoria design. And on the side of color the work ex hibits the same distinct qualities. The strength of the painting is regulated to the requirement of docorative effect, and the delicate harmony is gained rather by right choice of the colors em ployed than by the suppression of the purity of
individual tints. Above all we are impressed with a sense of the painer's we are impresse ecution of his design. There is no sign of effort ecution of his design. There is no sign of effort,
no straining after an effect, no overcrowding of the canvas with useless details merely for the sake of displaying executive dexterity. The second picture represents a company of poets and
men of letters assembled in the Convent of St. Croix during the sixth century. It is not less delightful in color, and there are fine suggestion of graceful attitude, but the technical difficulties have made a more severe trial of the painter

## A ROMANCE OF BACK HAIR.

At a ball given by Louis Napoleon (when Pre sident) at the Elysee, some nights before the
coup d'etat, Mademoiselle Eugenie met her future Emperor and husband. The manner of meeting Emperor and husband. The manner of meeting
was somewhat romantic. Louis Napoleon did not much care for the rush of ball-room ; and he his friend, Edward Ney (the Duke of La Moskowa), into the Elysée gardens, when he suddenly came upon a radiant, blushing girl, who was trying up her hair, opposite a glass in the conservatory. Her hair had come down during a
waltz, and the crowd was too great to admit of her reaching the ladies' dressing-room ; so that she glided in here, hoping to be unobseryed ly gave her his arm, and lar this strait, gallant private apartments to the dressing room in the private apartments to the dressing-room in ques
tion, and from this time there was a mutual regard between Napoleon and the fair stranger. During the following twelve months, Madame at all presidential residences-Fontainebleau, Compeigne, St. Cloud-and it escaped nobody that
the Prince paid-Mademoiselle Eugenic an inordinate amount of attention. No one supposed however, that these attentions could end in a marriage ; for the President, having performed his coup d'ctat, was on the point of becoming at Munich was trying to arrange a match for at Munich was trying to arrange a match for Bavaria refused to give away his relative to a prince whom he styled an adventurer; and at heart, resolved not to expose himself to fursibly Madame de Montijo had been waiting her opportunity ; for two days before the Bavarian snub had begun to get bruited, she asked a private audience of the Prince, and told him that, as his attentions to her daughter were beginning ing France. This was at St. Cloud, where the mother and
daughter both were staying. The Prince asked Madame de Montljo to tarry one day more, for Memight have something to say to her ; and he employed these twenty-four hours in acquainting his Eugenie. The news fell upon them like a shell. Nothing of this kind had been apprehended by any one, and Count de Morny, Count de Persigny, and Edward Ney earnestly implored the
Prince not to contract such a mésalliance. The communication was made to the Cabinet on the 25th of November. On the 2nd of December the
Prince was proclaimed Emperor ; on the 2nd Prince was proclaimed Emperor; on the 2nd January the coming marriage was officially noti-
fied to the French people, and on the 30th of January it was solemnized at Notre Dame.

## HOW TO EAT AN orANGE.

A writer says : Always on a Southern gentletable the dessert of oranges is furnished held in the napkin-just os you hold an egg-and with the slender point of the knife a circular incision is made in the stem end of the orange and the stem core is nicely taken out, leaving an orifice large enough to admit the egg-
spoon. The orange is held and eaten then, just like gourmands eat an egg in its own shell; and is, without soiling the fingers or is ione, that in the same process with the egg, a test of good breeding. I have known the most inexpert per-
sons to master the few difficulties in the way after two or three efforts; and their satisfaction was an infinitely pleasant sight. To hostesses who like to have their table preserve in some dewhich the close of an entertainment, the beauty method dazzed the guests upon entering, this in a plea for thasirable. Servans-let me put of seldom regariled-are spared the tedious duty of gathering up the fragments, and guests who Hesperides can thus enjoy it as thay never did before. Only the delicions nectar of the fruit is eaten, with the more delicate pulp, the tough
fibre-of which, indeed, there is very little in an orange plucked from the tree under its own orange plucked from the t
skies-being left in the shell.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

the canada life assurance company.
We publish to-day the sketch of the new building erected by this company, in Montreal, on St. James Street. The Company, established in 1847, by a capital of One Million Dollarssubscribed for by a large and wealthy Proprietary. It has been patronised by all classes of the community who recognize the advantages offered by an In-
stitution which has so successfully stood the stitution which has so successfully stood the ry, and receives an amount of support and confidence such as is equal to any other Company in Canada.

To-day its life assurances exceed those of any other Company in Canada, reaching the large sum of nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars, and yielding the company the handsome annual revenue of some five hundred and seven-ty-five thousand dollars; while its assets, which amount to about two millions and a half of dol for the fulfilment of all its obligations. The for the fulfilment of all its obligations. Th gress of this Conpany :-

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Head-ч uarters of this Company are at Hamilton, where Mr. A. G. Ramsay is Managing Drector, that gentleman having been, maini front position in placing the canada In the real the Company, with a Local Board, is manag ed by Mr. Pownall.

## great fire, at toronto.

At ten minutes to nine on the night of th sth the alarm was sounded indicating a fire on Queen street. The flames were first noticed in cood's stove manufacturing establishment, but ed in the varnishing shop of Messrs. Samo \& ed in the varnishing shop of Messrs. Samo \&
Johnson, which was at the rear of his estabJohnson, which was at the rear of his estabbuilding, and the fire spread with great rapidity and burned, with intense heat. The surrounding buildings quickly caught fire. The engines were quickly on the spot, but owing to Yonge Street being cut up by the new sewer, consider able delay was occasioned, and it- was not til fifteen minutes past nine, or until twenty-five minutes after the alarm was struck, that the first engine commenced to play. During the
interval the flames had made great herdway and the streams thrown by the engines were of comthe streams thrown by the engines were of compirection of the hose did not always appear the wisest character. The intense heat from $\mathbf{M r}$ Good's burning building set on fire the side-walk the adjacent lamp-post and telegraph poles and also Davies' pork-packing factory, which latter was fortunately saved by the fire engines. A
brisk breeze sprang up and fanned the flames brisk breeze sprang up and fauned the flames north and east and soon, the buildings
Yonge and Victoria streets, were on fire.
The following stores on Yonge street were completely destroyed -Goo. Whs, store for the sale of harr and fancy goods ; Wm. Lamb, sho Hodson. tinware; Goulding, milinery ; Samo and Johnson's furniture fiactory ; Jes Cherry, dry goods ; Snider, livery stables, and of Win. Rowland, dr goods ; Noverre, tobacconist ; McEachren, tailor and two houses on Victoria street, were consider ably damaged. The total loss is set down at $\$ 200$ 000 , only partially covered by insurance.

## the holyoke catagtrophe.

We need not rehearse the sickening details of the tragedy which took place in the rrench $R$ May. We publish a number of sketches illusMay. We publish a number of ske the majority of those who perished were native Canadians.
the ship without a pilot.
This is a humorous view of the situation during the absence of Mr. Mackenzie in England. It seeims that no one has been commisWhate to act in the distinct capacity of Premier. tical iner that may mean, and how much praco now Yet the circumstance is curious seem comical all the same. Our cartoon represents Mr. Macken rie going off in a boat and bidding his lieutenants take good care of the ship, but the two pilots, who will be easily recognized by their in a contrary direction. The Postmastor General is sitting on his mail bags and looks as if. he ere sea sick.

## the monument of maximilian at trieste.

This splendid monument hes been erected Trieste in view of his once beautiful Villa of Mira mar, to the memory of the late unfortunate Max milian, Emperor of Mexico. It is a well deserved tribute to a well meriting hero, who was the victim of his own good intentions, and who perished miserably in vengeance for the ambiition of others. Maximilian was among the fate from Republicans who preach clemency and humanity to monarchists.

## cephalus and procris.

A mythological study in plaster cast which eceived high honors in the Paris Salon of 1875.
the municipal corncil of paris.
We introduce this view to give our (ity Fathers of Canada an idea of how municipal matters are appreciated in the old countries. The Hall is worthy of a Parlia
every convenience.
In our account, of the Desjardins Canal Iron Bridge, a fortnight ago, we omitted to mention Griffin of Watertown.

## EN TROUBADOUR.

A charming young actress of beauty and vivacity, who is the pet chanteuse of one of the operawuger that during a relache of the theatre she, Whger that during a relache of the theatre she,
although ignorant of the English language, alnough ignorant of the English language,
would travel a week in Hampshire, supporting herself by singing in the villages the favourite chansons of France. Not many weeks ago, mademoiselle sailed from Harre ior Southampton,
cleverly disguised in Alsatian peasant costume cleverly disguised in Alsatian peasant costume.
Not daring to trust herself in Southampton, Not daring to trust herself in Southampton,
where so many of her compatriots are always to where so many of her compatriots are always
be found, she took train at once to Farnham, was with all the dash of a gay young Parisienne, ger's songs in the market-place of a picturesque little English village in that vicinity. The coppers of the rustics were not slow to reach the wallet of the fair Bohemienne, whose eyes spark. ed with more than their usual brilliancy as she found how soon her own marvellous musical talent befriended her on foreign shores. A p.rity of young officers from Aldershot sat at an open
window of the leading hotel. In the careless window of the leading hotel. In the careless manner of their order they chaffed oach other on the strolling singer's beauty, and tossed her one young officer who in boyhood had there was cated at Lausanne. He was fascinated with the girl's farltless singing. The young Cavalry the cer in a twinkling become-as the cavary on light to putit-hopelessly in love: Such eyes such a form! such a divine voice! Mademo selle was prissed after the fatigues of the day to dine with Messieurs les Cavaliers, but with a thousand thanks she declined. She would accept only, and accepted gratefully, a crust of bread
and a glass of generous Bordeaux. She travelled and a glass of generous Bordeaux. She travelled on foot to a neighbouring hamlet, in a very
humble hostelry of which she spent the night, aiter laughingly counting over the gains of her first day's serenade. A neat little letter address ed to Paris gave a piquant story of the first hours of her campaign, and paid a flattering compliwhio so loved the chansons of Beranger. Next day mademoiselle was warbling again, and auew her adorer of yesterday was in her train. Again again she deigned to accept the crust and the kindly claret. Might he not accompany her "You nuy accompany me if you will travel en roubadiour:" He shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. To travel en troubadour along gathering coppers from wayside dusty villages, within f few miles of 1 Warshot straggers, and The sequel of the story is equally telling much. week, a charming blonde actress, the idol of the Boulevards, retired from the footlights under showers of real flowers, and amidst the loudest acclamations. During the evening, in one of the avant-scencs, there sat a pensive young brilliant actress with passionate andour. On the portico, as she stepped aftor the evening's permance into her barouche, the same young officer genty intercepted her, looking into her beauti He whispered something. Ma undying love. with a saddened expression, and quickly said, in an almost mournful tone, as only a Frenchwoman could say it, "No, no, monsieur, we cannot
adieu:

## JANE .DONCASTER.

Jane Doncaster was perfectly right. If every
married woman had the spirit to do as she did married woman had the spirit to do as she did, there would be less misery in this world, and drunkards would be left alone in their beastliness, to make none wretched die off as speedily as possible.
cirl. She had plenty of faults means a perfect girl. She had plenty of faults of character, and cision and a certain stiff pride inherited had demother who had known grief and the heam a mother who had known grief and the heartlessness of men. The two lived in a sleepy old inpartook of its humdrum. So long as Jane was in her teens, the mother bore her lot patiently, but with the advance of infirm age and the increase of uncertainty abont the girl's future, she fretted very much and was quite unhappy. Things were looking their bluest, when Norbo-
rough was visited by an aristocratic family, the rough was visited by an aristocratic family, the
Leightons, who resumed residence in their own Leightons, who resumed residence in their own
Hall, on the outskirts. The household consisted of Mrs. Leighton, her son Charlie Reginald and of Mrs. Leighton, her son Charlie Reginald and an elderly aunt, named Lady Ann. Of course, and, of course, Jane, notwithstanding the disparity of their condition, must return the love of Charlie Reginald. So far, so good. Poor Mrs. Doncaster is contented; she sees her fondest anticipations fulfilled, and goes out of this troubling world in peace.
The two young folk were married six weeks after that event. They spent the honeymoon at a small country house in Surrey, and every thing went on in the most approved meli-lunar fashion for the first fortnight. Then came a little in lying on his face on the flo found her husband lying on his face on the floor of the dining-room of a bottle of brandy, which she had opent part culinary purposes about an hour before. Quite naturally, the young wife was ratherbewildered. She ingluired of the attendant butler what it all
meant. His answer was, " Mr. meant. His answer was, "Mr. Leighton 'as
been like this from a boy, ma'am ; and I'm told been like this from a boy, ma'am ; and I'm told
'is father and grandfather was so before 'im."' 'is father and grandfather was so before in.. The first storm of despair over, Jane took a re-
solution. She went over to the Hall and scolded olution. She went over to the Hall and scolded Lady Ann for having tricked her into margiving her any waning The old annt tried to storm back, but it was no use. The little fiery spirit was up. Jane went away from the Hal and from her home for ever. Sy sem the Hal once to make her living. There were ugly passes to go over, but she bore through them bravely.
It goes without saying that she had her reward in time. She met an old flame, a man named Forsyth, and they fell in love with one anothe again. They fought away the little devil of love but it wasno use. They swore eternal friendship another, and all that sort of thing, until circumanother, and all that se.
stances should change.
Circumstances did conveniently change. First Lady Ann went to her long home. Then Charlie Reginald, having no longer any restraint ove his passion, finished himself a few months after The way was now clear. Jane and Forsyth got married, and oh! were n't they happy !
Now, we submit that this is a good story The author is Millicent Garrett Fawcett wife of the blind Professor Fawcett, M. P., and her portrait lately appeared in the Canadian glucstrated News among a number of distinguished English women. Her writing now and then betrays the 'prentice hand, but it is general The edition before us is the Canudian narrative The edition before us is the Canudian copyright
of Hunter, Rose \& Co., our enterprising Toronto publishers who are doing so much to populariz good literature among us, by the issue of chea and well printed books. The work is for sule by Dawson Brothers, of this city, and we would re commend it to all those of our readers who like a etraightforward, common sense novel.

CRYOGEAS OR COLD-PRODUCERS Some experiments were recently deseribed, a the Physical Society, in relation to cold-produc ing chemical mixtures. The main object of which mixtures of salts act as cryogens, and to study their combination with water at varion temperatures and in various proportions. Whe two salts, to which either the acid or the base is common, and which do not form a double salt are mixed in equivalent proportion, the cryoge produced has nearly the temperature due to the salt, which alone would produce the greatest degree of cold. Solidification begins at a temperature below the melting point of the least fusi ble, and continues at lower and lower tempera tures until the temperature due to the othe constituent salt, is reached. Occasionally a
cryohydrate, having a constant solidifying point, hus beeñ obtained by mixing in definite point has been obtained by mixing in definite propor
tions salts which are not known to exist in the form of a double salt, In all such cases the solidifying point of the mixture is intermediate between the solidifying points of the constituents and its temperature as a cryogen is also between the temperatures of the constituents when sepa rately used as cryogens. When two salts conposed of different acids and bases are mixed and no precipitation occurs, it is generally considered that partial double decomposition takes place if the salts AX and BY be mixed in found that portion and dissolved be mixed in atomic pro amount of water a mixture identical with that produced on mixing AY with BY is obtained.

## OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Will be duly acknowe Probled.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

We hear that the Prospectus for our Cbess Congresa and Tourney of 1875, will soon be published. We shal be glad to see it, and trust that every member of the C nadian Chess Association will do his best to make thi gathering at Ottawa, in August next, creditable to th Dominion. An interest in the noble game is not want ing either across the Atlantic, or in the States, and Ca nada which is manifestly keeping ber own in materia wealth, must not, and will not, be left behind in all that relates to intellectual advancement.
Two games by correspondence have jnst been plajed by two Canadian amateurs. Wegive one of them this reek, and the other shall appear in tae cour

PROBLEM No. 24.
From the English Mechanic. By S. H. Thomas


WHITE.
White to play and Mate in three moves.



1. $\mathbf{Q}$ to Kt 7th [best]
2. $Q$ takes $Q B P$ 1. Pto Q B 5 th
3. $\mathbf{P}$ takes $\mathbf{Q}$. Mate
4. B to B 3 rdt
5. Any move.
6. $K t$ to $Q 8$ eth
7. $K t$ mates.
8. B to Kt 6 th
9. B takes $P$, ch)
10. $Q$ takes Kt , mate
11. Kt takes. $\mathbf{B}$
. Solution of Problem for Young Players,

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS


GAME 28th
Piayed in Canada by Correspondence.
White. (Henderson) Black. (H. Northeote)




# THE STORY OF A PEASANT (1789.) OR THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. 

By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,

Authors of " Madame Therese," "The Conscript," "The Blockade," \&c.

## part the first.

 1789.
## xv.

I listened in silenoe, olose to Margaret. I was affier ten, when the others were all gone and Matitre Joan olosed his door, crying, "G Good
night, friends, good night! What a floe day's night, friends, good night! What a flae day's
work'! and some went off right and lert by twos and threes. Maryaret and I last of all left the road to the village.
We were both of us thoughtrul, looklng at this fine moonlight night, the trees throwligg their shaiows acrovs the road, and the countless stars overbead. It was absolate silence; not a lead
stirred ; some old women wished us good night and in front of Chauvel's house, ander the whtch fiowed out ot the bank through the old pipe bubbled in its trough, nearly level with the ground.
I see the water flowing over the trough; the watercresses and the iris which cover the rotten old pipe; the shadow of the great apple- tree at
the corner of the house, and the moon was reflected in the tro igh like a looking.glass everything is quiet ; Margaret looks on a mo men', and theu say:-
How quitet everything is, Michel!
Then she stoops with her litile hand on the
pipe and ber mouth under it, her banutal pppe and her mouth under it, her beauliful bair raling down her cheeks and over her pretty
brown heck, and sbe drinks. I look at her in browns. heck, and she drinks. I look at her in
ecstas. Alo suduen she stands up, wipes her chin with her apron, znd sayy-
"Yes, Michel, all the same, you are the bold-
est of all the village lads. I saw you well est of all the village lads. 1 saw you well
enough behind mat; yeu did not look very kind a hurry to to after lookling at you !",
a hurry to go atter looking at you !"
She beghn to taush, an I while I wis
elighted "But tell me, Michel, what were you thinking about to makeg guch-a face as that? "I was thinking is he bad the mlafortune to touch you, or say evel a word to shock you,
that he wds a loat man." that he was a loft man

## grow red.

"Buit you would have been sent to the gal"But would thit have muttered? I should have Ellled him first.,
How ell this comes
How zil this comes back to one after the
Inpse of so many years! I can hear Margaret's lapse of so many years I it can hear Margaret's
voice; every word is now in my ear, aud the smali, murmur of the spring, all, all comes
back.
On, love : what a pleasant thing garet was then sixteen ; for me she has never grown old.
We stood dreaming there an instant, and then Margaret turned towards their door ;'; she sald
nothling ; but just as she opened it; shih nothing; but juat as she opened it, with her
foot in the passage, sie tarned round and stretched out to give me her Hitle hand saying-
"Come, good night, Michel, and thanks,
And I fett her press my haud I
And I fett her press my haud. I was very
much troubled at tt . After the doorr was closed much troubled at it. Ater the dour was closed
I stood tor two minutes listening to Margaret moving about their cottage, go upstairs, and in the sluytiers, "Now she is golug to bod," sald I to myself, and I set off, saying in my mad,
mast soul, " Now she knows you love her." I bave never since felt similar: agitation o ${ }^{1} 1$ milar enthuslasm.
oges; and I thought too that Father Clisugy would be pleised to have me for a son in-law What could te have much better than a good
workman, hard-working, saving, and oupable of puttiug inoues by ; a platn and honest man like myself? I felt sure he would glve his consent; everythlug seemed reasonabio, and 1 beoume
quite affected at my own happy imagliuglion quite affected at my own happy imagination.
Unhacplly, thiuge happen in this world $w h e r$ they are ihe least expected.
Oue morning, five or slx days afler the arriva
of the revenue oficers, we were shoeing the old Jew Schmoule's cari-horse in fmnt of the forge When the woman sterfen came in from the eges and vegetables in the town market, and wald to Mattre Jean-
"Here ts something for you.
It was a leller from Nancy, and Mattre Jean "I bet it comps from Chauvel! Read it to as, Michel; I have no time to look for my I opened
opened the letter, but had scaroely road the and I feit a cold shiver all over my body Cbauvel Informed Maltre Jean that he had just
been named deputy from the Third Eatato to been named deputy from the Thind Estato to
the States-General, and begged him to send Margaret to the inn of the Plat d'Etain, Rue to set out together for Versalles.
That is all I can recollect of a tolerably long
Tether. I continued to read without undertant letter. I continued to read without understand-
it, and at last I sat down on the anvil quite
upset. Mattre Jean crossed the street, calling "Catherine, Chauvel is named deputy for the
Third Fstate to the States-General."
Valentine jolned his bands together and "Chauvel
"Chauvel at court, amiong the selgneurs and The bishops ! Ob, Lord!"
And old Schmoule the
${ }^{\text {And }}$ Why not ? ha is, the Jew, sald-
or business ; he is as fit for that place as any
$\begin{aligned} & \text { one." } \\ & \text { one. } \\ & \text { self }\end{aligned}$
-
"Now it is all over-mpl is lost; Margaret is
gong away, and I am lett behind.". I had a great mind to cry, but shame pre"If they know you love her the whole country will laugh at you. Wuat is a journeyman
blacksmith com pared to the daughter of a debacksmith compared to the daughter of a de-
puty of the Third Ettate ? Nothing at all. puty of the Third Extate ? Nothing at ail.
Margaret is up in the sky and you down on the Margaret
grouad.
My heart was broken.
The street was already full of people, Dame
Catherine, Nicole, Mattre Jean, and the neighours crying out-
"Chauvel is deputy for the Fhird Estate to "We are all crazy on account of the honour Michel cuun and tell Margaret in $n$ notbing else. I got up. I was afraid to see Margaret. I was afrald of crylog before her, of betraytng that it
loved her, and of making her feel timid. Even oved her, and of making her feel timid. Even
in the passage $I$ stopped a moment to sutinmon in the passage 1 stopped a mom
up courage, and then $I$ entered.
up courage, and then I entered.
She was froning in the little room
"Why, it is Michol!" satd she, surprised to see me in my shirt-sleeves, for I had forgotten It put on my
tod
"Yes, it Is I; I bring you good news."
What is it?
Your father
"Your father is named deputy to the statesWhale I
and I cried as speaking she became very pale,
"Maryaret, what is the matter?"
But the could not answer; Joy and pride were the ause ; and then, suddenly bursting into tears, she ihrew herself Into my arms, sasiny-
"Oh! Michel, what an honour for my rather!" Michel, what an whour ho mo I held her tight; her arms were round my
meck; I felt her sobs; her tears rolled down her heeks : How II loved, how I should hav Iked to keep her! In my soul I said, 'Let any one try to take her from me! and yet I must let her go.' Her father's will was law. Long
did Margaret ory; then letting go her hold on me, she ran and wiped her face on the towel, aughed, and said-
"How silly I am, Michel! How can one ory I said nothing. I loozed at her with a love which call to it bo desiled. She pald no atten
un an to it
" Now,"

Now, said whe,
The great room of the Three Pigeons was full of people. I do not care to describe to you the ambracings of Maitre Jean, Dame Catherine, and Nicole; nor the compliments of the datables, Letumier, old Rigaud, and Hure. That
day was not empty till nine in the even. ing; men, women, and children coming and going, waving their hats, their caps, falling litle St. Jean; glasses, bottles, and pipkins Chliled. Maltre Jean's loud volce was to be heard above the tumult, with shouts of laughter
which seemed never ending; it was an indescribable fete. Seeing all this, I said to myselfolelng in honour of Chauvel and Margaret everybody is delighted, and there you are as sad Valentive alonamern.
Valentine alone was of my way of thinking. "It is the end of all; the rabble goes to court now ; the selgneurs are mixed up with raga-
mufins; there is no respect for anything; Cal vinists are named instead of Christians; the end of the world is coming."
And in my great sorrow I thought he was right, my courage way dirappearing. I could not remain there in the crowd; Margaret her sotables went to nongratulate her. I wore my cap and walked ofi: I went God knows where straight before me, by the side of the road. belleve, across the field-
It was as fine as it had been for a fortuight; he oats began to grow green, the wheat to hoot, along the hedjes the linnets ohirped, and lasting songs; the huve and sang their overshone in spite of me; my misery was dreadful. I sat down three or four times under the shade of a hedge, with my bead in my hands; and I dreamed I But the more I dreumed the sadder
I became. I saw nothing elther la the past nor became. I saw nothing either in the past nor
in the future, as they say of wretohes lost at and who can

Now it is all over-..ow we must die it
nothing to me.
At last, at night I returned to the village, I cottage. how, and I reached the back of our street, I could stlll bear their cries and songs. I istened, and sald to myself-
Cry and sing; you are right; life is a
trouble t and I went in ; my father and mother were sitting on their stools spinning and platting. I wished them good evening; my father looke I at me and said-
"How pale you are
boy !"
I d d nich ; you are In, my my mother smilled, and said-
with the others? He has had as much as he could carry in tonour of Chauvel!
I auswered in the bitterness of my soul"Yes, you are right raother, I am ill. I have had too much-you are right; we must take My father said gently
"Well, my ohild, go
I climbed quite mbed the ladder with the little tin lamp, quite worn out ; 1 was obiged to rest my hand on my knee to help myself up. When there I set down the lamp on the fioor, and I looked at
my littie brother Etienne, who was sleeping so soundly, his fair head thrown back on the coarse linen pllow, his small mouth open, and his long hair round his neck; I looked at him, thinking, "How like he is to my father, how very like And 1 kissed him, orylug to my-
self, and saying, "Now I shall work for you, seif, and saying, "Now I shail work for you,
since everyting is going, and nothing remains for me, it is for you that I will labour remains haps you will be happler than I. She whom you may love perbaps will not go away, and we shall IIve altogether."
Then I undressed myself and lay down by him; and all night long I did nothing but that no one ought to tine; of my low mysel garet, that it would be disgraceful; that a man ougbt to be a man, and siv on. Aud next day early I went to the forge, determined to be firm. That did me good.
Fhat day the compliments continued; and it Was not only the Baraquins, but the town noecherins, assessors, syndics ; MM. the secretarles, registrars, treasurers, receivers, and comptrollers; MM. the notaries and hammerkeepers of the freedom of the waters and
forests, and bow many? More than I can tell forests, and how many? More than I can tell.
All this crowd of people, whom no one knew came one afler the other with their cocked hats, their great powdered wiys, their long hats, their great powdered wiys, their long
ivory-toppod canes, their ratteen coats, silk stockings, shirt-frills and lace. They came like they came to compliment Madlle Margare Chauvel, the daughter of our depnty from the bulliwick to the states-General. They seemed as pleased as if our elections had anytbing to
do with them. What an abomination! The whole room smelt of suusk and vanille. I have often thought sluce that they were true cuckoos Which occupy the nest when it is completed, but which never brought a single straw to help
to build it. Their chief business is to profit by to build it. Their chief business is to profit by
everything without trouble, and to obtain good everything without trouble, and to ob
good places by bowing and seraping.
Before the elections they would asve wished dellher gonu night nor good morning ; but now that Canavel at Versalles could as, hin it to them twice and thrice over. The wretches only sering them made me feel lil-will towards them.
Vale
posite, white Maltre Jean, Margaret, glod Dime Catherine were receiving all these fine people. We could see all their grimaces through the open windows; and Valentine, yellow with in. digna ion, said to me-
"Look at Syndic this,
that, matimy hic this, or M. Hammer-keeper to bow. Now bow, last is the proper way on his thumb; he knoeks the tobaco from his shirt-frill with the end of his finger-nuils; be learned that at Mgr. the Cardinal's, but that dhes very well to an innkeeper's ; that flatters
the daughter of M. the Deputy Chauvel ; now he turns on his heel and bows to the rest of the company."
Withontine langbed; but I hammered away perceived still more olearly the distance then was between Murgaret and myself. The Baraquins might have erred in respect to the importance of a deputy of the Tbird Estate to the somes-General, but these olhers ought to know sonuehing about it ; they would not make their Margaret had only to choosewould be wrong to cake a journeyman smith Instead of the son of \& counsellor or a symith That seemed to me a matter of course and grieved me all the mor
Well, this
Margaret was to loave at night with the Par:a
a large one, covered with cowskin, which he had inherited from his father.in-law, Didierand I had the job of strengthening the corners idea sheet-iron. Twenty times that day did the come into my head ; but thinting my hammer ing for Margeret, and that, doubtless, for tork ume, filled my eyes with tears, and I continued to work with a zeal which one no longer feels after twonty. It would not be finished; I had always something to file or a hinge to fit; howmore to be tones belore ave there was nothing of the padiock fitted perfactly well ; the claw strong padiocz fitted perfectly ; everything was
Margaret had just lert. I saw ier go into
 should feel obiged if he would carry the trunk
o Chauvel's. He took it on his shoulder, went off with it at once. Quite done up, I had not courage to go there, or to find myself again ness would betray ite If felt that my wretched. ness would betray itself so I put on my Jackel gone, thank God ! Maltre Jean, with his cheets red and his eyes bright was slnging the glories of the Three Pigeons. He declared that no other inn had ever reoelved such an honour, Nicole Catherine was of the same opinion. Nicole was laying the cloth.
Maitre Jean, seeing me, sald that Margaret her baggage together and to choose those of her father's books which she had to take with her He asked about the trunk; I toid him it was finished, and that Valentine had taken it to At that mome.
own, and we had our A nn, and we had our supper.
I intended goinc home be
Iintended going home before eight o'cloc:s.
without taking leave of any oue. What was use of paying compliments, since it was all over, and I had notuing to hope for 9 I thought When she is gone Malire Jean will write to Father Chauvel that was ill, if he troubles him alf at all about it if he does not, so much the That I
over, I quitelly idea; as soon as supper was dark: there was a light in the upper rontn in Chauvel's house. I stopped a minute to look at , and then seeing Margaret come to the winof I I ran away, but just as I turned the corner Michel !" And I
my head.
"What do you want, Margaret ?" sald I, my
heart beating as if it would burst my bosom "Come up," she answered ; "I was golug to sok for you ; I want to speak to you." . So I went upstairs very pate, and I found her in the upper room before an open wardrobe. "Well, you see I have made haste; the books are at the bottom, the linen above them, and on the top of all my two dresses. There is nothiug more to pack. I am looking-
And as I made no reply, being so very much
ombarrassed "Look here," said she, " now I must show you over the house, for you will have to take care of it ; come!"
She took me by the hand and we entered the little back room, above the kitchen; it was
their fruit room, but there was no fruit, only the their fruit room, but there was no fruit, ouly the shelves to lay it on.
"See," said she.
see," said she, "here you must put the
oples and pears of the orchard. $W \Leftrightarrow$ have not apples and pears of the orchard. We have not
many, so much the more reason for taking care of them. Do you see?"
"Yes, Margaret," said I looking at her, much

## affected Then

Then we went downstairs; she showed me little cellarm, where her cather slept, their orchard; and then she tichen opening on the trees to my care, saying that was her chie anxiety, and that she should b: very angry with me if I did not take care of them. I thought to myself, "They will be well looked after, but What is the use of that if you are going to leave us q $^{\prime \prime}$ Nevertholess I felt a sort of hope gently
revive, my eyes grew dim, and seeing revive, my eyes grew dim, and seeling myself
alone talking to ber, 1 sald to myselfone talking to ber, I sald to myself-
My God I is it possible it is all over $q$ "
As we returned to the lower room Margaret pointed out her father's books, arranged on the
shelves between the two small windows ; she "While we are away you must often come and fetch books from here, Michel ; you mus teach yourselt ;'without learning you can never Shything.
She spoke,
toached to see that she nould thint being so tion for mo-ithe very thing I had so of instruc sidered as firmi of all. I sald to myself-
"She must love me! Yers she doen love me After putting ths lamp on the tiblio me the hóvere-key, and told me to open it from time to time to proserve it from damp. Just as we wiont out she sald, "I hope it will
in a sood state, Michel; when we come

When I heard her talk of coming back, I cried-
"You are coming back, then, Margaret ? You are not leaving for good?"
My volos trembled and my head swam.
"What do you mean, if we return ? " geld
she, looking at me with astonishment " why, she, looking at me with astonishment ! "Why,
what do you think we are going to do, you silly What do you think we are going to do, you silly
fellow: Do you believe we are going to make our fortunes there?"
She laughed.
"Come back? yes, and poorer than we went. We must come back and attend to our bosinems as soon as the people's rights are voted; we shall be back this year, or next year at the
latest." "Ah!" sad
And not being able to contain my elf any longer, I began to sob like a child. I was sitting on the trunk, my head between my hands, thanking God, and yet ashamed of having spoken out. Margaret said nothing. This lasted
several
minutes, for $I$ could not check $m$ myself. several minutes, for 1 could not check myself. I stood up. She was pale, and her beautiful black eyes glistened.

Work hard, Michel," said she softly, again pointing to her father's little book ouse; ""my father will love you."
She took the lamp and went out. I put the and followed her into the passage. I wanted to speak but the words would not come.
Once outside, I shut the door and put the key in my pocket. The moon was shining amidst the stars; I cried out, as I held nay head up-
"What a fine night, Margaret! Thank God for giving you such a ane night for your jour.
Dey." said as we entered the inn-
"Don't forget anything that you have promilled me!"
The courter ought to leave about ten. There Was Just time for us 10 get there. Every one
Else Margaret, except Matte Jean and I, who were going to accompany her to the town; and some moments after we set off, by a beauHill mocnlight. Dame Catherine and Nicole stood at the door, calling out-

- A pleasant journey, margaret ; come back She replied-
are now may we all meet again as well as
I took up m
road with the two rows of poplars which lead to the glacis. Margaret walked by my side; two or three times she said to me-
"Is not the trunk
"No! it is nothing at all, Margaret,"
We were obliged to parry gavel
faster; when we reached the foot of the glacis Maltre Jean called out-
"Wa We stall be there directly."
Halr-past nine struck; some ininutes later we passed the Porte de France. At the end of the street, where Lutz now lives, the vehicle was
to stop. We ran, and at about a quarter of the lo stop. We ran, and al about a quarter or the the carriage, which was crossing the Place d'Armes.
"We are Just in time," said Mature Jean. As we turned the corner the light from the courier's lantern fell on us from the Rue de the greatest chance we fond the old Jew schmoule, who was going to Nancy. Jut then the vehicle stopped. There were several empty places. Matte Jean kissed Margaret. I had put down the trunk, and did not stir.
"Come here," said she, offering me her cheek o be kissed.
"Work, Michel -work
Sch mould had already taken his place in one corner. Mature Jean, as he lifted Margaret into the carriage, said to him -
you."
"Be easy," said the old Jew, " our deputy's
daughter shall be attended to. Trust me."
qualintance. She leaned out of the window aud gave mine her hand. The conductor went info the bureau to see if the places were paid for. He mounted his seat, and said-
"Yo on."
The bores started off, and we called out all


## together-

Mat roo Jobye, Margaret! Good-bye ! Good-bye,
The carriage rolled away before us ; it passed under the Porte de France. We followed it, thinking. Once outside the works, we could only hear the horses' belt
along the Sarrebourg road.
Mature Jean said
By elgar oclock to-morrow they will be at Nancy. Chauvel will be there to meet Marka. ret, and in four or fife days they will be at Yermallees,"
1 said nothing
We returned to the village and went straight to our cottage, where I fond every one asleep in
the peace of the Lord. I scrambled up the lad. der, and that night I thad no bad dreams, as I had the preceding.
(To be continued.)
OFFICES TO IT.
Two or three nice ROOMS. Corner of Craig and
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## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

the matter of WILLIAM EVERETT CHESTER
I, the undersigned, DAVID J. CRAIG, of the City
signet in this matter.
Creditors are requested to pyle their claims before Creditors are requested to Pyle their claims before
within one month, and are notified to meet at my office July next hospital Street, on Wednesday, the dion of the Insolvent, aud the ordering of the affairs the Estate generally.

DAVID J. CRAIG,

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM TATTERSALL, of the City I, the undersigned, David J. CRAIG, of the City in this matter.
Creditors
Creditorter.
are requested to pyle their claims before me Within one month, and are notified to meet at No. 144 next, at 11 o' clock forenoon, for the public examination
of the In solvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the of the Insolvent,
Estate generally:

DAVID J. CRAIG,
Montreal, 31 st May, 187

## 11-24-2-161.

Exchange Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 6.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR
PER CENT., being at the rate of Eight per pent Per PER CENT., being at the rate of Eight per cent has this day been declared, and that the same will b
payable the Bank on and after FRIDAY, SCOND day of Junk next.
The Transfer Books will b er
The Transfer Books will be
30th June, both days inclusive
The Anneal General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 12th
day of July next. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'olook, won. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. CAMPER
montreal, lat June, 1875

## merchants bank of canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIV FOUR PER CENT.
upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current
Half Year has been this dy declared. and the the will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies on and after YRIDAY, the SECOND day
of JULY net of JULY next.
The Transfer Book will be closed
Both June next, both days inclusive
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholder a MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.
The Chair will be taken a
By order of the Board,
JACKSON RAE,

## Montreal, 29th May, 1875

General Manager.
$11-24-4-165$.
Union Bank of Lower Canada.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIV-

## FOUR PER GENT.

on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been
declared for the current Half Year, and will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and at thin Head Office and Branches of the Bank on an
after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUYY next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the lGth to the 30th June next, both days inclusive The AnNuAl General M

Thursday, the Eth July. Chair to be taken at nd

Quebec, 28th May. 1875.
P. MACE WEN,
Cashier.
.
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