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INOHICHF
In the next number of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS
HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE at Lachine, along with portraits of the contest-
ants in costume and in their shells. Also a ants in costume and in their shells. Also a
number of smaller sketches descriptive of the number of smaller sketches descriptive of the
whole event, with full letter-press description. whole event, with full letter-press description.
We shall also publish a sketch of the new Ontario Exlibition Building at Toronto.

## 

i'iontreal, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1878.

## VICTORIBUS SPOLIA.

This delicate question has, during the past week, been agitating the minds of militant journalists. The old Roman cry that to the victor belong the spoils of war is one whose echo has been taken upand acted
upon to an appalling extent in modern upon to an appalling extent in modern
political life. It was the late Governor Marce, of New York, Secretary of State under President Pierce, who is said to have popularized the doctrine among our neighbours, and one of the greatest Americans
that ever lived, Andrew Jackson, carried that ever lived, Andrew Jachson, carried
it out in the most lavish and reckless manner during his tirst administration. Since his time it has hecome a recognized rule of
action in the United States, President action in the United States, President
Haybs having so far been the gentlest in its application. To cloak somewhat the injustice of the practice, the euphemistic term Rotation in Office has been conveniently imarined. In France, every change of Cabinet seems necessarily to involve a
general change of even minor officials, and this ludicrous habit has furnished the inimitable Chas with some of his most felicitous cartoons. In Canada, taking all in all, we have been comparatively free from the nuisince, thanks to our scheme of Civil Service, based upon that of the Mother Country, but recent events have
shown that we are not altogether free from shown that we are not altogether free from
an infliction which must give a great deal of trouble to the men in power. As a rule, there is far tow much political feeling in the ranks of our Civil Service, and this is owing to the palpable fact that appointments are mainly due to political influence, instead of to competitive merit and regular promotion as the inflexible rule ought to be
Members of the Civil Service, being generally men of intelligence and education, canzot, of course, divest themselves of political partialities and prejudices, but beyond the recording of their ballot, they should be strictly guarded and never go
beyond the bounds of an honowrable neubeyond the bounds of an honourable neu-
trality. In other words, they should be epiccenes. They ought not to give any government the pretext of removing them on the score of interference in active politics, and government, on the other upon the most patent cause. This has not always been the case, and the consequence is that a movement of retaliation is spoken of by the opposing party. But we trust the movement will not go beyond velleities or threats. A victorious party can afford
to be generous. Their best recourse is to to be generous. Their best recourse is to
strengthen the system of the Civil Service and enforce its rules. This was one of
the points touched upon by Lord the points touched upon by Lord
Durferis in his late admirable speech
at the opening of thejToronto Exhibition, and we trust that his wise counsels will be heeded. He insisted upon the doctrine that the Civil Service was part and parcel of the stable administration of the country, quite independent of the vicissitudes of
Cabinets, and that its character of inaCabinets, and that its character of ina-
movability should be strictly guarded. The incoming of a new Ministry is not the signal for a distribution of spoils among hungry parasites, but the rallying point of a progressive administration.

## WATER METER.

A recent number of the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle contains a long account of a new water meter which has been recently invented in that city by Messrs. Chas. C. Barton and J. B. West, which, it is stated, measures with perfect accuracy, and the durability of which the inventors agree to guarantee. The Chief Engineer of the Lochester Water Works has tested the meter, and says that he feels satisfied that it will register with great accuracy, whether the streams be very small large or small, be under great heads, and he recommends it to the careful consideration and examination of all boards and water engineers.
Some two years ago the report of the Montreal Water Works had this to say concerning the rapidly-extending waste of water
"This extraordinary iucrease has alarmed the water committee, and a strict inspection of water pipes in houses has been established. This had the effect of bringing down the consumption nearly $1,000,000$ of gallons per day. This mode must be resorted to until the general introduction check upon the recklessness of some of our check upon t"
consumers."
We have not the space to enlarge upon so important a subject, but if the invention is what it is represented to be, it is well worthy the attention of our Water Works Committee.

THE TRADE QUESTION AGAIN.
There is at the present time a great diversity
opinion as to whether Protection or Free of opinion as to whether Protection or Free Trade is best for the interests of the people of
Canada, and. as the matter at present stands, if we may believe certain writers, the question is even more one of party than of principle, they
contending, without an exception, that the interests of the country and Free Trade are one
and the same thing. I should be glad to be perand the same thing. I should be glad to be per-
nitted to give my views on the subject, and herewith append a few remarks, which may or In advocating or resisting the clains matter. In advocating or resisting the claims of Pro-
tection, we find many and diverse argunents diametrically opposed to each other. First, England has prospered under Free Trade; secondy, the I am about to give my opinions upon the reason of these two countries standing in the respective positions which they at present
occupy, and they are as follows : Firstly. Engoccupy, and they are as follows: Firstly. Eng-
land occupies an exceptional and peculiar posiion as a great central figure amongst the naconalities of the globe, and by her isolation from their difficultics and their standing armies. Scarcely ten years pass away but one or another of the European nations is engaged in a conflict with a neighbouring yower, into which all the other European nations, with the exception of
England, become more or less involved. Any way their standing armies are greatly increased, deserted. During these times England has laid the foundation of her great mercantile superiority, and eventually, having gained control of the markets, she threw open her own to the trading community of the globe. She kept a large stock, a completed assortment of everything in the known world. Hence it was her
policy so to do. The silks of the East, teas rom China, wool from Australia, cotton from ndia and America (manufactured and raw), wheat from Canada, spices from from Germany, wheat from Canada, spices from the Indies-al the respective countries where produced, and other country in the world. Hence to her market flocked the merchants from all parts of the prosperity. Looking, on the other hand, to the decline of business in the United States, I have given the matter iny most entire consideration,
and can ascribe it to no other cause than the present personal and national want of honesty
and straightforwardness among her and straightforwardness among her people, her
govermment, and her institutions. Protection
reared up around her a bulwark against British manufacturers, only to establish a race of he own incapable of honestly conducting thelr credit is exhausted, they distrust Thus other, and business is brought to a perfect stand still. So long as the standard of commercia morality is so fearfully low in the United States
as it is at present, we can expect no very serious competition on their part against Great Britain or, if so, it will be at a loss to themselves. For some years the goods they have been carrying to foreign markets actually cost them more than
the sum for which they were sold ; so far from the sum for which they were sold ; so far from
the transactions being profitable to them and increasing their wealth, they only by degrees things existing amongst them. Thus you see in each case, both in Great Britain and the United
States, peculiar advantages or disadvantages have been the cause of the such respective cound
each respective country.
Now let me with regen
ideas as to the position she to Canada define my the great future before her, should she adopt a good, sound system of protection around certain
articles which would decrease our importation and make the balance of trade more even, and give us a chance of doing what we have not been
heretofore doing-viz., paying 100 cents in the dollar on all goods which we may hereafter pur chase. Canada is in a more fortunate position than any European nation, or even the United States, in having a fine country for producing
the first essentials required by the human race viz., food. Humanity can exist without the viz., food. Humanity can exist without the of China, or of Europe, but the plain produc tions of our own soil it can ill dispense with. Thus, as one thing or another thing is for the are treasures for all ages. The workman of the globe, wherever he may be, will always remain true to our bread and our meat, and sad indeed will be the fate of rulers who may place a tax on
these the prime necessaries of the human family. these the prime necessaries of the human family.
England may be offended at our duty upon her England may be offended at our duty upon her
manufactures, but yet feel ill-disposed to add to the expense of the living of her worktuen by a tax upon the food imported for their benefit. to do is to carry the saleable articles, all we have them, and, harpy idea, market, there dispose of done, our next idea must be to preserve to our selves the use of the money given usin exchange for our own sole and exclusive benefit.
tas of 60 millions per ay export at the rate of 60 millions per annum, and import
90 millions. I have nothing to refer to by me 90 millions. I have nothing to refer to by me
at the moment, but I believe this is about the proportion. Well, at this rate, we cannot pay
for what we buy at invoice rates. In order to for what we buy at invoice rates. In order to
live at all we must be dishonest and pay 67 cents for what we have engaged to pay 100 . Supposing that, by a readjustment of the tariff, our imports are reduced to, say from England
25 millions, instead of fifty millions. I should 25 millions, instead of fifty millions. I should
imagine the English creditor would be far better satisfied to sell half and get full value, than to sell double of that and get only 67 per cent. of would have a better vailing amongst us, and feel the satisfaction of having an honest name, which, I am sorry to
say, as it now stands, we ruu a great chace say, as it now
losing fcr ever.
Supposing we put a heavy duty on English ctc., there are always manufactured furs, hats, ctc., there are always ${ }^{\text {a }}$ great number of the
wealthy who would still take these things, but wealthy who would still take these things, but
the majority would be satistied with our own Canadian productions, and the manufacture of a better quality of goods would be stimulated by a better price or a more extensive use. Some
persons inagine that Protection would necespersons inagine that Protection would neces-
sarily involve a great increase in prices. My idea sarily involve a great increase in prices. My idea
is that so far from that, it may be the means of purchasing our necessaries in these lines actually cheaper than ever-viz., from the competition engendered by fostering the manufactures, the
great increase consequently in the number of great increase consequently in the number of
the same-the infallible lowering of prices suing therefrom. Should, as some people say, the purpose of carrying on the government of the country, then we must have recourse to a tax upon personal and other property-the only proper way, to my way of thinking, for raising a revenue in any country. During a late visit to the Maritime Provinces, I found the people that lrotection would increase the price of tlour, an idea which I endeavoured to combat in every case by assuring them that the price in Liverpool would not be one whit affected by a duty on Hour here, and, consequently, as they purchased in Liverpool at a regular rate, that rate
would be pretty well observed in trading through would be pretty well observed in trading through
the Provinces. All our Ontario farmers wanted the Provinces. All our Ontario farmers wanted
was to save the expense of shipping to Liverwas to save the expense of shipping to Liver-
pool what they ought to find a narket for here, a result caused by American farmers sending in their flour to compete with ours, duty free. The only saving to Ontario farmers would be then a very great one-viz., the cost
board and ship to Liverpool.
W. S.


## the methodist general CONFERENCE.

The Second General Couference of the Methodist Church of Canada was in session, in this city, during three weeks, commencing on the
4th of September last. The Conference was composed of clergymen and laymen, in about About two hundred and twent representatives were in attendance. We give, the officers of the Conference, and of the heads of the departments elected during its recent session.
The Ir
The President of the Conference is the Rev. George Dovglas, LL.D., of this city. Dr Douglas is the Principal of the Wesleyan Theo
logical College of Montreal. He was born, we
believe, in this city has been about thirty years in the ministry of his church ; and is about fifty-five years of age. He was the. Vice-Presi-
dent of the First General Conference of the Medent of the First General Conference of the Me -
thodist Church of the Dominion. He has filled with distinguished ability several of the highest official positions in his church.
The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., been elected its first President at the session held in Toronto, in 1874 . Dr. Ryerson is about seventy-six years of age, and retains his health
and vigour in a remarkable degree. He was for about thirty years the Chief Superintendent of Education in Ontario, and is the father of the present school system of that Province. He has held some of the most important positions in his church, and has always, with marked ability
and success, discharged the duties devolved upon him.
The Vice-l'resident of the Conference is the a little miel D. Rice, D.D. Dr. Rice is now was, for a short time, Governor of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario. He was mainly instrumental in originating the Wesleyan Female College, in Hamilton; and has filled the position of Govern The Rev.
The years.
The Rev. Humprey Piekard, D.D., of Steward for the Brunswick, was elected Book which includes the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland. Dr. Pickard has been for about forty years in the ministry of his church. He was the first Principal of
the Wesleyan Academy, at Sackville, and the the Wesleyan Academy, at Sackville, and the
tirst President of its College, and retained his first President of its College, and retained his annection with the educational institutions tury.
The Rev. Alex. Sutherlatid is the Secretary of the General Conference. He is now in the prime of life, having passed his forty-fifth berence. He has been twenty-three years in the ministry. During the lasty-three years in the one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of the Dominion. He quadrennial term. quadrennial term.
been re-elected Editor of the Toronto cliristias Guardian for the ensuing for yo years. Mir Dewart has been in the ministry twenty-seven years, and has been during the last ten years
Editor of the connexional paper at Toronto. Editor of the connexional paper at Toronto.
He is the author of several popular volumes that He is the author of several popu
The Rev. Duncas D. Curine, of the New Brunswich Conference, has been elected to the editorial chair of the Halifax Wesleyan for the
ensuing quadrennial term. Mr. Currie was on several occasions a delegate from the late con ference of Eastern British America to the old Canada Conference, to seek the promotion of the union of the Methodistic bodies of this country. He was the Secretary of the First General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.
The Rev. Wilinam Briges, of the Metr The Rev. William Bigges, of the Metro-
politan Methodist Church, Toronto, has been elected Book Steward of the Book and Publishing Department of the Connexion. Mr. Briggs is still comparatively a young man, having be The Rev. John Bredin is the Journal Se tary of the Conference. He filled the same position in the First General Conference. Mr. Bredin has been thirty-six years in the ministry in this country, and was a short period in his earlier years in the Wesleyan ministry in Eng-
land. He has been elected Secretary in many land. He has been elected Secretary in many
departments of the work of the church in the departments of the work of the church in the
Annual Conferences of which he has been a Annual C
member.
V. V. R. No. 5 COMPANY.

Last Saturday took place the annual shooting matches of the above company at the Point St. Charles Ranges. Numerous were the competi-
tors animated by the desire of showing that they had improved on their previous year's peroffered by Major J. J. Redpath, their popular commander, Captain Homer-Taylor and Lieut. was closely contested; and by six o'clock every was closenners included, was heartily tired of
one, wing of "
hearing of "windage," "elevation," magpies," "bull's-eyes,"" "outers," and all the other slang phraseology connected with the
handling of the rifle. It was then announced that Major Redpath had expressed the hope of
seeing the members of the Company at his resi-
drove in the last 'bus, just in time to see the "City of Ottawa"" balloon come down from above and safely bring back with it the now
celebrated Witness reporter. Thence to their homes to give a "parting look at the looking glass," like their sisters so often do, after which they fall in at McGill College Gate and march met with there will long be remembered. the door they are greeted with a cheery "Com in boys" and are shown into the drawing-roon
where a welcome is extended to them by Major hedpath's lady, who kindly shakes hands with each man as he advances, recognizing old faces, greeting new ones and vieing with the
Major in making the evening an enjoyable one Lajor in making the evening an enjoyable one
to all present. The drawing-room soon presents an animated appearance and volunteers forget their griefs against an ungrateful Corporation.
The prizes are distributed laughter at the appropriate and not unfrequ an humourous remarks which accompany the prize and the fortunate winner of the "cross guns" loubly honoured in having them sewn on hi sleeve by the lady of the house. The night is spent in various ways; for those who have a the old masters upon which the eyes caphs of the old masters upon which the eyes can feast ing books ; musical and vocal talent interest itself, and various are the tunes sang from display atic snatches down to the well-known "Grand he "Vics" execute or three dances follow and Lords Beaconstield several pand Salisbury ; of course among the "boys" are some old fogies (not very game of games, whist ; there arer and play tha tifarious and Bohemian tastes, who wo of mul all this in succession. Supper comes and the "Vics" sit down to table and eat, drink and are merry. The usual loyal toasts, the health o Anderson, not forgetting their late Captain Homer-'Taylor are enthusiastically drank. Auld Lang Syne is sung, then God Save the Queen and it is getting near midnight so 'tis time to
take leave. Once more do the men of No. 5 ompany shake hands with their kind host hrartily thanking them for the more than enjoy

## OUR ILLUSTRA TIONS

The Ballion Ascension.-At 2.30, on Saturday, His Excellency arrived upon the Sham the pic-nic and gaiues, of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. He was accompanied in
the same carriage by M. H. Gault, Esq., M. P., the same carriage by M. H. Gault, Esq., M. P., carriage by Captain Ward and Messrs. Douglas,
of England, and Kidd, of Ottawa. His Excelency was received by the committee, though no formal reception was given. His Excellency immediately descended and began a tour of
inspection of what the ground contained. The orincipal attraction was the great balloon. "City Ottawa," which was being inflated with gas rom the street pipe, under the superintendence of Prof. Grimley. Much attention was paid by preparations made for its ascent. Prof. Grimley was called upon to answer a large number of [uestions as to the size and make of the balloon, and his experience as a balloonist. His balloon, is made of Irish linen oiled so as to make it air tight, and contaius when inflated 14,000 feet o and a half. inflation occupied about seven hours in the balloon began to encroach upon the grounds, and when the "tug of war" and the larger boys, who would have been expected to have more sense, rushed under the ropes, until it was found impossible to proceed with the sports, simply for want of room. On this account, many of the most interesting competi, tions did not come off. Only one "tug of war", was "tugged"-that between the members of St. Joseph Society. It was a mostexciting contest, were overridden of the fight class distinctions city aldermen and volunteer oung swells and miscuously with tradesimen and laborers, and even His Excellency himself was unpleasantly crowded, while the shoutings were like Babel gone crazy. The competitors "tugged" their very best, and the contest lasted for about four minutes each time-the competition was two
out of three points-but fortune went with the out of three points-but fortune went with the
Irishmen in each case. About half-past four it was noticed by the crowd that the "City of and from that moment interest centred upon the point where preparations for the air.flight were in progress. Shortly after, everything was anagers, Prof. Grimley, and Mr. Hiram A. Moulton, reporter of the Witness, entered the basket which was just large enough to hold them comportably. The monster air-ship was then transby an exciting crowd, and then the word "let go" was given, and the balloon rose slowly and the earth, and hats and handkerchiefy as she le able were waved to the occupants of the basket As they rose they threw out handfuls of small printed circulars, which fluttered down like flocks of tiny birds. The balloon first took a north easterly direction, rising as she advancerd,
watched with intense attentiveness by all those
upon the grounds. The sun went down behind
the mountain, but for a long time after it could be seen brightly shining on the air ship in its lofty flight. About half-past five His Excellency the Governor-General re-entered his carriage and the 5th Fusiliers, who had played some excellent music during the afternoon, pealed forth the strains of the National Anthem, and the spectators dispersed. The balloon safely descended
near Wellington bridge after a most successful voyage.
The Collision on the Thames.-The Prin coss Alice was a paddle-steamer belonging to the of iron, and was of 158 tons net tonnage. The day's excurte is an iron serew-steamer. After Alice was on her return up the river from Sheer ness and Gravesend. It was at twenty minute to eight in the evening, with full moonlight, that she was met and run down by the Bywell Castle
off Tripcock Point, or Margaret Ness, a mile off Tripcock Point, or Margaret Ness, a mile
below Woolwich Arsenal, and opposite to th Beckton Gasworks on the north shore. Th fragile saloon steamboat was actually cut in two,
and she sank within five minutes. Of the multitude of men wom gling for life in the water, about one hundred escaped by swimming or clinging to the ropes and floating articles thrown out from the Bywell boats of that vessel and others. There was a strong ebb tide, which carried many away down
the river. Six hundred lives and more have

Torinto Sketches.-We publish in this issue two sketches from Toronto and its environsnhabitants of the Ontario metropolis as a ren ezvous for picnics, and a wreck on the beach at Port Credit-"After the Storm." A large
amount of shipping was destroyed during the late gale and floods. A number of vessels were tor lake. Port Credit suffered more apparently than any other harbour on Lake Ontario.

## ECHOES FROM PARIS.

So popular has the Prince of Wales made England in France, that whenever "God Save the Queen" is played, the audience arise, uncover
their heads, and cheer. This has been noticed in the provinces as much as in Paris.
M. Victorien Sardou's Jour de Noce is now being put on the stage at the Opera Comique when the Petit Duced that this piece was ready imen the Petit Duc was brought out, but certain presentation to be adjourned. The authors have now made important alterations. Madame GalliMarié will create the principal rôle.

Mrs. Mackay, the wife of an owner of silver mines in Nevada, is a great nurchaser in the has bought from Boucheron a parure of diamonds, consisting of a dirdem, brooch and pendants, bracelets, ring, and earrings. The parure is ornamented profusely with blue sapphires, and terminated with a handsome pearl. The centre sapphire is valued at $200,000 \mathrm{fr}$., and the entire parure at $850,000 \mathrm{fr}$. Also a necklace of brilliants
terminating in a briolet drop valued at $125,000 \mathrm{fr}$

We hear that Paris is about to be euriched with another theatre which will be situated in of waod, and the Tuileries. The actors will be signed for the delectation of children, that is to say, the stage will be peopled by those pupazzi which used to be a great source of delight to days these marionettes, which originally old from Italy, were popular with grown up p came Although they were known in the time of Henry IV. they did not become popular until the reign of Louis XIV., through the genius of the famous Brioché. There was then a celebrated marionette theatre at the foot of the Pont Neuf, of which the decadent glories of Guignol in the modern
Champs-Elysees give but a poor idea Champs-Elysées give but a yoor idea

At the Paris Exhibition is exhibited by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London, the most
powerful land steam engine in the world; it is capable of raising steam from cold water to th working of 1001 bs . on the square inch, within drawn by a lighting the fire. It is easily charging 1,500 gallons per minute to a high of 250 feet. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 this firm exhibited an engine upon the 1867 principle and design; it punped 1,200 gallons which was $212 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. The engine wouse lantern wh the British Admiralty for Chatham Dock-
by yard.

A good story from the Reichsbote, a Berli paper, is worth repeating. The other day a nativ hibition. At the atation on a visit to the Ex the guidance of a party who wis looking out for visitors. He was soon installed in private lodg ings in the "Rue de-." As soon as his lug gage was brought up he wrote a letter to his wife
informing her of his safe arrival and giving
his address. The wife had scarcely read the lette when a telegram was handed to her from he French capital, as he had lost himself and had no recollection of where his lodgings were-not even the street.

Evglish girls will learn with interest that judicially appraised at girl's nose has just bee Paris omnibus horse became frisky; there a collision, a window was smashed, and a passenger, a young demoiselle, received some of the broken glass in her face. It was at first thought that the hurts were trifling, and her parents declined doctor. But the scratches omnibus company's were expected to do, and the girl's father brough nose had been permanently marred that he this seriously diminished her prospects of estab lishment in life-in other words, of getting a husband. He obtained $£ 40$ on the first trial and $\mathfrak{e} 200$ on the second

## ECHOES FROM LONDON

The new premises of the London Art Union in the Strand-a very handsome structure-are
progressing towards completion with great rapidity.

Monsignor Capel, who has returned to En land, intends to devote himself to the working found pabic school at Kensington. This school, has secured a freehold site of about six acres and a half of land in the Warwick-road
-The Princess Alice is the steamer that wa selected in 1873 to convey the Shah of Persia pital, on which occasion she to Greenwich Hos and superbly decorated, she was painted whit "The Shah's Boat," bearing on lier paddle-boxes the Persian Lion and Sun.

We hear nothing more of the new batch o peers which was talked of at the end of the sesgain within the last few days been repeated circumstantiality. The four M. P.'s named for promotion were Mr. Chaplin, Mr. B. Cochrane,
Mr. B. Hope (who at once put in a disclaimer) nd Mr. Walter. The constituents of two of these gontlemen, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Walter, ing for an election.

Mr. Johnson, the money taker on board one of the London Steamboat Company's boats, the Hukc of Cambridye, called the other day on Mr .
Hodson, the Southend ticket collector, and asked him if he believed in dreams, and then told him that he had had a very peculiar dream Princess Alice. He said he dreamt he saw the Princess Alice run into and cut in halves, and between 400 and 500 people sauk to rise no more. In consequence of the dream Mr. Johnson deAlice, and went by the next steamer and thus saved his life.

## HUMOURS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Kingston has Gunn over to the Liberal party ent out into the wildernes.

## The Conservatives have

## outh Renfrew.

There was a Little victory in South Simcoe. make Hay while Centre Toronto are determined make Hay while the sun shineth
rnd. $u$ as a great display of Bunting in Wel
North Wellington Drew well
North Wellington Drew wel
That was a Strange victory in North York.
Trow it was a close shave in South Perth They are fond of Currie in West Middlesex. The Mills of Be is wiser after the election. The Mills of Bothwell are still grinding. Blake defeated in South Bruce. O Shaw
moves.
The Chandlers of Brome don't care for

## A holy influence. <br> Mother Joliette comes up smil

## Bahy. The

The motto of Champlain : Montplaisir.
Les Rouges ont fait Tremblay ì Charlevoix Laflamme still flickers in Jacques Cartier. It was
County.
The

Conservatives beat the Liberals in Ri They with a Massue (club).
They have given up horse-flesh (Cheval) in A big Gill of comfort for the Tories (Gigault).

## aska.

Queen's County (N.S.) has sent up a big Bill Karliament.
King's County (P.E.I.) Muttart deep damm Sherbrooke Brokernment
herbrooke Brookes no opposition.
Niagara is out of Plumb.
The "White Boy," as
late visit to the home of his ancestry, in Ireland, has turued up all right in Cardwell.
By a strange reversal of things, after the解 happy, and all those who were Rouge or ruddy elt most consumedly sick.
In the new Parliament there are two Whites nominally, whatever there may be de faeto. There is a Baker also and a Currier. of tradesmen. The Cartwright is replaced by Ne Hooper.
North Simcoe has dismissed its Cook
The vote in Ottawa City was massive (Tasse), There is La-rue in Belle-chasse, and while the Grandbois, Desaulniers is blossoming in Des. jardins.

Laclede.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Adelina Patti presented a necklace valued two thousand doll
Madame Rudersdorff is engaged in prepar iog several young ladies for the stage. Among her pre
sent pupils are Miss Helen Ames, s sopraino of promise
who will make her début next winter; Miss Auio Who will make her debut next winter; Miss Aunie Nol
ton, of Cincinnati, who will continue her studies for two
years, Miss Kate wsty, of St. Jooeph, and Mrs. Deater,
who is engaged for the Worcester festival.

Brignoli and his Decr" is familiar to man agers and expressenen. It is a stuffed deer's head with to insure his success. If he were to go from here to
Newark to siug for one evening the deer's head must go
too. On one ocasion wis. sing he did not encumber himself with the deer. Th papers the next morning pronounced the voice of Brig.
nulito be on the decline, husky, and losing its richness.
nThere, did I not tell you that I should fall beauase my deer did not go with me," he said to his agent. A Ak any
of the expreasmen about this deer which Brogool wishes
o pay for by weight and not size, or the operatic man to pay for by weight and not size, or the operatic man-
agers who make, because forced to do so an arrange.
ment as to this talisman of Brignoli. They all know it.

## HUMOROUS.

ANY American in Paris may, well say :-" I
"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and Most of the shadows that cross our path
hrougl life are caused by our standing in our own A mule must behave himself eleven years Thousands of boys would go dirty all sumBoston school-house doors swing both ways, The worst thing about a mosyuito is its long d bite

Some men keep savage dogs around their
ouses so that the huugry poor who stop "to get a bite"
If a man is on his way to the woods to come that he will run for his Tue boy who is having the first tooth pulled
doesu't care anything about the present, and futurity is You can get a very good idea of "natural klass after it has been once around the table. The man who can hum a hymn while jointEli Perkins gives an account of the conversation between a male and female idiot. Eli does not
mention the name of the woman he was talking to. Who would be a candidate for the governorship and fardels bear (whatever fardels are) when a base
ball catcher is the hero of the men and darling of the
ladies, with 87,000 a year?

The Indianapolis Heruld has discovered that number of times one gets nothing for of wiseme men as thing is the
number of times one gets soinething for nothing.
A gRadvate of one of our leading American
colleses is acting as cook at one of the sammer reart hotels, and the hash is served up in in the sammmer languageort
just six more than the average guest can wrestle with. Some recently - discovered inscriptions on
burned bricks bring to lixht the astonnding burned bricks bring to lisht the astounding revelation
that King Ahasuerus hanged Haman because he invent-
ed the accordeon and put the price down to s1.75 If you are inquisitive, like Paul Dombey, and
want to hear what tbe widd waves are saying, get be. hind a tow-boat in a leaky skiff with a broken oar. The
probabilities are that you will get on your knees and afk
for a change of conversation.
The cool, bracing air of autumn, weighed down with subtle perfume of languishing flowers, is very
niece and cheerful in its way, but, at the gane time, it
isn't a circumstance to the zephyr which meanders from isn't a circumstance to the zephyr which meanders from
the culinary departinent to one's bed-room just before
breakfast.

## NOTICE TO LADIEA.

The undersigned begs respectfully to inforn the ladies of the city and country that they
will find at his Retail Store, 196 St. Lawrence Main Street, the choicest assortment of Ostrich and Vulture Feathers, of all shades; also,
Feathers of all descriptions repaired with the greatest care. Feathers dyed as per shortest delay. Gloves cleaned and dyed black


THE WRECKS calsen by the floob at pont (rebit, oxt



## THE

## Cities and Towns of Canada

illustrated.

## XI.

## ON THE UPPER OTTAWA.

pembroke an agrefable surprise - the
MIRAMICHI FIEE-A TERRIble VISITATION
--PEMBROKE FOUNDED BY SURVIVORS-THE late peter White--MichaEl hennesey,
THE RIVEL Pihate-pembroke past and the rivel pilate-pembroke past
present-a pabaine for painters.

Crossing from Quebec into Ontario by means
the bridge spauning the Ottawa river at Porof the bridge spauning the Ottawa river at Por-
tage du Fort, a pleasant drive of about seven tage du Fort, a pleasant drive of about seven
miles brought me to Healey's Station, on the miles brought me to Healey's Station, on the
Canada Central Railway, distant about twenty. Canada Central Railway, distant about twenty-
eight miles from Pembroke. The evening express from Ottawa, punctual to a minute, soon
hove in sight, and by the time I had begun to get used to the novel sensation of riding in a get used to the novel sensation of riding in a
railw ay car-I had been out of the land of cars, and in the land of waggons, boats, and cribs of
timber for a month or two-wy the time I had timber for a month or two-by the time I had
got comfortably sented and had satisfied the got eomfortably sented and had satisfied the I was not in want of any of his wares, the train drew up at the Pembroke station, and the num:ber of individuals shouting the names of rival
hotels convinced me that Pembroke was a considerable place.
I should, per
I should, perhaps, explain that Pembroke is
situated on the south shore of Lake Allumette an opening of the Ottawa River-in the South Riding of Renfrew, of which County it is the County town. It is the most northern town in
Ontario, ninety-six miles from Ottawa, and the Ontario, ninety-six miles from Ottawa, and the
present terminus of the Canada Central Railpresent
way
I hav
have a liking for arriving in a strange place at night for the sake of enjoying the surprise in
the morning. One generally forms an idea of a place one has never seen, and generally finds that the picture conjured up is not at all like
the real thing. I had heard a good deal in the real thing. I had heard a good deal in
praise of Pembroke on my way thither, and, among other special attractions, the size, style,
and general excellence of the newly-opened and general excellence of the newly-opened
hotel, known as "The Metropolitan," formed topics for the display of much eloquence. I had
my own ideas upon the subject, but though I discounted all I heard, I still entertained very high expectations regarding this far-away town in the north. I am proud to be able to record that my expectations uere far exceeded in every
particular. The first surprise was the " Metropolitan," which is, indeed, in all respects, a
very superior establishment. The guest gets a very superior establishment. The guest gets a
very good idea of the house directly he enters the up, light office is large, lofty, tastefully fitted up , light and cheerful, and these are the char-
acteristics of the hotel throughout. From top to bottom, all is first-class. Dining-hall, draw-ing-room, parlours and bedrooms all reveal the
same good taste and careful attention to details -an air of comfort pervades the house, and everything is so nicely arranged and managed
that one feels quite "at home." The drawingroom is a magnificent apartment, handsomely furnished : the bedrooms are simply splendid-pleasant outlook. For families, or persons of is a bath-room upon each foor. Commercial gentlemen have the choice of a range of excel-
lent sample-rooms. The hotel is situated in the lent sample-rooms. The hotel is situated in the
best part of the town, near the railway-station, and from its elevated position commands mag.
nificent views of the lake, which is Pembroke's nificent views of the lake, which is Pembrokes
great charm. In front are the beautiful grounds great charm. In front are the beautiful grounds
of the Supple estate, a portion of which, including a fine croquet lawn, has been secured for the
use of guests. Occasionally promenade concerts are given by one of the bands of the town, the grounds then being prettily illuminated. very reasonable. The proprietors, Messrs. C.
B Jones and A. B. Macdonald, are gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business, and such as would make any house popular. The
hotel has enjoyed a very fair run of business this season, and now that the Nuws is making the beanties of the Upper Ottawa widely knows, the of public matronage, especially pleasure travel,
in the near fature. After the hotel, the next surprise was to find so many fine residences round about. I Iuestion
if any place of the size on the continent can boast such a number of handsome and well-appointed houses. Red brick is the prevailing
material used in building. The gardens are menerally large and tastefilly laid out ; indeed culture among all classes. It is remarkable how much a few bright blossoms improve the humblest dwelling. In my rambles I often am re-
minded of this. Yu will see two cottages built exactly alike, side ly side, but in one case there will be a littlo flower-bed in front of the door, ded, and home-made hanging baskets, mossy and made graceful with delicate creepers, will
be swinging at the windows ; probably there will be swinging at the windows : probably there will
be a bird-cage somewhere, with a sweet-voiced allied to flowers. The next cottage will be entirely destitute of even an attempt at alornment
-there will perhaps be a muddy puddle in place of the flower-bed; around the house there
will be heaps of foul-smelling refuse ; ;if you look will be heaps of foul-smelling refuse; if you look
to the windows for the hanging.baskets you will to the windows for the hanging-baskets you will
most likely sec, insteal, broken panes filled up. most likely sec, insteal, broken panes yiled up
with dirty rags. Of course, the exteriors of
these two houses proclaim the nature of the inthese tron. Yet, if the matter were inquired into,
teriorold often be tound that the man with the
it would pretty cottage earned less wages than the man who inhabited the dirty place. It is not a mat-
ter of money; it is a question of taste; the one ter of money: it is a question of taste; the one
has a taste for the beautiful, the other, probably, has a taste for the beaut
has a taste for whiskey.

## how the town is laid out.

Pembroke may be said to be built upon three terraces, which run parallel with the lake. The lake shore in front of the town is flat, and, as
usual, marred by dilapidated sheds and the poorest kind of houses. The street on the next level is the main business thoroughfare, and,
from the "Metropolitan" eastward, it is on this that most of the best residences are to be found. On the level above are the schools, the Roman Catholic church, the convent, and the best of the West-End residences. About a mile south, into the Ottawa through the centre of the town. The two ordinarily form but a small stream, though in the freshet time the volume pouring over the Pembroke dam is said to make quite a respectable waterfall. The town site is mainly sand over clay. On the highest level there is a
good quarry, but the stone is principally used in good quarry, but the stone is principally used in
building foundations. The County Buildings building foundations. The County Buildings
are built of a beautiful free-stone, procured from a small island, known as Morrison's, situated at the foot of the lake. It is said there is plenty
more stone, but that it would not pay to guarry it, on account of the strata running almost perpendicularly. It is a stone of a beautiful cream
colour, with a sprinkling of grit in it. It is in colour, with a sprinkling of grit in it. It is in
no way affected by the weather, but always looks no way affected by the weather, but
as if fresh from the mason's hands.

## setthement and growth

In the early part of October, 1825 , a terrible conflagration took place in the woods about
Miramichi, New Brunswick, at that time the scene of the bulk of the lumber trade of Canada. The district was well settled for one hundred miles, bordering the river, and lumber shanties and depots were thickly scattered through the bush. Pine, spruce, hemlock and fir, of first-
class quality, were plentiful, and the demand was class quality, were plentiful, and the demand was
brisk. Everybody was making money, and according to an eye-witness, few thought of anything else. The last of September and beginning of October, of the year in question, was
marked as an exceedingly dry period. At nine o'clork on the night of the 6 th October, news cane to Miramichi that a fire was raging in the
bush. People looked out and saw a lurid glare in the murky sky, but they thought little of the they had been extinguished before doing a great deal of damage. So they expected this would
be. But it soon attained alarming dimensions the wind rose till it became a tornado, and, to add to the horrors of the scene, a thunder storm of the most terrific character set in. The flashes
of lightning dimmed the forest blaze, as if laugh. of lightning dimmed the forest blaze, as if laugh-
ing to scorn mere earthly fire; the thunder was, ing to scorn mere earthly fire; the thunder was,
if possible, even more frightful, causing the wretched people to think that the earth was splitting asunder. The boldest blasphemers quaked; men who had not prayed since they
knelt at their mothers' knee then threw themknelt at their mothers knee then threw them-
selves to the ground and called upon the Almighty to save them. Particularly noticeable was an American atheist, named Bryant, who
proclaimed in fear and dread to a terrified crowd ${ }^{\text {procla }}$
the last day had nureli ahrived,
and such was the general belief. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, being carried on-
ward in great wreathing masses of resinous smoke, which burst and set fire to the bush far ahead of the main conflagration. The woods were as a vast bon-fire, made ready for the
torch. As an instance of the rapidity with which the flames advanced, it is related that a lumberman drove his team into the forest to alarm his comrades who were in camp. He found
them in the shauty playing cards, unconscious of the swiftly-approaching danger. They disrereach the river before the avalanche of fire was upon them--both men and horses perishing in michi river, at this point about three-quarters of a mile wide, and began to devour the shipping.
Despite the best efforts of the cre ws, a large Despite the best efforts of the cre ns, a large
number of vessels were destroyed. Newcastlenumber of vessels were destroyed. Newcastle-
the county town of Northumberland-and Douglastown were burned to the ground, but the fire was chtcked by the river, though not before
about six thonsand square miles of the finest about six thonsand square miles of the finest have perished, but there were numbers of strangers in the shanties of whom no count could be
made. The destruction of farm stock and animade. The destruction of farm stock and anivisitation only lasted about twelve hours, but it was most complete. The heart was taken out of the settlement, and there arose among the firmly believed had been scourged by the AIso a general exodus began. The destruction of the timber eallsed the attention of lumberers to
be turned in other directions, and the trade
which Miramichi had enjoyed was transferred to which Miramichi had eujoyed was transferred to
Quebec. A little batch of Miramichi people Quebec. A ittle batch of Miranichi people
pushed up the Ottawa, and settled near the present site of the town of Pembroke. They christened the place after their old home of sad
memory, and for some time there was a Miramemory, and for some time there was a Mira-
michi on the Upper Ottawa. $\quad$ Meanwhile,

## mr. peter white,

lately deceased, had for sereral years been lumbering in this section, and in 1828 he became a
resident. With him and sundry Miramiclii me resident. With him and sundry Miramichi men
rests the honour of having laid the foundation rests the honour of having laid the foundation
of the present town of Pembroke. A few parof the present town of Pembroke. A few par-
ticulars respecting his life may prove interesting, for he was widely known. Mr. White wa and early manifested a strong liking for the excitement and dash of a seafaring life. His parents not being favourable to his views, he touk
"French leave" at the age of fourteen, and was next heard of on board a man-of-war-one of the fleet commanded by Sir James Yeo-fighting
the Americans on Lake Ontario. It is mentioned the Americans on Lake Ontario. It is mentioned vessel was the late Bishop Richardson, who subsequently became head of the Methoclist Epis-
copal Church in this country. Young White copal Church in this country. Young White
served his country well, and did not leave the served his country well, and "id not leave the
service until the close of the "unnatural war." Then he took to lumbering, as before stated, and for forty years engaged in this staple industry. Sone details connected with the bringing of his
faniily up from Hull, when he had determined fanily up from Hull, when he had determined
to settle on the shores of Lake Allumete, give to settle on the shores of Lake Allumette, give
an idea of what life was in those early days. The trip had to be made in a canoe, and occupied fourtcen days. It is now made in something
over four hours. When the little party arrived at the Mountain Rapid-a short distance above Portage du Fort-they were benighted, and the weather was bad. They found a shanty, occupied
by a notorious character named Martin Hennesey, who, with a gang of kindred spirits, hived a widd, lawless life,
half piliates, half shanty-men.
There was no " administration of justice" in
those parts then-might was right. Henuessey those parts then-might was right. Hennessey
and his gang used to rob right and left and beat and his gang used to rob right and left and beat
any who raised the slightest objection. They any who rased the slightest objection. They
were credited with having caused the death of more than one victim. Such wrep the men whom Mr. White and his young witt. " ncountered on a dark and stormy night in the midst of one of the wildest scenes on the Upprer Ottawa. What
did the bandit chief? Rob the men and ill. treat the woman? No. It he men and hil treat is no ruffian bereft entirely of humane promptings. So it proved in Henueses's case. Directly he learned of the arrival of the travellers he
ordered his men to clean up the shanty and make it as comfortable as it was placed entirely at the disposal of Mr. and
Mrs. White, Hennesey and his gang camping outside.
There were those who prophesied that Hen-
nesey was destined nesey was destined for the hangman, but the prediction was not verified. One day, Hennesey
and an American quack doctor, named Whitney quarrelled about a degraded woman, with whom, the former cohabited. The meeting was in Hennesey's hovel, on Allumette Island, opposite fight on the shore Hennesey went out first fight on the shore. Hennesey went out first,
and directly he got over the threshold, Whitney struck him down with an ironwood , poker, and
showered blows till life was extinct. Whitney gave himself up, and pleaded that if he had not killed Hennesey, Hennesey would have ki, led
him. The Court not only held the plea well hin. The Court not ony held the plea well it was not often given a nanin to rid a community
of such a ruflian as Hennesey.
But let me tell of pleasanter things. After
Mr. White had located, he began to look about for those elements which are essential to the well-being of society. He was the means of
bringing the first minister and the first schoolmaster to thement, and was the instigat and helper of nany other good works, being for some years a member of the Township Council.
He joined the militia twenty years ago, and latHe joined the militia twenty years ago, and lat-
terly held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the teriy held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the
North Renfrev Division. Of ten children, four survive him, his second son and namesake represurvive him,
senting North Renfrew in the House of Commons. Mr. White died on the 6 th August last,
mon aged 84. The funeral drew together a large concourse, mourners coming froun all parts of the country, and comprising many who, side by side
with Mr. White, watched the little village Miramichi develop into the town of Pembroke.
when the devil was stck," etc.
Of those who saw the great fire, there are but ving, Registrar-to whom 1 an indehted for many interesting notes-and Mr. Michael Mc-
Neil, Sheriff's Officer. In a letter just to hand Neil, Sherif's Officer. In a letter just to hand,
Mr. Irving, referring to the atheist Bryant, beMr. Irving, referring to the atheist Bryant, be-
fore mentioned, says: "I I met the old sinner often after that, but although he never forgot the ire, he soon orgot the religious impressions
the fear of it produced. All the religious denominations kept the 7 th (October as a day of fasting and humiliation for many a year. Perhap 1 s
some of them (likely the Preshyterians) keep it yet."

In 1840 the first grist mill was erected hy
Mr. Alexander Moflat, who emigrated to Canadia
from Addington, Scotland, in 1834, and settled at New Edinburgh, subsequently removing to
Pembroke. also erected a woollen mill. The same year the first saw mill was erected by the late Samuel and James McKay. The first store was opened hy Mr. E. Bourke, now County
Treasurer, in what is now called Lower Town, an eastern suburb of Pembroke. This was christened Campbelltown in 1846, in compliment to
a popular hotel-keeper, named D.Campbell Dun a popular hotel-keeper, named D.Campbell ian
lop. The christening took place on Mayday, and the village schoolmaster, John Burray, com. posed the following lines, which were sealed in
a bottle and deposited beneath a flag-staff erected as a May-pole

## "The name of this town <br> By Victoria's Crown- Was given by D. C. Dunlop; Wheu Time is unveiled, <br> When Time is unveiled,

You will think upon Campbell Dunlop."
The late Mr. John Egan, famous for his mammoth lumbering operations, was a clerk in Bourke's store. Mr. Powell, now Governor of
Carlton County Jail, was anso one of the earliest store-keepers, and his brother one eariest Powell, served him as clerk. The late John Supple bought the McKay saw-mill in 1844, and became one of the leading residents of Pem broke. Mr. Supple represented the County of
Renfrew in the Parliament of Canada, and in 1854 defeated Mr. Alex. Morris, ex-Governor of Manitoba. After the division of the county,
in 1867 , Mr. Supple represented the North Riding in the Local Legislature.

## the orange and the greme.

In 1851-2 Pembroke had a taste of "religious" men intended to destroy the R. C. Church on the 12 th July, and a strong body of defenders surrounded the edifice on that day, armed with
all manner of weapons. No general encounte took place, but a few Orangemen, whose way home took them past the church, were roughly
used. On the 26 th August following, the Or angemen had a procession and speeches at the Presbyterian church. Between that time and the following July, both parties were preparing
for a jolly row on the " immortal 12th." As the fime drew nigh it became evident that a breach of the peace was determined upon, and sheriff Thompson and a magistrate, named Andrew ties for troops Me the Orangemen were addressed by a Mr. Kelly who wielded great influence, and the upshot was a promise that no opposition would be offered
the processionists. The detachment of troons the processionists. The detachment of tromps
was halted at the Chat's Rapids, and the day passed off quietly. Th

## nopposed ever since.

For some time a bitter antagonism existed between the French-Canadian and Irish shanty
men-the latter being known as "shiuers," culminated in a bloody pitched battle at the culminated in a bloody pitched bat Fort-the
Monntain Chute, near l'ortage du
French graining a victory which ensured "equal French, gaining a victor
Besides Miramichi, Pembroke has been known or short periods as Sydenham and Moffat. In 1858 it was incorporated as a village. The
honour of being proclaimed the County Town was secured only after a desperate struggl. characterised by diplomacy worthy of a Berli Conference or High Joint Commission. The County Buildings were begun in 1861 and meanwhil in 1867-a fierce legal fight raging stayed by injunction. The buildings cost 850,000 , and are in all respects very creditable.
The jail contains twenty-four cells, and is a model establishment, except as regards the water supply.
the lumber trade and the falimers.
Pembroke was incorporated as a town in 1876. Mr. William Moffiat, a son of the pioneer, being
elected Mayor-a position he still holds. The population is reported to be between two and three thousand. Like the other towns and villages along the Ottawa, lembroke was an
outcome of the lumber trade and its fortunes have fluctuated with the ups and downs of that great industry. Four or five years ago, when the tra e was brisk, Pembroke grew rapidly and
money was plentiful. Evervbody either dabmoney was plentiful. Everybody either dab-
hled in lumber or was more or less interested in hled in lumber or was more or less interested in
the business. Very little attention was paid to country. Those who took up farm lands merely tilled just enough to supply their own wants, trusting in the main to employment at the hands of the lumbering firms. When the lumber trade received the severe check under which it is at present labouring, the people of Pem-
broke felt the blow keenly. Latterly the farming classes have been compelled to pay more at
tion to their lands, but still the country round about Perabroke has the appearance of having fiends but recently settuildings are cleared fields and good farm buildings are quite the
exception. It is thought, however, that the lesson taught has been a good one, and that the all-important work of building, "pl what is
termed "a good back country, will henceforward proceed steadily

Pembroke hoasts several industrial ostablish-
and Woollen Mills. They are situated in the the united Muskrat and Indian Rivers. The grist mill is a fine sibstantial sto rection fitted up with all modern improvements. It has seven run of stone and is furnished with steam power
for use during the dry season. The woollen
mill has four Iooms and when in full operation employs twelve hands. The other industries mplode two sav- mills, a foundry and a sash,
inclus.
dor and blind factory. door and blind factory. Among the enterpris-
ing firms that of Messrs. T. \& W. Murray ocing firms that of Messrs. T. \& W. Murray oc-
cupies a prominent place. When times were cupies a prominent place. . residence, situated on the high level, Murray's ing magnificent views of the lake, challenges
the admiration of every visitor to Pembrote the admiration of every visitar to Pembroke.
The Murray Block on the main street include. the Copeland House, and the commodions premises wherein the firm carry on businessas as
general merchants, besides a large concert hall. general merchants, besides a large concert thall.
Mr. Thomas Murray was a member of the OnMr. Thomas Murray was a member of the On-
tario Legislature for North Remirew during the last two sessions of the Sandfield Macdonald elected his brother Willian to the House of Commons, but some irregularity led to the election being declared void after Mr. Murray had
sat one session. In 1872 , Mr. Thomas Murray sat one session. In 1n 182, Mr. Thomas Murray
contested Pontiac for the Commons, and though not successful, the large vote he polled against
Mr. McKay Wright sufficiently testified to his popularity.
Besides a
Murray do a considerable local trade, the Messiness in Murray do a large business in lumberer's sup-
plies, and deal extensively in raw furs. Being "all business" they tendered for furs. Being contract to grade the first section of the Canada
Central RR. Central RR. extension whi
the Georgian Bay Branch.

## the coplland house

was built to supply a long-felt want--good hotel ccommodation-and it speedly secured a large of the business houses and has accommodation for one hundred guests. The rooms are com-
fortably furnished and the table is at all times well supplied.

Among the many fine residences in Pembroke, that erected by Mr. David Bell stands in the general excellence of the internal arrangements. It reveals the ideas of one whor, having travelled, desires to possess a dwelling which shail
combine the best qualities of those he has seen. But family reasons lead the owner of this beautiful house to seek a lessee or purchaser, and I believe that anyone so inclined could make an
excellent bargain. The residence, known as "Belmont," has large grounds attached with good stables, outbuildings, 8 c .

## lake allumette.

As I have before remarked, the chief glory of Pembroke is the lake which is some twenty
miles long and about five miles wide. Opposite miles long and about five miles wide. Opposite
the town is Allumette Island, P.Q., christened Isle de Tessouac hy Champlain. A small seventeen miles long and from three to seven seventeen miles long and from three to seven
miles wide. The island contains a population
of about 500 , and is in the main well tilled of about. 500 , and is in the main well tilled ;
some of the farms are, indeed, exceptionally some of the larms are, indeed, exceptionally
good. On the noth side, at a village called
"The Chapeau"-on account of a hat-shaped rock in the channel-there is a bridge giving
access to the main Quebec shore. The Chapeau acess to the main euebec shore. The chapeau now. Six miles above are the come the Culbute Rapids and to permit steamboats to run between Bryson and Des Joachims-a stretch of nearly six miles. I visited these works and shall have
something to say about them in a future issue.
The lake on the Pembroke side of the island is divided at its foot into three. "snyes." The
first, known as "Allumette," is that used by the raftsmen; the second is called "The l.ost
Snye,' because it is so wild that it is believed no human being could go through it and surno human being could go through it and sur-
vive; the third is of a
known as "Beckets."

Close by is what one would suppose to be the entrance entrance to a very beautiful bay kown as "Hazley's." This bay and the several islands which make the above mentioned channels are favourite pic-nic grounds-being a nice distance from town, about three miles, in the midst of charming scenery, affording good fishing and an abundance of wild frutchend full length amid a
time of my visit I stretched fur bed of wild roses and picked and eat wild strawI could see where Champlain turned back in 1613, disgusted with the tissue of falsehoods which the impostor Vignan concocted relative to a passage to China vin Hudson's Bay.
far away cance on the bosum of the lower lake brought the historical incident vividly to mind, but just then a terrific blast from the iron horse hurrying along the neighbouring shore dissipa-
ted all my romantic musings and reminded me that I lived in the nineteenth century; also would have to row the three miles intervening pretty briskly.

Westward, the lake stretches for twenty miles. The glories of the sunsets at Pembroke
I shall never forget. Every one seemed different from the last and every few moment brought exquisite clanges in what was lovely
before. The great breadth and depth of the tian Mountrandeut mine dies of the de tails--the fragile-looking trestle pier stretching
far into the lake, the far into the lake, the white steamer, looking
like a toy, moored at the end ; the many skiff and canoes, some near and others mere dots, the flash of the sun's rays on the wet oars or paddles
alone telling that they moved; the islets with their tapering pines-all rendered clear and orb-these the thing made up a picture which
distin viewed through a more ike a great painting everyday scene free to rich and poor alike at
Pembroke.

## he nteamer "suin mgay"

which runs between Pembroke and Des Joachims is a fine commodious boat fitted up in first-class River is one which no visitor to Pembrok hould miss. I followed the Ottawa for nearly reserve my notes of the journey for a future issue.

## THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

The necessity of selecting articles of diet orcing itself upon the attention of the tolly
of that vunity. Very few are aware of the extent to which the adulteration of food is carried ; so
universal is it in fact, that we venture to say universal is it in fact, that we venture to say
there is not a single variety or article of food on there is not a single variety or article of food on
which it can be practised that it is not done, and especially is this the case in the finer and more delicate classes of prepared food, those in
act that for the infant and invalid. This class of articles is receiving the full measure of adulteration,
Dr. Edwards clearly shewed in his last re as Dr. Edwards clearly shewed in his last re-
port. We shall here briefly refer to one, Cocoa, which, from the large consumption merits an attention that might perhaps be denied an ar ofe he most invigorating and defreabin Cocoa, one ages, and which in its pure state is ges, and which in its pure state is highly re-
commended by the Medical Faculty, as a most nourishing and remedial agent in incipient and pulmonary consumption, is more frequently debased than most other articles. The varieties commouly sold are mixed with starch, farina and
other more hurtful compounds, and such is doue other more hurtful compounds, and such is done,
under the plea of rendering them "soluble," "prepared," etc. Actually this adulteration makes them thick, heavy and indiyestible, and nice time with dyspepsia. But very simple is the means of proving the adulteration, for if cocoa thickens in the cup, it proves the addition of
starch or other foreign sustance (and there are many of them) should be carefully avoided by the intelligent housewife. It is apropos to here remark, and this without any
desire to administer what is commonly known desire to administer what is commonly known
as a puff, that a cocoa made by Messrs. Rownse puff, that a cocoa made by Messry. Rown-
tree, of York, England, and known as " Rowntree's Prize Medal Rock Cocoa," is, judging from from Dr. Edwards' report, it is fonnd to "containg only cocoa and sugar," entirely froe from all thick, pasty drink therefore a thin, not a of flavour commend it parity and delicacy health, and being anti-dyspeptic - agreeing
with the tnost delicate stomach, is one of the nost agreeable and nutritious kinds of food Which can be used in liquid form, and admirof commendation, and it is by producing such that makers secure a reputation
enjoyed by the Messrs. Rowntree.

## THE GLEANER.

Cremation becomes legal and optional with the people of Gotha the first of Octo
for the purpose has been erected.
A Loxpox society pledged to total abstinence from flesh, alcohol, and tobacco,
title of the "Order of Danielites.
Whev a man is "dying" for office, and is
encompassing heaven, earth" and the other place to secure a nomination, his friends go about talking about "persuading him to accept.
" Truth is not drowned by water nor deup and make kindling-wood of her who dstand beat a stréet car conductor out of five cents.
If a train boy throws a lot of dirty papers and novels into the lap of a lady, she must hold thenn
until he calls for them. The to be a nuisance and his feelings must not be

A Frenchman wants to know why plugging a watermelon means to cut a hole in it, while
plugging a tooth means to fill it. Well, they
plug a waterinelon for a tooth for a plug, and you take your a hole in a tween cholic and toothache. Fither is werry fillin at the price.
Butrer was not in use before the Christian
era. It was first used as a cosmetic for
dressing by women. For some centuries lateri
it was used as burning-oil were lighted with it abroal at so land churche 1500 . Snce then it may be considered an article of food solely.
Throccinout France gardening is practically There are at primeary and elementary schools hese schools, each of which has a garden at tached to it, and is under the care of a master
capable of inmparting a knowledge of the first appable of inpparting a

Is Bulgaria a new baby is first salted thoroughly, as if it were a Block Island codfish,
and then it is wrapped up. After that melette is made of three eggs ; black pepper is sifted over this, and the child shead is poulticed
with the preparation. The purpose of this is to with the preparation. The purpose
harden the skull against sunstroke.

Deviorr free Press:-" What the Reform party in (an hr now needs most is a good, trustworthy and pliable returning board. If they verturn the Conservatives and change the will of the people. But the Canadians always were
a litte slow and now, in their time of need, they see the desirability of a country with all the modern improvements.
Daitid Whitmer is in possession of the original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon,"
and Elders Pratt and Smith of the Mormon and Elders Pratt and his mith of the Mormon
Church have been to his home, in Richmond, Churoh have been to his home, in Richmond,
Mo., to secure the book. They urged that it ought to be deposited for safe keeping in Salt who has kept it for nearly half a century, re fused to give it up.
A. Most amusing story comes froun Russia The Hiness of the Chancellor of the Empire at
and since the Berlin Congress is well known The cause, it appears, we, however, are ignorant Minister presented Prince Gortschakoff with a basket of delicious strawberries. The Russian Chancellor has been ill since-therefore
the strawberries contained a slow poison. Why the strawberries contained

An English officer sent on a special mission by the war office included in his accounts an item of 1 shilling for "porter." The war office sent hinl a formidable letter by return of post to inform him that the government did not pay for
his beer. He explained that the shilling was his beer. He explained that the shilling was
for the man who carried his luggage, and then received another note advising him that he he next made up his accounts, the official charged 1 shilling 6 pence for " cabbage," considering that that was the proper way to set down a
charge for cab hire, but he promptly received charge for cab hire, but he promptly received
another wigging for making unauthorized inanother wigging for ma
vestments in vegetables.
The Scotch papers report that Mr. John Rancompleted a journey to London and, has just bicycle. He left hilmarnock on the 23rd a July, and reached the metropolis on the 1st of August, after having made a stay of two days at Sheffield, part of a day at Birmingham, and part
of a day at Coventry. The distance of 439 niles of a day at Coventry. The distance of 439 milies ance for stoppages. Mr. Rankin left London for home on the 5th of August, taking the east coast thence going to Kilmarnock that night by traiil The longest run in one day was from Morpeth to Edinburgh, the distance being 112 miles.
The most conspicuous producer of anagrams ever
advocate member of the parliament of Aix, who, on Louis XIII visiting parian of Aix, who, reign at the gates and presented him with no fewer than 500 auagrams on his name. The king was so pleased with Billon, who had flattered his sovereign in 500 different phrases, that he gave
the courtier-like advocate a pension for life-a the courtier-like arvocate a pension for ife-a
mark of appreciation which was perhaps to be expected from a monareh who never did the least
thing for Corneille. A complete account of famous anagrams would include some mention of varions scriptural ones based ou phrases "rom est veritas?"
its own answer
shown to contain within itself

## MODERN CRUELTIES.

Cruelty is by no means a thing of the past. have to relate much that will shock the feelings of the ruore eulightened people of the century to come. The police news of any day's paper
reveal a distressing state of crime and vice. The streets at night are crowded with drunkeu people reeling lome. In the lowest part of Londou and of the great provincial towns men brutally
ill-treat their helpless wives who in the ill-treat their hel pless sives, who in turn ssvage-
ly assunte their defenceless children. Degraling and cruel punishments are still in force in our gaols, and are defended by most of the upper sensible. Thousands of unfortunate and miserable women nightly pursue their wretched trade
in the streets, uupitied and uncared for is cruelty and oppressiou confined to the poor and ignorant. Donestic journals of a wide circulation strongly urge that it is impossible to
train young children to be honest and indus-
hold a contrary opinion are namby-pamby prigs The majority of the male portion of well-to-do ing to death animals which are preserved solely for this purpose. Excursionists and holiday
makers of a humbler class find amusement in makers of a humbler class find amusemient in
riding on donkeys scarcerly strong enough to fiding on donkeys scareerly strong enough to
bear them, and which are excited to a gallop y repeaten and heavy blows. fashionablo have been torn from the backs of living saele or wear hats adorned with frathers plucked fron writhing birds. The diuners of the wealthy are not complete without, salads seasoned with
lobsters which have been plunged into cold water and then slowly boiled alive, the flesh of gradual depletion of blood, or the delicate patte made out of the livers of geese which have gone ticing meal. Learned scientific authorities consider that a medical education is wanting in thoroughness unless frogs and other animals are opened before the students, in order that they may become practically acquainted with the truthis of physiology. In short, a casual
review of the social polity of the present day is ot altogether edifying
serious and a most difticalt por indeed a most are many in favour of the most stringent and seve many in favour of the most stringent and
severe measures. The disgust which has been created in the minds of respectable people by he pdorer parts of great towns as to the way in wich husbands treat their wives has raised a bust of indignation and a demand for the flogbut and torturing of the torturers in return out this plan is rather like attempting to cast
out Beelzebub, by Beelzebub, the Prince of out Beezzebub, by Beelzebub, the Prince or
the Devils. Drink is without doubt the main cause of vice and brutality among the men and women of the lower orders. This is now generally admitted ; and, thanks to sir Wifrid that there is no neecssity that one out of every ten houses in mean and populous districts should be a beer-shop. A great deal of misery prevails
owing to the complete ignorance of one-half of he world as to what the other half is about. Thes are ind a lew noble men and woinen talities and vices of the age, and private effort is of the utmost importance, for much remains to be done. No direct measure can be devised
that will meet the difficulty. We cannot make people either sober or humane by Act of Parliament, but we may assist them to become so by
thoughtful measures framed with $a$ regard to their improvement and prosperity
from the division of the iand and the the country fromely distributed interests in its culture, it will
win remain as a blot upon our humanity. Nevertheless, this barbarons custom may be checked by the courage openly to express such a feeling.
There was a time when the upholders of cock. There was a time when the upholders of cock-
fighting, before the final expulsiou of that sinfighting, before the final expusion of that sin-
gular amusement, were compelled to take their pleasure in obscure and disgraceful quarters of the kingdom. Lovers of the noble art of selfPerhaps in some not fardistant time advocates of sport will be forced to hide themselves that they may preserve the ancient past-time in secret and unobserved. The countless cruelties which are perpetrated in order to pamper the luxury
and extravagance of the age could we firmly and extravagance of the age could, we firmly believe, be dismissed hy a vigorous protest. Utopia, and cynics will tell us that we mast despair of ever being able to alter the unfortuthing, they will say, as kinduess and good feeling in the abstract. We are humane only to those whom public opinion would condemu us for maltreating. The white man is a good-natur"d, soft-hearted gentleman in the midst of his
bclongings and in his own conutry ; but he brecones a tyrant if suddenly transported to a colany of blacks. The conntry gentleman is
kind to his horses and doss, but hrutal to the game and wild nnimals which stock his preserves.
such views read Lecky, , history of the eighteenth century, and learn what we were a short time
ago. He knows what we are now, He will re ayo. He knows what we are now. He will
flect upon what we may be made to become.
Hamliton Tie Manvactuling Co.-Latest styles, of Scarfs for the Fall-Beaconstield,
Pasha, The Wholesale Trade only supplied. Hamilton Tie Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, Ont.

## CONAUMPTION CURED.

ing had placerd in his hands by practice, ha missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and pernanent cure for all throat and lung affections, also a positive all throat and lung affections, also a positive
and radical cure for nervous debility and all and radical rure for nervous debility and all
nervous complaints, after liaving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, fering fellows thated by this motive his su desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for prepuring, null using, in
German, French, or Euglishi. Sent by mail by German, Freneh, or Englisli. Sent by mail by
addressing with staml, naming this paper, w. addressing with staml.
$\mathbf{W}$. naming this paper,
n.
n.


UP THE OTTAWA.-PEM



Mr. Thos. Murray.



Rosidence of Mr. W. K. White.


The Roman Catholic Church.

## MBROKE ILLUSTRATED.

## IN THE SUMMER TIME.

Amid a withery of fowere
That awed me mith delifigh
when When calme anfaseed ideif fratrint hours


The glowind days, with beauty fraught, nd







nd ike the sweetoess of drean
The changetal yearas have eped.

orest Hill, July, 1878.

## the loves of hercules.

by frank barrett

Eurytus, King of Echalia, decided not to accept Hercules for a son-in-law. It would never do. He might as well cease to be king as take a man into his family who would rule him, making him do all the despicable work of governing a turbulent people, and taking to blame. That Hercules would apmist the blame. That Hercules would appropriate the
glory Eurytus knew full well ; for the son of glory Eurytus knew full well; for the son of
Jupiter, who was a master of any weapon he used, excelled in the exercise of none more than
the long bow and the hatchet; the former he the long bow and the hatchet; the former he
At that time Hercules was a name as common in Attica as Jones at a later day in these parts, and any deed of prowess done by one of cular performance by the Theban Hercules. cular performance by the Theban Hercules. and he had a knack of compelling folk to do as he chose, Eurytus knew; but these were attrihe chose, Euated in a son-in-law by a king who was constitutionally weak in the knees, who
was not clever, and who, moreover, had himself was not clever, and who, moreover, had himself
a very great desire to do as he liked. And it struck him that, by refusing an alliance with so great a man, he should obtain a larger space
in fature classical dictionaries than by accepting in future classicul dictionaries
to accept the honor you propose, I am bound by a sense of reverential duty te decline a match which would certainly be regarded as a mesalliance by your dear papa. And I wouldn
annoy Jupiter for worlds, that I wouldn't." annoy Jupiter for worlds, that I wouldn't."
It was the first time Hercules had been re buffed, and to be baulked by a puny, insignificant, knock-kueed monarch was an indignity that he could not calmly receive. He flew in means of revenge, he caught sight of Iphitus, the infant son of Eurytus, who, at that moment was calmly imbibing nourishment from a papboat in the arms of his father. (It was washingday, the queen was out, and Eurytus was " just holding baby for five minutes.") In an instant Hercules snatched the innocent child from his parent, dabbed it.on the chiffonier, and deliberand so was the babe.
They were rather particular about princes in They were rather particular about princes in those days, although they seem to have been as
plentiful as, and rot much more useful than, at plentiful as, and rot nuch more usefur than, at
present; and the consequences of his rash act
flashed across the mind of the Theban as he surveyed the battered Iphitus.
"I've made a pretty mess of it now," thought
he. And the only way of escaping the penalty of his act that appeared to him was to feign madness. So he trimmed his hair with straws, sang snatches of comic songs, and gave up drinking spirits, openly declaring that he was
mad for love of lole. Of course the tribunal before which he was accused of murder acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and the king was charged to keep him under proper restraint,
he having indirectly been the canse of the lunacy
This was not gratifying to Eurytus ; Hercules required so much restraint and food, and so many visitors came to see the unhappy lover.
He broke all the furniture in the palace and the heads of every one he did not like; he the heads of every one he did not like; he
howled all night, so that no one could get a howled all night, so that no one could get a
wink of sleep; aud he once threatcued to wink of sleep; and he once threatened to
murder Eurytus when cold mutton was served up for dinner.
These sleepless nights Eurytus employed in deep thought, taxing his ingenuity for a means
of ridding himself of his intolerable charge. He tried poison, but to no purpose : Hercules had the digestion of an ostrich, and prussic acid ing no end for there werks, the king devised a
"I have it," said he; " yes, that's it. I se a way to reimburse myself for this outlay and that babe ; and, what is more, I'll sicken this joker of going mad at my expense.
So he called Mercury to his assis
So he called Mercury to his assistance, and disposal of the shackled Hercules.
mphale.
Omphale was a lovely widow, young, and sweetly sad. She had beautiful large eyes, where sorrow seemed to dwell on sufferance, while
the legitimate tenants, love and laughter, were absent. But sentimental sadness suited her face just as a nightingale's song harmonizes with the still beauty of evening.
She was Queen of Lydia, and there was at her
side a vacant throne, at which she never looked side a vacant throne, at which she never looked without a sigh. Was it for him who was gone, or for him who should fill it?
She sat inattentively listening to the stories of her women, when her prime minister-managing old man, who kept the hall door,
squared accounts with foreign powers, and tidied squared accounts with foreign powers, and tidied
up the palace before breakfast - tapped at the door, and wished to know if her majesty would purchase a fine strong Theban slave.
"I have enough women already," sighed the queen.
" Beg your pardon, your gracious majesty, but this slave is of the other denomination.
A man ? Hem ! Well, I don't mind looking
at him. Bring him before us."
The old minister retired, and presently intro. The old minister retired, and presently intro was of magnificent proportions, and the curls on the top of his magnificent head were nicely oiled. A murmur arose from the women as they regarded the handsome bondman. "What
a duck!" "Quite too dreadfully nice!" a duck!" "Quite too dreadfully nice!" that caught Omphate's ear. She silenced th girls with a frown, and then leaning her cheek
upon her hand, her elbow upon the arm of her throne, she gazed pensively at the slave. He with a boldness not born of slavery, met her gaze, and they looked steadily into each other' eyes while the dealer eulogized his man. Two
people cannot forever look at each other; if they be of opposite sexes, in nine cases out of ten they cannot $\alpha v$ so for three minutes. On or other changes color, and the eyes drop in her eyes, as if it had notice to quit and in her eyes, as if it had notice to quit, and
was preparing to leave. The lids closed rapidly was preparing to leave. The lids closed rapidly
twice or thrice, as if they were ashamed of the eyes beneath, and would hide their tell-tale glance ; the corners of her lips twitched, as though tired of their long laxation. She looked down for shame, and then looked up, ashamed
of being shamed, and hard she tried to restrain of being shamed, and hard she tried to restrain her glance, knitting her pretty brows in a frown, and tightening her lips. But, oh, it was im possdsome and so audacious. She turned her head away, now quite angry, and stamping her little foot upon the ground; it was so shameful that she, a queen, should feel herself conquered by a slave. The dealer had been long expatiating upon the merits of his man ; but Omphale
had heard nothing. She tried to listen now.
"He has three years of servitude yet un expired," the dealer said; "at the end of that time nis reedom must be given him."
for freedom to be given him; he takes it with a witness to it
"If your majesty knew to what uses his being a can be applied you would excuse bold. Behave yourself, sir."
"Is he very courageous?" asked Omphale.
The most daring young man, I assure you Is there anything you can suggest by way of test ing his, valor, anything you think would terrify him?" breath.
"OH
"Oh, assure you he looks under all the beds ever night with the hope of finding some one there," "Oh, wouldn't it be nice to have him in th house? "" murmured one of Omphale's women.
In truth, since the king's death no man had In truth, since the king's death no man had slept in the palace except the prime minister,
and he was as timid as a kitten. Lydia was overrun with robbers, and the poor girls never went to bed without fear
"If I buy you," said Omphale, addressing Hercules, "will you have any objection to
examining every part of the examining eve to rest?
"'There is nothing that I should like better, said he, with a look of determination.
The slave-dealer in consternation clapped his hand over the slaves mouth. At the same time Omphale put her hand to her mouth to suppress a cough, and all the
the court followed her example.
"Do youl think you are strong enough for the situation ?" asked the queen
Ingers the chain that held his wing between his it like a thread. Then he looked he snapped seeing the premier near, he caught him by the shoulder, turned him upside down, and balanced him on his extended hand.
"That will do," said the queen, a remark " But I shall he almost afraid of one so power. "ul."
his head. Then his knees at her feet, and bowed

Omphale smiled to see this great monste "I think I will have him. Yoll woman him here. My prime minister will pay you." him here. My prime minister will pay you.
The slave-dealer retired. The slave still knelt at the queen's feet. Oh, they were pretty feet How ,", shall I chastise you if you ar Hercules lifted up one of the little feet eve so gently, and, taking off the sandal, handed it
to the queen. He kissed the pretty white foot before he put it down ; and Omphale, to punish him, beat him with her sandal - tender little traps that a fly
slave liked it.
"What is your name?" asked Omphale.
Hercules," replied the slave.
Cectively, so that there was scarcely a tradesman a priest, a managing director, or a burglar to
be fcund in the whole of Lydia. Omphale was very grateful for these services. He was cleve at many things, and especially at charades; so was Omphale. But like most clever people
who think they can act well, these two delighted to take the most unsuitable parts.
On one occasion Omphale dressed up in
Hercules' lion-skin, etc., and he managed to bind himself up in her robes. Of course they were flattered greatly, every one declaring that the difference could not be detected; which
certainly must have been a very great falsehood, certainly must have been a very great falsehood,
when you come to think of it. However, they when you come to think of it. However, they
did not see through the flattery, and it was did not see through the flattery, and it was
their great delight to assume each other's character.
Now

Now one day there was a pic-nic, and, after skin, and Hercules asual, put on the lion's dress, (1) and once more every one langhed and complimented them. Then the company broke ap. and wandered about the woods in pairs. Omphale and Hercules were together. They
had a very pleasant walk, and did not thinh had a very pleasant walk, and did not think
of returning to their company until the evening was far advanced. their way, and wandered up all manner of turn ings without seeing a soul, or even a body and alarm, began to cry with apprehension Hercules could command to console her. She grew weary, and he carried her; she grew
sleepy and chill, he not getting a word from her for some time, growing tired of the mono tony. of walking out of one pit-fall into another cavern at hand, where lived a goatmane was Pan, and into this cavern Hercules carried Omphale. There was moss there, and thi Hercules divided, making a bed on one side for the queen and another in the opposite corner fo himself. This he did with his foot, still carry ing Omphale, who slept as quietly as an infant. Then he laid her gently down, and softly dis-
engaged her arms that were twined about his neck.
Her
Hercules could not help kissing her as he said good-night. Then he took his place in the chill night air, though his robes were Omphale' and thin.
The moon shone full into the cave, and very
ate came Pan back to his cave. The first thin he saw was one asleep on his moss.
"Whom have we here?" bleated he, in

## thin voice.

He caught sight of the lion's skin and club and knowing them to belong to Hercules, he retreated quickly to the opposite side. There
was another asleep; but this one had the soft

## tunic and toga of the queen. <br> "Ha, ha!" said Pan, and

## the sleeper. Hercules

Hercules was awoke by his sense of smell.
"What a smell of goats !" said he.
Opening his eyes he saw a hideous face bending down to kiss him. He planted his foot in the stomach of Pan, and shot him out through was found in the middle of the next week and pede Herculcm.
But the noise frightened Omphale, and her terror and diead were not to be appeased by After that they were married.

## III.

Omphale may have died, or Hercules may have inade a mistake. That makes no difference to history; and the fact is to be told that he I do not think he would have done so had it seen that Ache wished to go had Wet having married her, he has to take her with him. But he was not-very anxious about her for when they came to the swollen Evenus, h left her to be carried across by Nessus, instea of taking her in his own arms. If any one could carry her over safely, it was Hercules but the rational presumption is that he did not care for Deïanira, and only wanted her when there was a chance of losing her. He sa the stream, and watched Nessus with Deïanira. Now it happened that Nessus was an old ad mirer of Deianira ; and no sooner was her hus band's back turned than he began to talk to her, and as he spoke he artfully walked along the
margin of the river instead of across it, every
(1) It is curious to remark that this
frequently observed at the present day.
moment increasing the distance between himself Hercules.
, Deïanira," said he, "do you remember What! the greedy little
hair?
".
see what my greediness has brought ost all. I wanted too much happiness, and I for nothing, so that my disregard for things in general made me accept this waterman's situa tion. I never thought I should hold you in these arms. How plump you are!
"Deienanira, I love you."
"Well, you mustn't. I'm married, and my husband's looking." Bah!
"Your husband! Bah
"What?
"He cares for none save Iole.
Tole! who is she
"The daughter of Eurytus."
"Hold me up.
"Do you feel faint, dearest?"
"No ; but you are draggling
"Oh let me take you from here! Let me fly with you, or rather swim, to a subterraneous path, by which we may escape your husband."
"What! leave my husband when I know he loves "another woman! Never! I'll stick to him."
"Nay, then, I will carry you off by force."
"I will kick."
"I will drop you in the water."
Deïanira thought of her wedding robes, and shrieked at the prospect of their being spoiled.
Hercules heard her scream ; there was a possibility of Deïanira being taken rom him, he became interested in securing her dead or alive. He drew his bow and sho at the distant group. The bolt struck into Nes sus.

I am hit ; I die," ine cried.
"Don't die in the middle of the river, for heaven's sake. Get on to the shore, do."
"On one condition. Avenge my death upon Hercules."
elanira thought of Iole
Then Nessus carried her to shore, and died and with his last breath he prescribed a punish. ment for Hercules.
hle again
Eurytus gave a special fête and grand archery meeting in honor of his daughter's birthday ole was eighteen, and the father declared that philite. It was an arrangement that suited him well; for the entrance fee was high, and the number of suitors and shooters large. But
Iole was not pleased; for in her memory still ole was not pleased; for in her memory stil
lingered a vision of Hercules. He was a man compared with whom all others were pigmies. was so handsome and so great ; and these men she saw around her were so horribly ugly and undersized, with names that no one had eve
heard of. He who was reputed the best sho had anything but winning ways, and the look of him made Iole feel unwell
The archers were all assembled upon the lawn; and Iole, pale and sad, was seated upon a dais, whence she looked round disconsolately on he
admirers. The numbers increased as the tim for the contest approached. The king was in great glee, for his carpet-bag was full of col lected fees. Presently a bell rang, and the king cried, in a joyous voice, "Fire away
The toxophilites rushed to the scratch, and Iole gave a sigh of relief as the crowd of ugly men left her. The next moment she heard her sigh echoed; and turning about she beheld at
her elbow Hercules. With a little suppressed her elbow Hercules. With a little suppressed drew it back hastily, and looked at the groups of eager archers. They were all engaged upon business, and with them Eurytus who was keep so she turned to Hercules, and held out her cheek to be kissed.
He looked very nice, for he was in full archery costume, which in those days was very like the becoming uniform worn by members of the Ancient Order of Foresters on fête days. He had a gorgeous hat, turned up at the sides, and
studded with large brass nails; and feathers of all the primitive colors nodded in the breeze. Iole.
"You, dear," replied Hercules.
But you know papa doesn't like you.
"That makes no difference so long, as his daughter does not share his se,
"And are you still single ?"

Quite," replied Hercules, with the most innocent smile.
"You are nice."
"Because you wear it. Have you had any refreshment?"
Will ye sip of nectar. But I thirst for more ""Thon give me another taste?
"Come into the shrubbery, and set up a little refreshment on your own account.
sumed her seat, clasped her hands and prayed
for her lover's success.
The archers were just hoisting the ugly man
upon their shoulders, he having alone hit the upon their shoulders, he haring alone hit the


Take that man down.
But he has won the
 the sight of Hercules,
"'No, he hasn't,", said Hercules. "I haven't fired yet, and I mean to. If anybody wishes
to know why, he may know that it's because I to know why,
am Hercules."
"' Hercules
"Just so. Now then, marker, mind your bull's eye."
He shot, and his arrow went wide of the mark.
i thought 1 should hit it," he said calmly.
But you didn't," remarked he who had.
"" But you didn't," remarked he who had. "Did you say I didn't hit the
asked Hercules, doubling his fist.
"No, I said nothing of the kind. I only re-
marked it was a tie") marked it was a tie.

Yes, a tie:" shouted everyone.
Then well shoot it off. Best two out of three. You shoot first," said Hercules.
The champion shot and went wide of the mark;
for the muscles of his body, like the remainder for the muscles of his body, like th
"Allow me to congratulate you,", said Hercules, and he took his adversary's hand and shook it warmly, smashing his fingers with his iron grasp.
Then he shot and made an outer ; but the Then he shot and made an outer; but the champion could not use his fingers for the third
shot, and so Hercules was acclained victor. He went to Eurytus and embraced him. casion," said he. "Order a good supper, and casion," said he. "Order a good suppe
send for a hand and plenty of nice girls."
Eurytus
Eurytus obeyed.
Deïanira was at home making puddings when a messenger arrived with a short letter. It was my evening dress per bearer.-Yours, in haste,
Hercturs." Deianira was never free from suspercriss. Delanira was never free from susby this request for the full dress. She plied the
messenger with many liquors and punch, and then pumped him. She learned the whole truth,
and while the bearer was recovering sobriety, and while the bearer was recovering sobriety,
she planned revenge. That prescription of N assus had not been forgotten; it was made up in
the form of an ointment, and labelled Hollothe form of an ointment, and labelled Hollomost fearful drugs, known only to the worst of
chemists, were compounded together, and this mixture she carefully spread over the inside of mixture she carefully s.
Hercules' dress shirt.
"There," said she, "that will make him And it did. The first few rounds of a dance
with his young bride eaused the ointment to melt. His shirt stur $k$ to him like a pitch plaster, but it was pitch in a state of combustion. In a
few minutes he was enveloped in flame. Then the great qualities of his mind were displayed, for, despite the fire that raged upom him, he
never for a moment lost his equanmity. In never for a noment lost his equanmily. In
fact, nothing could put him out. He was burnt
to a cinder but the gods, admiring his genial to a cinder; but the gods, admiring his gen
qualities, accepted him among their number.

## HEARTIF AND HOME.

Self.Prrr.-No subtler habit of evil is there in the world than that of self-pity. The victim of this form of selfishness is always surveying
the dark side of things. If we choose, we can the dark side of things. If we choose, we can
cultivate in ourselves and in our children the sunny nature as well as that which is ever bemoaning itself and conparing its lot with that
of others. It would be well for each of us, every of others. It would be well for each of us, every
day, when trials press, to sw, "But, atter ail, day, when trials press, to sur, "But, after all,
how much pleasure there is i.i. re, how much delight there is yonder, and what a garden of glory
is this beautiful world! Let ine at least try to is this beautiful world,
be as happy as I can."
Powere of a Sweer Voree. - There is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet
voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it it in the right tone. One
must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a of a kind heart. But this is the time thoughts sharp voice is most apt to be acquired. Watch your voice day by day, as a pearl on dreat price,
for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is a joy like a lark's song to hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is
a light that sings as well as shines. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep in tune An Affable Manner.- Much of the happurs. We have all experienced, the charm of gentle
and courteous conduct we bave all been rawn and courteous conduct; ;e have hall been drawn
irresistibly to those who are obliging affable and irresistibly to those who are obliging, affable, and
sympathetic in their demeanour. The friendly grass, the warm welcome, the cheery tone, the encouraging word, the respectful manner, bear
no small slare in creating the joy of life ; while no sinall share in creating the joy of life, ; whane
the austere tone, the stern rebuke, the sharp
and acid remark, the cold and ind ner, the curt and disrespectful air, the supercimore of human distress, despair and woe, than
their transient nature might seem to warrant. Something worth h nowing, - A wife must
learn how to form her hushand's happiness by
seeking to know in what direction the secret of his comfort lies; she must not cherish his weak-
nesses by working upon them-she must not nesses by working upon them-she must not
rashly run counter to his prejudices. Her motto rashly run counter to his prejudices. Her motto
must he never to irritate. She must stady never
to draw to draw largely upou the small stock of patience
in man's nature nor to iucrease his obstinacy in man's nature, nor to increase his obstinacy
by trying to drive him-never, if possible, to have "scenes." If irritation should occur, a woman must expect to hear from most men a
strength and vehemence of language far more strength and vehemence of language far more
than the occasion requires. Mild, as well as
as stern men, are prone to this exaggeration of lan-
guage ; let not a guage; let not a woman be tempted ever to say
anything sarcastic or violent in retaliation. The
bithe bitterest repentance must needs follow indul-
gence if she do. Men frequently forget what gene have themselves said, but seldom what is
they uttered by their wives. They are grateful, too,
for forbearance in such cases, for, whilst asserting most loudly that they areseright, they are often
ment
conscious the conscious that they are wrong.
MAx's Opinion.- Woman may laugh at the idea if they will, but the taste of men in the ing. They may remember that all their stuffs are devised, and all the patterns of those stuffs
designed by men that almost all the new fashdesigned by men ; that almost all the new fash-
ions originate with men. Then why not comions originate with men. Then why not com-
promise on the subject, and admit that men and promise on the subject, and admit that men and
women need to work together in this as in many women need to work together in this as in many
other things, and that each needs the other's help if a good result is to be obtained? The
help of artists, too is often of great value, and if accepted, may lead to important revolutions. The colors that have been so fashionable for
several years-the new shades of several years-the new shades of green, blue, red,
and all the old intermediate combinations-are directly owing to the so-called pre-Raphaelite painters in England-to them and to their
schools and followers, who first had stuffs dyed schools and followers, who first had stufis dyed
in colors to suit themselves, then persuaded their wives and sisters to wear dresses made of
these inaterials and devised by themselves, and these materials and devised by themselves, and
finally came to control the manufacture of stuffs that would take the folds they liked. From them the fashion extended all over the civilized world,
so that now there is scarcely a rare and beautiful so that now there is scarcely a rare and beautiful
color which cannot be secured in a woman's color
dress.

Coldness of Mannel.-There is no other way by which friendship may be so completely
broken, or so thoroughly or completely crushed out of existence, as by coldness of manner ; hard words are no competitors at all, for they are so often satisfactorily explained. It is frequently
said that "like begets like," and no doubt that is often so. If we meet with an no doubt that who grasps our hand cordially, and gives it a generous and hearty shake, and whose counten-
ance lights up with a cheerful smile as he utters a pleasant and welcome salutation, if we are
feefing dull and moody, we are, or at least slould at once be, ashamed of that feeling, and instantly put forth our energies to disguise and banish repels our every attempt to be cordial by a impervious to any genial feeling for him and larger stock of pride springs to our aid than we ever dreamed our heart possessed, and a gulf is
then and there formed, over which a passabse then and there formed, over which a passable
bridge can never be erected bridge can never be erected.
A Constitutional Walk.-Few people walk enough in winter, yet it is precisely at that
season which people of close sedentary habits season which people of close sedentary habits
should walk. How grateful the crisp air is to the lungs! How clear and sweet it is to the
nostrils! How it inapires and sustains one in a nostrils! How it inppires and sustains one in a
swinging gate of four or five miles an hour swinging gate of four or five miles an hour !
How the cheeks glow, and the eyes shine, and the muscles tingle with delighttul vigor, after such a walk through the winter sunshine!
chaise ride is not half so chaiso ride is not half so good, for it robs the
trip of the necessary exercise. Try it youn trip of the necessary exercise. Try it, you who
seek health and strength. Winter walking as "nervine," is a million times better than meeticine, and for improving the complexion it is It will put an edge on appetite that you
can't buy at the doctor's, and in promotivg can't buy at the doctor's, and in promoting you.
gestion is better than a corner drugshop's entire gestion is better than a corner drugshop's eutire
stock of bitters and pills. If you have never stock of bitters and pills. If you have never
tried it, take a walk. Keep your mouth closed, tried it, take a walk. Keep your mouth closed,
your shoulders well thrown back, your head up, and remember that your llgs-and especially
your hips-were given you to walk with people walk with their knees, bodies, and shoulders-and no wonder they don't like it.
We don't like to see them. There is an art in walking as in other things. If you don't believe
it it, observe the motion of some shapely woman
who knows how to move, or study the gait of a who knows how to move, or study the gait of a
man who has some spring and litheness in him. man who has some spring and litheness in him.
It is never too late to learn how to walk by walking.
A Chear Commodrti.-Advice is chenp, con-
sequently many people are fond oo giving it
away away. Wiseacre " "things ent." True, they might have been much worsFor do we not all know, or beligever worse our own affaira, our oown necessities, our own
desires, better than any other desires, better than any other mortal can ever
know them, even though that other may be our most intimate friend? And no matter how unreserved our confidence, how frank our ad-
missions regarding the circnmatances in which missions regarding the circnmstances in which
we are placed, will there not always be some we are prace, whint on which we cannot be fully
point or points on
explict to any human ear? explicit to any human ear? So, even while we
imagine that we have perfectly imagine that we have periectly explained our
own position, or have as perfectly comprehended
the situation of another, some detail will always be wanting, whose omission changes the whole
case ; perhaps makes the counsel which seemed case; ; perhaps makes the counsel which seemed
so judicious entirely impracticable. Don't worry so judicivous entirely impracticable. Don't worry
yourselves then over the good advice so often yourselves the over the good advice so often
wasted on your friends, but try to remember that as you never can occupy their exact standpoint, proper conduct be an infallible judge of their advice may be necessary ; give it them humbly, not arrogantly, and be content that it is accepted
even with reluctance ; for advice, at hest, is a even with reluctance;
nauseous pill to swallow
When to be Idie.-There are undoubtedly seasons and periods when it is wise to waitwhen it is not worth while to commence any undertaking, great or small. There are studies pursuits which it is not worth his while to parsuits which it is not worth his whine while to fill with an occupation. No doubt we have our peculiar notions on this head. It does not seem to us worth rhile to read at dinner
time or out of doors, or to set one's self to learn a language in recurring spare moments; these
acts come under the same category of virtue with acts come under the same category of virtue with
the old house-wife's economy of time which the old house-wife's economy on time which
makes her sit up in bed and knit stockings in makes her sit up in bed and knit stocking in
the dark, or rethread her needle, at infinite expense of time and eyesight, to save an inch of cotton. There are a vast number of small industries that are not worth the while of a man portion of his time Wation which engages a fair in the achievements done in odd minutes. We believe there is usually more loss than gain by
them, and that manners and conversation both them, and that manners and conversation both suffer where there is this trick of thinking it
worth while to pull out some implement of worth while to pull out some implement
labour-pen, pencil, or needle-at times when other people are content to seem unempliyed and are ony busy in being agreeaber and pla,
cing themsel pes at the service of their company Nothing ministers so much to impatience as these habits. It is an evidence of thorough selfmastery when a man who knows how to use
time has the sense to recognise when time is not worth using in any definite, ostensible way.
the cultivation of flowers.
Florists's flowers never lack admirers, and the cultivators of them will not cease from the land. shallow zealots however, are despised by the tition with the hedgerow, and insist that thistles and briers shall lean against the windows of the dwelling. In a majority of instances florists'
flowers constitute the fing hawrs constitute the finest furniture of the point of view- s repertory of vegetable sion point of view-a repertory of vegetable splen
dours arranged to mutually aid each other in the display of their several characteristic features. The pansies, pinks, pentstemons, anemones,
ranunculuses, polyanthuses, and pyrethrums, ranunculuses, polyanthuses, and pyrethrums,
have their special uses and attractions for the florist as well as for the collector of hardy plants and in their way are as respectable as roses,
gloxinias, and pelargoniums, which we do gloximias, and pelargoniums, which thereby enhancing the value of good he thereby enhancing the value of good honest
border flowers. $A$ few dozen auriculas may be grown in a frame in a back yard where there is neither room nor air for the decent growth of good reason why artisans in towns take to floriculture, for not olly do -they thereby secure
beautiful flowers in their seasou, but the critical beautiful flowers in their seasou, but the critical
study of varieties grows into a passion that pur study of varieties grows into a passion that per-
vades the whole life to the direct advantage of the man possessing it. The want of a hobby is the ruin of thousands, and we cannot, as citizens afford to frown upon any hobby that is in its essence innocent, and that carries its votary beauty. To intimate in any way that floricul. ture is a frivolous pursuit is unworthy even of the man whose head is crammed with the names of weeds sufficient to constitute a new creation.
The collectors and cultivators of hardy plants are broader in their sympethies than their apostles and prophets represent them, for actua
cultivation of good things is more cultivation of good things is more beneficial
than merely writing about them ; it enlarges the capacity of appreciation, and quickens the perception of universal beauty. We do not need to observation and interest; and the increasing favour in which hardy plants are held affords a
guarantee that plants of other kiuds, in so far as they have claims upon our admiration, will be more and nore admired and cultivated, and that thus foriculture will in a certain sense increase
in comprehensiveness and engage the attention in comprehensiveness and engage
of all sorts and conditions of men.

## THE COUNTRY EVANGELIST.

The country evangelist must have good lungs and good legs, and not be afraid to draw very
largely on the quality of both. The roads and lanes by which he has to travel from village to village are often in bad condition, especially winter. Sometimes he will take a church path for a near cut, and after wading in the mud for a mile or two, he will have to retrace his steps he can get to the place where he holds a meet ing, and he comes to a hollow through which the
road goes. At the side of the rod road goes. At the side of the road is a watering
place for cattle, where the hoofs of cattle and day's rain. A tiny working in the soft mul after a
of water over the road into a ditch, and the ruts of cart-wheels are two-feet-deep pools of muddy water. The ploughed fields on one side are of
the consistency of soft soap, and the grass fields on the other side are up to the knee in water. Wellington boots and thick soles are great com-
forts in such $\mathrm{circumstances}$,and the ability to take a good leap is often his only means of safety take a good leap is often his only means of safety
from wet feet and a bad cold. Perhaps the snow has fallen a foot deep, and been driven by
the wind into wreaths across the road, so high that no vehicle can be driven along, and no farmer would saddle his horse for a ride on such a night, but the country evangelist has a meeting
advertised, or one of weekly occurrence in a advertised, or oillage some four or six miles from his
hamlet or vill hamlet or village some be a true man miles from his lodging; and ir he be a true man, no weathin
that ever deepened into storm will make him fail in his engagements. He faces the storm and pursues his way in the teeth of the blinding
snowflakes, and is often well rewarded for his trouble in finding a crowded meeting of anxious souls waiting to hear the glad news of the gospel of Christ. Or, it may be there has been a a continuous downpour of rain for twenty-four hours, and the roads in many places have become run-
ning streams, and the ditches little rivers. The hollows are like mill-ponds, the fiflds turned inte lakes, and the cottages of the people are for the time like "marine residences." But the country evangelist has a meeting some miles off
that night; a warm heart, the genuine pluck of a true muscular Christianity, bears him through the discomforts of a thorough soaking, and then a hearty welcome, a good ire, and the incomparable cup of taa, soon make hin forget some soul refreshed and comforted by the religious service which follows, sends his thoughts above and beyond the present to the "recom. pense of reward.'

## MOSICAL.

Our celebrated Canadian violin virturoso, Alfred Desieve, who lately returned from Paris, where he has created for himself a hiyh reputa-
tion, has completed his arrangements for a grand concert, which will take place at the Academy been under the care of the celebrated masters Leonard and Vieuxtemps, and comes bac. to his
native land crowned with the highest testimonials from the Parisian critics. Mr. Desieve, while in Paris, has appeared on several occasions before the most refined society, and lately before Her Majesty Isabella II., Queen of Spain, who
made him her violin soloist in admiration of his made Mr. Desieve has already received the most tempting offers to travel on th is contineut,
men but his intention is to devote his time to teach. ing in Montreal. We hope that every appre-
ciator of music will give the young artist, Mr. Desève, on this occasion, a welcome by their presence in numbers at the Acadeny of Music, on Thursday next.

## ARTISTIC.

WYatr EATos has been paintiug at their
residences thio summer the portraits of Long fullow,
Wist Wbittier and Emer-on.
The Princess Louise's studio, which has for
 JaN VAN EYCK, the old Flemish artist, who


The pictures of Turner have been removed
from their places in the National Gullery in London to
 $\underset{\text { ing Paris, bought from among the pictures in the the Salun }}{\text { Mile }}$



## LITERARY.

Ir is suid that $\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {. Glad }}$ Gladtone is paid two Mi. Ho, the Chinese Ambassador, in London,
is rauslating Shakspeare and Blackstone's Comnentaries.

It is rumoured that Mr. Longfellow has a

Mr. Whirtier says Ralph Waldo Emerson is
the une American wto is sure of being rememberad a
 memory
mem bered correctly.
Or Longfellow's five children, Onslow, the
 Mrs. Mary Mapes Donge, the editor of St.



## A Waverley Dictionary is about to appear in

 New York. It has been cumpiled by a lady - Miese MaryRogers - and contains an al phatetical arraukemant or aill
 tions trom the tex

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$\square$



TRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY: PIC-NIC....THE BALLOON ASCENSION


THE SILVER WEDDING OF THE KING AND quEEN OF THE BELGLANS

## A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

I did not marry for love. Very few people
do, so in this respect I am neither better orse in this respect I an neither better nor
worse than meighbors. No, I certainly did not marry for love ; I believe I married Mr. Cartwright simply because he asked me.
This was how it happened. He was the recto of Doveton, and we lived at the Manor house, which was abcut ten minutes' walk from the church and rectory. We had daily service a it came to pass that Mr. Cartwright invariably
walked home with met and walked home with me. It was a matter of cus.
tom ; and I thought nothing of it ;it pleased tom; and I thouyht. nothing of it ; it pleased to me also.
1 must confess, however, I was rather surprised which, one morning, as we got to the avenue asked me to be his wife.
asked have never been able to find out why I said yes, but 1 did ; perhaps I thought it a pity to yes, but did ; perhaps I thought it a pity to
throw away so much love ; perhaps it was be.
cause he was so terribly in earnest that cause he was so terribly in eernast that I dared
not refuse him ; prerhaps I feared this ral and his low, pleading voice would ever haunt me if I rejected lis love ; or, perhaps, it was because he only asked me to marry him-he did not ask
me if I loved him, for I think he guessed I did me if Ioved him, for I think he guessed I did
not ; perhaps it was all these reasous put togenot ; perhaps it was all these reasons put toge
ther, but any how I said yes, and in due time we were married
I ought to have been very happy, for he was though I did not notice it then, I know now that for the first six months after our marriage he was not happy either.
It was all my fault-I either would not or could not love him; I accepted all his devotion to ine as a matter of course, but 1 made no effort
to return it, and $I$ am sure he had found out to return it, and 1 am sure he had found out man who did not love him.
One morning, about six months after our ended leaving me alone for a fast that he inwith his mother, who was not very well. He watched the effect of this announcement on me,
but though I was really displeased, I concealed but though I was really displeased, I concealed
my annoyance and asked carelessly when he my annoyance and asked carelessly
would start.
He replied, the next day if I had no objection, He replied, the nex
and so it was settled.
He was more affectionate than usual that day to his journey, and that was to ask if I migh have my sister Maud to stay while he was gone.
The next morning I was anxious to avoid The next morning I was anxious to avoid a
formal parting, so 1 drove to the station with ormal parting, so I drove to the station with
him. As the train moved off 1 remembered this was our first marting since our marriage, and Wished I had not been so cold.
When 1 got home the house looked dreary Presently one of the servants came for the shawls, nud with her Nero, Mr. Cartwright's retriever which, when he saw I was alone, set up a how for his master. I patted him and tried to com. fort him, feeling rebuked by his grief, as he folowed me whining into the honse. Every roon seemed empty, and each spoke of the absent
master. At last I wandered into his study, where he spent his morniugs and liked me to sit and work, and now I remembered how often had excused myself saying I preferred the draw hapgroom, and this reflection did not ada to my There was a photograph of me standing on his
writing-table, and another on the chimueypiece; on the walls hung two or three of my rawings, which he had begged of me when we vere engaged; indeed, the room was full of ittle remembrances of me; 1 opened a book handwriting, and underneath it, in his own 'From my darling wife." I laid it down with , sigh, as I thought how carefully he treasured everything I had ever given him, and how little care I took of all his gifts to me.
Everything I attempted, everything 1 look. d at, reminded me of his goodness to me and of my coldness and ingratitude to him. At last 1 fever of anxiety lest he should not have reached the end of his journey in safety, I at length cried myself to sleep.
The next morning. I went down to breakfast with a heavy heart, for I knew I could not hear o breakfast alone, and Nero seemed to think so, too, for he was most unhappy, sniffing around is master's chair in the most melancholy man-
My plate, for the first time since my marriage, usband, who was an early riser, always for my ittle bouquet to greet me with, always had Frequently 1 forgot all about it, and left it to be put into water by the servant ; this morning I
would have treasured it most carefully if he had would have
gathered it.
gathered it.
After bre
After breakfast I determined to rouse myself and go and visit some of the poor people in the
village, so 1 filled my basket with village, so 1 filled my basket with some little
delicacies for the sick and set out. Wherever I went it was the out. held forth on my husband's goodness story; all hess, for all had been helped by him in some way, or other, and all loved and respected some him.
As I listened with burning cheeks I felt as if I was the only person on earth who had treated him with cruel ingratitude, and I was the very erson whom he mast loven and cherished.
but there was no one to notice I was pale and worn out, no one to get me wine or soup to revive me, and no one to make me lay down and rest, how 1 missed him! What a fool I had been Was there cever woman loved and cared for as had been? Was there ever friend so ungrateful Oh ! why did I ever let him leave me? I was
sure he never would come back. Why had he sure he neve
gone away?
gone away ?
And conse
And conscience answered, "You drove him he gave you all he had to give, and in return
you gave him nothing but cold looks and unkind you gave him nothing but cold looks and unkind
words; and so he left you to seek love and sympathy from his mother
This thought almost maddened me. In fancy raw her sitting in my place by his side, loving and caress him, as had the best right to love derly the loving acts I had received so coldly and now I was seized with a jealous anger agains her. I mentally accused her of estranying my from me as though his heart was not large rom me, as though
When Maud arrived, in the afternoon, I treat d her to a long tirade of abuse against mothers n-law in general and my own in particular, and I vented all the anger that I really felt agains myself on the innocent Mrs. Cartwright. liked Mrs, Nelly," said Maud, "I thought you so nice that Cartwright so much and thought he you, only your husband, very properly, mamma says, objected."

So I did," I answered; " but I did not know then she would ever entice my husband away from me in this way, or, of course, I should never have liked her.
" Really, Nell, you are very hard on the poor woman ; for, as I understand, Mr. Cartwright went to her of his own free will, because she wa not well, and he thought his company would do
her good," said Maud. eft me alone, I am sure he would never hav I replied, rather crossly. "The truth is, Nelly, you are so much in ven of his mother, and you are making your self miserable about nothing. Why, Mr. Cart-
wright will be back in a fortnight, and I dare wright will be back in a fortnight, and I dare
say you will get a letter from him every day ; so cheer up, and let us go for a drive," said Maud. I agreed to this plan, and giving Maud the she right after all? Was I jealous? Was I really as Maud said, in love with my husband? Had I only found it out now I was deprived of his company? Was this the reason that I could do nothing but inwardly reproach myself for my
conduct to him? And the longer I thought the more convinced I became that Maud was right that I was jealous and that I was in love, as she

This knowledge did not make me happier, for to tell him so and make up, as far as I could, for all my former cruelty, for I could call my conduct by no milder word. I passed a sleepless night, and as I lay awake 1 passed a sleepless etters of confession, which I resolved to send the following day; but when morning came my mipossible to write ind il settled it would be till my husband cane home and then tell him how his absence had altered ine
I got up early and walked out to meet the post man, so anxious was 1 to get a letter from him it was the first I had received from him since our marriage, and no girl was ever so anxious or so pleased with her first love-letter as I was over this.
It wa
It was a long letter, full of loving messages the heart, for they sounded like so cut me to the heart, for they sounded like so many re-
proaches ; in reality, I think there was a tone of gentle reproach throughout the letter. He gave me an account of his journey and of his mother's health; begged me to write io him a rew lines every day, but he said not a word about returning.
Mand's spent the morning in answering it, much to mand s amusement, who, of course, thought 1 was pouring out volumes of love and coming up about a dozen aheets of pod; after tear sent a short note, cool and with po allusions to my misery. The more I tried, the more imposr penite For a whole week I went on in this way, suffering more acutely every day, and every day
receiving long, loving letters from Mr. Cartwright, and writing short, cold answers.
I lost my appetite, I could not sleep, at night, ill that Maud became frightened made me look so she would write and summon nyy husband home and telling him that I was pining away for him I forbade her doing this so sternly that she dared not disobey me, for I was determined he should never hear from any lips but mine that at last
his heart's desire was attained, for I loved him. At last, when he had been away ten days, I could bear it no longer, for I felt I should have main fever if I went on in this way, so I determined to go on to Melton, where Mrs. Cartwright decision one night, and went into Maud's room early in the morning to tell her of my intention. expected she would laugh at me, but I think she guessed something was wrong, for she seemed glad to hear it and helped me pack a few
and set off in time for the norning train.

It was a three hours' journey. They seemed husband the more impatient I was to see him At last we got to Melton, a large town. Of course as I was not expected, there was no one to meet me, so I took a fly to Mrs. Cartwright's house, where I arrived about three o'clock.
I learned afterwards that Andrew was with his mother in the drawing-room when I drov up, but thinking I was only a visitor, he escaped into an.
alone.
By her side were some of my husband's socks which she was darning, socks which I had handed onged to servants to mend, and which I now desk stood open, a letter to me which he was writing lying on it.
The servant announced me as Mrs. Andrews. my voice failing me as I gave my name, so that Mrs. Cartwright held up her hands in astonish
! Nil ! Has ayt
Hy dear! Nelly ! Has anything happened
"I want my husband," I gasped, sinking to a chair, for I thought I should have fallen. Without another word Mrs. Cartwright left the and I can never thank her enough for forbearing worry me with questions as to what I had ome for.
She came back in a few moments with a glass wine, which she made me drink off, saying complied, and she went for him; in another minute I heard his step outside the door, and then he came in.
(Nelly, my love-my darling! what is it?' and hid my face on his breast, sobbing bitterly. or some moments I could not speak; at las "Oh, Andrew enough to sob out
ever Andive me? I came my dear love ! can tell you I can't live without you". I would to aid more, but his kisses stopped my mouth, and when at length he let me go there were other ears upon my cheeks besides my own.
That was the happiest hour of my life. In spite of my tears, and before my mother-in-law again joined us, which she discreetly avoided doing till inner-time, I had poured out all I had to tell im thy heands ears; and had learned fron absence would have on me, for he had felt for ome time that my pride was the great farrie he had to overcome to win my love.
He had judged right. He
ell me how much he had suffered from my indif erence, but I know it must have grieved him erribly. He is a different man now, he looks so wappy, and I kuow he would not change places with anyone on earth. We went back to the Mrs. Cartwright to come with us; she said we were best alone, and I think she was right.

## BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

Many beautiful ladies when walking out are are not.
We'll give a handsome wedding present to the man wholl marry the young lady who
thumps all day on the piano in our boarding. house.
The new song. "Sounds of Childhood," re shill treble voice, and an atter disinclination to sit.
The "Age of Man" furnishes an interesting field for speculation, but by common consent tirely to faith.
The woman who drives is never so complacent as when she stops her horse on the street keeper to tie up a dozen bundles. tardy shop-

WHose brad I his
Whose bread I eat, his song I sing." A baker's daughter in Chicago, has dedicated a march of his owr composition to his father-inlaw.

It was a man who invented the side-saddle, and every time Anna Dickinson thinks of how much time he threw away to make a woman
look ungraceful she wants to pull some one's hair.

The Nation thinks that a part of the drill of wite in an school ought to be the reception by and cabbage of an unlooked-for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.
AT a Dubuque wedding the other day among was a $\$ 1,000$ bill, father to his darling daughter. After the guests had derarted the old man coolly rolled up
the bill and put it in his vest pocket, and that the bill and put it
was the end of it.

If I shonld marry Eliza Jane," said a prospective son-in-law, "I should frankly confess temper and advance- 1 am of rather a hasty, "Oh, that'll be to get maght," blandly replied the dear old lady; "I shall' go and live with you,

A lit:le five-year-old boy, residing with his
parents in the Cheney Block, was asked by a diadely a few days since for a kiss. He imme
dian, but the lady noticing that the little fellow drew his hands across his lips, remarked, "Ah, you are rubbing it off." "No I ain't," was the quick rejoinder, "I'm rubbing

Out-door Exercise.-Exercise oils the joints fife body, and prevents them from growing or no present strength. One thing only it does eed, and that is perseverance. One-third of the time often given to the piano will more than suffice. One less study a day of those who are o-day over-taxing so many school-girls, and imed directly at the vigorous out-door exercise as regularly as one's breakfast, anci is there any oubt which will pay the better, and make the irl the happier, the better fitted for all her necessary to develop vigorous as well? it is as as it is to cultivate the mind; for what is mental power without bodily strength

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## O CORRESPONDENTS.

## J. W. S. S., Many thanks.

Stadent, Mo
170 received.
J. G. F., Halifax, N. S.-Let
shall appear shortly. Thanks.
H. S., Montreal.-The sco
as the Tourney is finished.

A fow days ago we made some remarks on the social
advantages of our Canadian Correspondence Turnyy.
We have much pleasure now in inserting the following We have much pleasure now in inserponing the tourneving.
remarks by one of the competiors. They form part of a remarks by one of the competitors. They form part of a
lettersent to Mr. Sham, the conductor of the Twurney:
i Had I won every game iu the Tourney, and had the


 that io-the good-will of my opponents. So fiar, It
have never yet had to do with such a uniformly peastht
set of Chesmen, and 1 trust, if our lives are spared, to
have the pleasure of meeting every one of the members have the pleasure of meeting every one of the members
of the Tourney in person. This Tourney will ever be
an "emerald" spot in my memory.
death of a noted chess player.
To the Editor of the Detroit Frec Press:-
New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1870.
1 regret to inform you that Mr. Edward Himes. Presi-
dent of the New Orleans Chess Club, and one of the coun testants in the International Postal Tourney, died on the
Cith inst. of yellow fever. Yours respectfully,


White to play and mate in three moves.

## 

| Wher (Fron the Westminster Papers.) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. P to Q B 4 |  |
| 2. P to K 3 | ${ }_{2}$ 2. Kt to KB 3 |
| 3. Kt to K B 3 | 3. $\mathbf{P}$ toQKt 3 |
| 4. P to QKt3 | 4. B to Kt 2 |
| 5. B to Kt2 | 5. B to K2 |
| 6. B to K2 | 6. Castles |
| 7. Castles | 7. Kt to QR3 |
| 8. Kt to Q B 3 | 8. Kt to K 8 m |
| 9. Kt to $\mathrm{KK}_{89}$ | 9. P tokB4 |
| 11. Ptok B4 | 10. Kt to K B 3 |
| 11. $\mathbf{B}$ to B3 | 11. P to Q B 3 |
| 12. $\mathrm{P}^{\text {P to }}$ to $\mathrm{QR} \mathrm{R}_{3}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Q}$ to $\mathrm{K} \mathrm{s}_{4}$ |
|  | 13. Q to $\mathrm{Kta}^{\text {a }}$ |
| 15. B to $\mathbf{B}$ sq | 15. Kt to B 2 |
| 16. Kt to K 5 | 16. P to K Kt 3 |
| 17. R to R 2 | 17. $\mathrm{K} R$ to $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {B B4 }}$ |
| 18. R to Q 2 | 18. QKt to K sq ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 19. P to K Kt 3 | 19. $Q$ to $\mathrm{Bsq}_{\text {( }}(\alpha)$ |
| 20. $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{R} 2$ | 20. P to Q3 |
| 21. Kt to Q 3 | 21. R to B 2 |
|  | ${ }_{23}^{22 .} \mathrm{R}$ to $\mathrm{Q}^{84}$ |
|  | 24. ${ }_{\text {24, }} \mathbf{P}$ to $\mathrm{R}_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{24 .} \mathbf{P}$ to ${ }^{\text {a }} 4$ |
| 25. ${ }_{\text {26 }}$ B to $\mathrm{K} 2{ }^{2}$ | 25. $P$ takes $P$ |
| 26. Q to R 4 (b) | $26 . \mathrm{B}$ to Kt 4 |
| 27. R to B 3 B ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27. ${ }^{\text {28. }} \mathrm{Bt}$ to to $\mathrm{Q}^{3}$ |
| 29. Kt from B3 to R 4 | 29. $\mathbf{P}$ to $\mathbf{Q}$ Kt 4 |
| 30. Kt to B 5 | 30. B to B Bq |
| 31. Kt to $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {sog }}$ | 31. Q Kt to K 5 |
| \%2. Kt to K B 2 | 32. B takes Kt |
| 33. Kt P takes B | 33. Kt takes Kt |
| 34. K takes Kt | 34. Qto R3 |
| 35. K to Kt 2 | 35. Kt to K5 |
|  | ${ }_{37}^{36 .} \mathbf{P}$ to K 4 (c) |
| 37. B to B 3 2 (d) | 38. B to ${ }^{\text {37 }}$ 4 |
| 39. Q R to R 8y | 39. $\mathbf{P}$ takes B P |
| 40. K P takes $P$ | 40. P to Kt 4 (e) |
| 41. B to B sq | 41. R to K Kt ${ }_{2}$ |
| 42. ${ }^{\text {P takes }} \mathrm{P}$ | 42. R takes P |
| 43. K to R 2 | 43. Q to Kt 2 |
| 44. B takes R | 44. Q takes B |
| 45. B takes Kt | 45. B takes B |
| 46. Q to K B 2 | ${ }^{46 .} \mathrm{R}$ to $\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{q}^{\text {d }}$ |
| 47. K R to K $\mathrm{sq}_{4}$ | 47. R to K3 |
| 48. R to K 3 | 48. Q to Kt2 |
| 49. $R$ to $Q 88$ | 49. Q to R 3 |
| 50. QR to K sq ( $f$ ) | 50. Mate in two moves |

(a) I do not almire Mr. Blackburne's proceedings up to
this point. Poossiby, what seems like an elaborate de-
velopment of eccentrict seise this point. Possibly, what seems like an elanorate de- de-
velopment of eccentricity, arises from the fact that, having intended a certain line of attack, he finds the oppon-
ent stronger than he had counted upon. (b) Having taken nothing by his motion
captured the Pawn last move.
(c) This hed from Mr. Blackburne. Its soundness akainst the best play is questionable. The idea, 1 believe. is if 37 B
l' takes $P$, then $\mathbf{Q}$ to Kt 4 . 38 . $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{K} 3$, with (d) This makes matters ver
 sacrifice of the exchange, and though the attack obtained may seem a sufficient justification, yet where is the necidedy prefer here Q to K K2g.
$(f)$ This is too absurd !

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Played recently between Mr. C. A. Boivin, of St.
Hyacinthe, $1 ?$ Q., and Mr. Geo. P. Black, of Halifas Myacinthe, 1 '. Q., and Mr. Geo. P. Black, of Halifax,
N.S., in the Canadian Chess Correspondence Tourney. Wi

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