Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque	\checkmark	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire	e) 🗸	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long of marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
/	Additional comments / Continuor	us pagination.	

Vol XX.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



RIVALS AND GOOD FELLOWS.

THE QUEEN'S OWN AND THE VICTORIAS AT TORONTO ON THE 9TH.

which have been established under the

Confederation Act, it is, that the country

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is publi-hed by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHO-GRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the tollowing conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

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

TEMPERATURE,

As observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 14th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878				
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon	70 =	35.0	62 2 5	Mon	76 =	65 3	70 = 5
Tues .	67.2	57 =	おひこ	Tues .	77.0	es ≎	71°5
Wed.	67 €	51 =	59 ≎	Wed.	78 €	65 €	71=5
Thur.	(% =	52 c	60 ≎	Thur.	77.5	67 ≎	72 =
Frid	71 =	51 0	6i c	Frid	50 ≎	63 =	71 = 5
Sat		57 °	62.5	Sat	853 C	71=	76°5
Sun .	65 0	50 =	57 ± 5	Sun	13 o	65 =	700

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Mantreal, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, accompanied by Sir Alexander Galt, is expected to arrive by the next steamer.

Our climate of Canada, it is said, has had a remarkably beneficent effect on the health of the Princess Louise.

THE lumbering operations on the several rivers this season will be much more extensive than last year.

It appears that, for its size, Manitoba will make the best show at the coming Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT is already showing the results of his mission. A pamphlet of his on the National Tariff is about to be circulated in Britain.

Ir is now ascertained beyond doubt that this year's crop is the largest ever harvested in Canada. This fact is full of the most cheerful significance.

It is said that the Government are contemplating calling for tenders for the construction of another 100 miles west of Winnipeg, the contract not to be awarded until the return of Sir John A. Macdon-

THE annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association, opened at Ottawa on the 16th, bids fair to be the largest and most successful yet held on the Rideau ranges. The prizes are to be distributed by Her Royal Highness the Princess

THE adoption of the Cental System as proposed in Great Britain on the 1st Janlast does not seem to have been successful to any great extent, and it is not likely that any concerted action will be taken in the United States or even in England in the near future.

THE Republicans are evidently looking up in the United States. They have carried California and Maine contrary to their expectations, and if they win Ohio in October, their chances in the next Presidential campaign of 1880 will be much better than those of the Democrats.

MONTREAL has a second direct railway communication across the St. Lawrence. The South Eastern Railway comes up to Longueuil and there is thence a ferry service to the city. The opening was successful. This is exceedingly good news, and the new movement will prove a rare boon to the metropolis.

THERE has been an angry discussion in the Halifax papers regarding the alleged attempt on the part of General Sir PATRICK McDougall to drive his four-inhand through a funeral procession in a public thoroughfare. Sir PATRICK publishes a letter denying the facts and protesting that had he been guilty of so brutal an act, he should have merited dismissal from Her Majesty's service.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has come down and sanctioned the Bills which passed the two Houses during the session. This is well. It gives so much effect to the session. The political reflection which this fact excites is, that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor must have been taken upon constitutional advice given to him by his Ministers. He could not have acted without such advice.

THE first Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa promises to be an event and the Government are to be congratulated on the initiative which they have taken. Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Governor of Vermont, has accepted the invitation to be present, and it is hoped that several of our Lieutenant-Governors will assist. Five hundred Dominion medals will be awarded as prizes. Let all the Provinces vie with each other on the occasion.

THE Dominion Government did a shrewd thing in deputing Senator READ to meet the English Commissioners, Messrs, Read and PELL, who are to inquire into agricultural matters on this continent, immediately on their arrival in New York, and bringing them over to view the Toronto Exhibition, whence they will proceed to Ottawa. We shall thus be the first to catch the ear of these gentlemen and pressing upon them the advantages of Canada as a field for tenant-farmer immigration.

An appreciation from abroad is doubly welcome. In a valuable paper on Household Art, in the Philadelphia Press, from the well-known pen of Florence Duncan, we find the following: -" The Graphic Company has really done the country service in placing the works of art within the to omit saying that Canadians may obtain the same reproductions at the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company in Montreal. Some of their reproductions in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS and L'OPIN-ION PUBLIQUE are exquisite." We have a number of these art pictures on good strong paper ready for framing, which we offer at the lowest prices.

TENANT FARMER DELEGATES.

It appears from the cable despatches that no less than five delegates from the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom have already sailed from Liverpool on tion which will command confidence than Canada who would be better able to give an account of its resources than these delegates, but the confidence would not have been the same, especially in view of the many exaggerations which have been published in the United Kingdom. The delegates will arrive in time to see the Dominion Exhibition which is about to be held at Ottawa, where there will undoubtedly be a good gathering of Canadian products, both of agriculture and manufactures; and from this point the delegates will probably branch off to different parts of the Dominion. To our mind it is a foregone conclusion that there another which pervades the public mind hard and fast the position taken in its first must be a breaking up among the tenant as respects the numerous legislatures series. In one of these last it states dis-

farmers of the United Kingdom, and when it is shown that a good farm can be procured in Canada of equal or greater is too much, and, therefore, too expenvalue as respects quality of soil, and in conditions of climate which are superior, notwithstanding the rigour of our winters, for the price that would constitute the annual rent of a good farm at home, there are reasons to believe that many of them will pitch their tents in Canada. The breaking up may cost them many regrets, but they will at least remain under the old tlag; which is a consideration of no slight importance, and if the manufactures of the Mother Country continue to flourish, they may still, from this side of the ocean, furnish the operatives with meat and bread under happier conditions than have unfortunately become possible at

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

We must confess to a feeling of weariness over the unfortunate state of public affairs in this Province, but the necessities of the case are such that we are perforce engaged to advert to them once more. One thing appears certain—the present deadlock cannot and must not continue much longer. Even those who, a week ago, were in favor of holding out sternly to the end, are beginning to modify their views in face of the embarrassments which the deadlock is daily occasioning. It has been rightly said that three courses lie open to the Government-resignation, dissolution, coalition. The first cannot be demanded and ought not to be granted, inasmuch as Mr. Joty is in possession of a majority. The second is tempting at first sight, but presents several very serious objections. In the first place, if Mr. Jour were certain of sweeping the Province, that result would be worth the trouble and expense which it would oceasion. But such result is by no means certain, and it would be too bad to have a return to the same position of parties, as after balancing all contingencies, would seem to be the case. In the next place, the cost of that step in the present state of the Provincial exchequer is such as to make any wise man pause. Another election would entail another session at \$100,000, and the elections themselves would cost between \$40,000 to \$50,000. reach of pinched incomes. I ought not This is the interest on a large sum of money which the Province cannot possibly afford to lose at present. There remains only a coalition. Some of the more resolute Ministerial papers-English and French-have scoffed at the proposition, but we fail to see the grounds on which they base their opposition. Such a step involves no loss of dignity or prestige on the part of the Government, and even if it did, to some extent, we think we are only doing justice to Mr. Jony's lofty character by saying that he would not shrink from the sacrifice for the public good. Coalition would be a death blow to partyism for the time being, and that would be a blessing, inasmuch as partythe invitation of the Government of ism has been pushed to a deplorable ex-Canada, to visit this country, in order to cess by both sides. We want no partyism see themselves its resources and report in Provincial administration anyhow, least upon its suitability as a field for the im- of all in the present disastrous condition migration of their class. This movement of our finances. As we said before, our is one of great importance, and at the Local Government should be carried on as same time a sign of the times. It is im- a banking institution of which the possible that any step could have been Premier is President, the Treasurer, taken better calculated to afford informa- Cashier, and the other Ministers, Directors. Their main business is so to conduct this. There are probably many man in the institution as at least to make both ends meet, if they cannot declare a surplus or dividend. To effect this politics are not required, but good, practical men on both sides who would command a large majority of the House. We make a direct appeal to the leaders of each party to confer together for the common good. Whoever takes the initiative will deserve the public gratitude, and if any baulk the project he will incur a grave responsibility.

TOO MUCH GOVERNED.

sively, governed. The recent unfortunate events which have taken place at Quebec have given fresh point and increased force to this feeling. If any good reason in the public interest could be shown for intricate political machinery, the cost might be borne with complacence. If it afforded a protection to any section of the population, one would naturally say, "Let it not be interfered with." The Legislative Council of Manitob, for instance, which was abolished in that Province purely for reasons of economy, might have been held as a safeguard to the French-speaking inhabitants, and have saved them from the consequences of some of the measures passed by Mr. Nonquay's Government, which affected their nationality, or at least it might have saved them for a time. But nothing of that kind can be said in the Province of Quebec. Here the French have an immense and preponderating majority, and the Legislative Council is not a safeguard for any thing or any institution which they may hold dear; while we will venture to assert that the English-speaking minority are not at all anxious for any protection which it has either the capacity or the power to afford to them. The only safeguards which are necessary for the English-speaking minority in Quebec are those effective ones which were granted by Sir George Car-TIER when he was leader, and put in the Confederation Act, viz:-That in all matters pertaining to religion and education an appeal should lie to the Dominion Parliament, the majority of which is English-speaking. It, besides, happens as we widen the area and the dignity of the Court of Appeal we increase the moderation and the deliberation with which questions are discussed and decided. There is a further most important point as respects a check upon the possible hasty action of a single Chamber in the Provinces; and that is, the power of veto which the Governor-General in Council possesses, subject to responsibility to the Dominion Parliament, over all measures passed by the Provincial Legislatures. There is in this a check far more effective than that which is afforded by such Provincial Legislative Councils as we now unfortunately possess. The great Pro vince of Ontario has done very well with a single Chamber. Its Government has been quite as effective, and relatively far less expensive, than that of the Province of Quebec. It has for many years past been found a task of great difficulty not only in Canada, but throughout all the colonies of the British Empire, to invest simply nominated bodies with legislative powers, and at the same time to give to them a sufficient respect. Various elective devices have been tried to overcome this difficulty, but so far without success. Even now as regards the Senate of the Dominion we have seen that Mr. MACKENzie, the leader of the Opposition, has struck the key note to change the nature of its constitution, and make it elective. In the face of a threatening fact of this nature, it seems to be nothing else than sheer madness, in the party interests of the Conservatives, to give point to the agitation in the way that the action of the Legislative Council in Quebec has done. In as far, however, as these events will tend to bring about a result which will simplify and render less expensive the machinery of the Provincial Government by giving us only a single Chamber, good will come out of evil.

THE POSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Logislative Council of Quebec is evidently anxious that it shall not be misunderstood. It has passed another series of resolutions with only three dis-If there is one impression more than senient voices, to enforce and make more tinetly that while it is anxious to furnish

Her Majesty with the supplies to carry on

the business of the country, "This House

does not know how to reconcile its re-

spect to our Sovereign with the duties the

constitution imposes upon them of leaving

the public funds at the disposal of an Ad-

ministration which has thrown aside the

respect due to the constitution, the will

of the Legislature and to the engagements

made in the name of the Crown." It

may appear a trifling criticism in refer-

ence to so grave a matter, but still we feel

bound to say that the wording and gram-

mar of this resolution, as we have copied

it, are the Council's. Another resolution

which the Council has passed, alleges, is

reference to the adjournment of the Le-

gislative Assembly, that this is a new proof of the inability of the Ministers

" to administer the affairs of this Province

and a further reason for this House to per-

sist in the determination which it has

taken, and which it expressed in the reso-

lutions already forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor." We have inserted the

precise words of those resolutions in order

to prevent any question of misunder-

standing as to the issues, and because we

fear that if we attempted to describe them

we should have incurred risk of being ac-

cused of exaggeration. We doubt if there

is, in the whole history of legislative

bodies, an example to be found of such

folly. In the first place, as pointed out in

our last impression, it is no part of the

duty of the Legislative Council to express

either confidence or want of confidence in the Ministers. The responsibility of the

Ministers is not to its members, but to the

elected representatives of the people. A

double responsibility, that is, to the

Council and to the Assembly, could not

run together. It is the exclusive privilege of the people's representatives, under our

system, to vote Ministers in or out; while

the chief duty of the Council, which is

can posed of simply nominated members,

is to revise the measures which are passed

by the popular branch, and to refuse to

pass those which they think have not

been sufficiently considered. In the performance of this duty they are supposed

to be free from party bias. But to resolve

that they have the right to deprive the

Crown of the supplies voted by the peo-

ple's representatives, because they have no

confidence in the Ministers, is gross and

unconstitutional usurpation, and the end

of it can only be grief to its authors,

whether the false step taken is retraced

with humiliation, or persisted in to the

bitter end of agitation. It cannot fail,

moreover, to be greatly damaging to the

Conservative party. In England the po-

pular jedousy of keeping in the Commons

the exclusive control of the supplies is

so great that it happened during the pre-

sent reign, when Lord Palmerrson was

Premier, the Lords undertook to interfere

with an item of a Supply Bill, and the

consequence was the Commons appointed a Committee on Precedents. The result

of the whole was that both sides of the

House of Commons, without a dissenient

voice, passed a series of resolutions declar-

ing that that House could not brook any

interference with Supply Bills; and went

so far as to affirm the principle that it

possessed the inherent right to pass a

Supply Bill without the consent of the

Lords. But the principle of absolute

control to the people's representatives is so

absolute and so elementary, as not even to

admit of discussion. As respects the

second of the resolutions we have above

quoted, it is to be remarked that it is a

gross impropriety. It is no part of the

duty of one legislative body to pass reso-

lutions reflecting on the conduct of an-

other. Members are frequently called to

order by the Speaker for such references

even in debate, they being against Parlia-

mentary rules. But it unfortunately hap-

pons that neither constitutional usage nor

Parliamentary proprieties, nor even the rules of grammatical construction make

any impediment, shall we say-to the ir-

responsible rush of these Legislative

Councillors.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal topic in Britain, overshadowing every other, is the unforeseen and lamentable massacre at Cabul, the chief victim of which was Major Cavagnari. C. S. I., whose portrait and biography we published last week, within a few hours of receiving by telegraph the news of his untimely death. Two additional facts appear untimely death. Two additional facts appear now to be beyond question. First, that the insurrection is general, involving another Afghan war; and second, that Russia is more or less mixed up in the nefarious transaction. It is certain that the expedition to Merv has resumed its progress, and is approaching the Afghanistan frontier. When the English Government asked an explanation from the Russian administration of this movement some months ago, positive as surances were given that the expedition was simply one undertaken in the interest of geographical science, and that it was entirely devoid of political significance. Now, however, that the expedition has again moved forward with, it is believed, a strong reinforcement, the belief in the insincerity of Russia increases, and the suspicion that the deplorable outbreak of Cabul was instigated by Russia grows stronger. Cabul has been completely sacked, and private esidences as well as public buildings have been plundered, and the mutineers have gone forward to force to meet Gen. Roberts' advancing column. -King Cetewayo is still uncaptured, but has had several very narrow escapes from his pur-suers. His last important adherent has sur-rendered, and he is now almost alone.

11.

FOREIGN,

There is no confirmation of the recent rumours that some kind of an understanding, or modul viceadi had been arrived at between the Court of Berlin and the Vatican. On the contrary, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in re-plying to a petition of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Munster and Paderborn, for the removal of hindrances to religious instruction, has said that nothing could be done until the Church acknowledged the unalienable right of the State to make its own laws .-- The National Liberal party of Germany have issued an electoral manifesto. It is considered a very poor and weak document, and lacks decision in most of the great questions of the day. - For some time past diplomatic and financial circles have been excited by a rupture of friendly relations between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff, and by prospects of trouble therefrom. Extraordinary efforts have been made to bring about a reconciliation between the two statesmen, and even the Czar and Emperor William have joined in attempts, but those well-meant attempts have resulted in total failure, and the German and Russian Chancellors are at sword's point with each other.

111.

THE UNITED STATES.

Local elections have been the main source of igitation during the week. In California the Republicans succeeded in electing their State. ticket and three out of four Congressmen, notwithstanding the divisions which the working-mens' party made in favour of the Democrats. In Maine, the Republicans were likewise trium plant, spite of the divisions caused by the Green back party. In New York, Senator Conkling succeeded in securing the nomination of Mr. 'ornell, as Republican candidate for Governor, thus scoring a victory against the President Hayes' wing of the party, and advancing his prospects as Presidential candidate next year. The Democrats in that State are divided, Tammany Hall declaring against Mr. Robinson as Democratic candidate for Governor.——Intelligence arrives from all quarters that business is reviving in carnest, and there seems no longer any doubt about that fact. Taken in connection with our own prospects on the same head, this news is decidedly encouraging. --- The yellow fever has not yet abated in Memphis, and is acquiring virulence in New Orleans, but in neither place is the plague so disastrons as it was last year. - - General Grant is on his way home from Japan, and his arrival will be the signal for an increase of political agitation.

IV.

THE DOMINION.

The great Toronto Exhibition has continued all the week, and there has been one round of festivities in honour of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise. But perhaps the main feature was the military review on Tuesday, the 9th inst., which was specially distinguished by the friendly rivalry between the two crack corps—the Queen's Own, of Toronto, and the Victorias, of Montreal. A full account of this event will be found in another column.—Nova Scotia, or rather Cape Breton, is preparing for a Parliamentary contest, brought about by the death of the late member, Mr. Hugh McLeod. The contest will be interesting, as testing the feeling in the Province on the practical operation of the National Policy——In Quebec the legislative dead-lock still continues, but a step in the right direction has been taken all the same. It will be remembered that Mr. Joly adjourned the Legislature for two months, after refusing several times a delay to admit of the signing by the Lieutenant-Governor of a num-

ber of private and public bills. Last Thursday, at a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor, having insisted that these bills should be signed, did so, thus relieving a great deal of the trouble which would otherwise have been occasioned. There is likewise reason to believe that some plan of coalition will be attempted before many days are over.——Five delegates, representing Euglish agricultural interests, have sailed from Liverpool for Canada. They will be present at the Dominion Exhibition. These gentlemen are coming to Canada on the invitation of the Hom. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. Messrs. Read and Pell, M.P.'s, Sub-Commissioners from the English Agricultural Depression Commission, are likewise in the country.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We present to-day a number of sketches illustrative of the Vice-Regal visit to the Queen City of the West. The cartoon represents the Colonels of the Queen's Own, of Toronto, and the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, joining hands in token of the good fellowship and friendly rivalry displayed at the military review of the 9th inst. The reception, which occupies a double-page in the present number, was fully described in these columns last week. The singing of 6,000 c ildren there represented, took place in front of that splendid institution, the Queen's Hotel, which has been filled to overflowing during the Exhibition, and provided the most excellent accommodation to all its guests. The Queen's has long been identified with Toronto, having been established as far back as 1862 by Captain Dick, and continuing a course of unparalleled prosperity up to the present time. The actual proprietor is Mr. Thomas McGaw, than whom a more genial, polite and attentive host could not be found. Another Toronto institution which we illustrate to-day, is the splendid library of Osgoode Hall, unsurpassed in its architectural appointments and containing, perhaps, the largest collection of law works in the Dominion.

The first day of the match between Daft's English Cricketers and twenty-two native born Canadians, which we represent, was a complete walk over for the Englishmen, as was expected. Before 11 o'clock in the forenoon about 1,500 spectators were on the grounds, and the excellent fielding and batting of the visitors was inducement sufficient to engage the attention of the andience until 6 o'clock, when play was postponed, to be resumed at 11.30 the following forenoon. The following men comprised the

Canadians—Kennedy, Ferrie, R. K. and A. H. Hope, Totten, Sproule, Boulton, Ogden, Irving, Hall, Ray, Laing, Logan, Osler, Hyman, Wells, Brunel, Brophy, Smith, McConkey, Scadding and Spragge.

ENGLISHMEN-Daft, Ulyett, Shaw, Lock-wood, Oscroft, Pinder, Morley, Bates, Emmett, Sally Shrewsbury

Selby Shoewsbury.
Play was called at 11-45, and Daft having won the toss, sent the Canadians first to bat, but a poor stand was made against the bowling of Shaw and Morley, which was the best ever seen in Toronto. Ray and Totten took the willow, the first ball knocking the stumps of Totten, while Ray retired a moment afterwards on a fly catch without a run. The succeeding batsmen withstood but little better the bowling and sharp helding of their opponents. At 3 o'clock the side was out, the score for the twenty-two wick-ets being only thirty runs. The Englishmen went in, and soon proved themselves no less inferior with the willow than on the field; the balls were sent in all directions, and the fielders had more than an ordinary amount of leather hunting. Oscroft and Ulyett went first to the bat, and made the poorest batting yet made for Daft's eleven. They were followed by Lockwood and Selby, who retired with a score of 30. Daft went in at 4.14, and was not out at six o'clock, when play was stopped; his score then was 24; the full score being \$5 runs for 7 wickets.—The lacrosse match between the Toronto and Montreal clubs resulted in a score of three straight games in favor of the latter, but a return match is about to be made, when probably another condition of things may be arrived at.—We have also a representation of a scene in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Regatta, which was attended by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

EPHEMERIDES.

I greet with acclamation the intelligence which reaches me from the West to the effect that Major De Winton, or whoever is acting for the Marquis of Lorne in this respect, is taking gradual steps to abolish what has been not inappropriately denominated the "Address Nuisance." I am afraid that, with all the good which he accomplished and the memory of which will remain fragrant for ever, the Earl of Dufferin is chargeable with this iniquity. There may have been an excuse in his case, inasmuch as he was the first Governor-General who made it his pleasant business to visit every Province of the Dominion, and nearly every town in each Province, but surely with the novelty of these journeyings should cease the novelty of the addresses to which they gave rise. A word of welcome to the representative of the Crown on his first entrance into a town or his first visit to a corporate body is highly fitting, but that he should be bored by long-winded speeches from every little society of the town is asking too much of human endurance. If, however, Major De Winton's philanthropic efforts should not prove wholly

successful, let him have the Marquis do as did President Zachary Taylor—keep a small brass band nigh, with instructions to strike up as soon as the first word of the address is uttered. There will then be an excuse to have the address and the reply change hands and be "taken as read."

A very wise suggestion is put forth by a journal so far away removed as the Winnipeg Times. In view of the impending withdrawal of Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smythe from the command of the Militia of the Dominion, the Manitoba paper suggests that the aide-de-camp of the new com-mander should be chosen from the ranks of our native militia. Formerly, and indeed until a comparatively recent period, there were, no doubt, valid professional reasons for seeking such an assistant in the ranks of the British army, but it is our pride to-day that our militia staff has reached a self-sustaining standard and is quite competent to supply the officer or officers who shall fittingly fulfil the duties required of an efficient aide-de-camp. As Sir John A. Mac-donald is said—during his visit to England—to have made a personal choice of a Commander of the Militia, there is no doubt that he will be willing to give heed to a proper selection of an aide, in accordance with the views here set down, and which are known to receive the concurrence of the Military Force of Canada.

One of the results of the National Policy, which all must welcome, is that, hereafter, we shall have our own gunpowder, both for ourelves and for our enemies. The first comes directly to us from China and Japan, with a first year's importation of over a million of dollars. as against only about two hundred thousand dollars' worth which came last year through the intermediary of New York houses. I fancy that our teas will taste sweeter to us this winter from that sole circumstance. The gunpowder for our foes is to be manufactured hereafter within our own boundaries-to wit., by the Hamilton Powder Company, according to an order recently issued by the Hou, the Minister of Militia. This is as it should be. We can make our own rifled annon, as the late successful experiments on St. Helen's Island conclusively prove. It now only remains that the clothing of our soldiers be manufactured by our own looms, and I have no doubt that this will be done. Then the boys will be sure to have clothes that fit them.

The News was the first to call attention to the remarkable experiences of Dr. D'Unger, of Chicago, with chincona rubra as a specific for the radical cure of intemperance. It followed up this information with further details from the exparience of Dr. Stewart, of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the same direction. It is an illustration of the beneficial mission of jaurnalism that the articles of the News have been instrumental in furthering the establishment, at Montreal, of an Inebriate's Home, founded upon the principles laid down in these articles. This institution is under the management of Mr. G. Mortimer, and the Medical Superintendent is Dr. Bessey. treatment extends over a period of from five to thirty days, and in extreme leases is more pro-tracted; seven days being about the average. Patients are received on their voluntary application, or that of their friends. To effect a is absolutely necessary that they should enter the Home, as otherwise in many cases there will be a failure, because parties who try to cure themselves are apt to take both the remedy and the drink, hence failure, and the necessity that the patient be treated by some one who will take him in charge until the alcoholic appetite be overcome. The classification of patients will be as perfect as possible according to accommodations required, and patients or their friends may secure just such accommodation as they are willing or able to pay for. Female patients will be entirely isolated, and under the care of a lady superintendent; perfect isolation of each patient can be secured in such cases as may be desired. Dr. D'Unger has cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance by this treatment; Dr. Stewart has also been eminently successful with it. Men are taken, debauched by liquor for years, used up, demented, loathsome sots, and in a few days (as a rule) made sober, respectable men, with a positive aversion to liquor or nar cotics of any kind.

A. STEELE PENS.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE "NEWS."

The Canadian Illustrated News for this week is an excellent number. Its cartoon, admirable in design and execution, represents Mr. Joly in a happy, serene state of mind, turning away from the money bags containing the supplies, which are guarded by a hand overshadowing them, the pedestal on which the money is placed bearing the legend "Noli me tangere." Mr. Joly coolly informs the withholders of Her Majesty's supplies that they may keep their old supplies. "We can do without them for two months if you can." The other engravings are fully up to the standard, illustrating the Viceregal visit at Toronto. Doubtless its readers will, however, in consecutive numbers of this popular journal, greatly miss the articles contributed by the late Mr. G. Tolley, which were always polished and readable, and have of late been quite a feature in its table of contents.

-Quebec Chronicle.

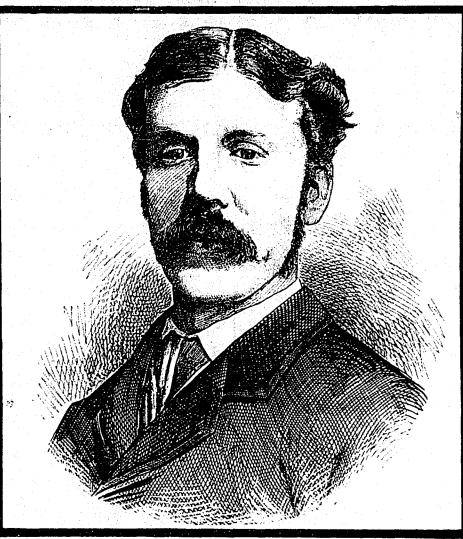


TORONTO.—OSGOODE HALL LIBRARY.

THE LATE GEORGE TOLLEY.

One of the best known and most popular journalists of Canada lost his life by drowning, near Brockville, on Saturday night, Sept. 6th, between the hours of half-past nine and half-past ten. The meagre particulars of the sad accident were published by us last week, and we regret to say that nothing further has been ascertained. Mr. Tolley was a native of London, Eng., where, we believe, his father and mother are still living, along with a sister. A brother of his is also a resident of the metropolis and an architect in good circumstances. The brother of his is also a resident of the metropolis and an architect in good circumstances. The subject of our sketch came to Canada eleven years ago and settled in Montreal, entering in the employ of E. Chanteloup. Although his training had been that of a skilled workman, young Tolley looked to more rapid advancement in another sphere, and when, a short time after, the Evening Star, of this city, made its appearance, he joined the staff as a collector. It was not long, however, till he transferred his services to the reporter's department, and after a brief experience in that sphere, his talents were considered sufficiently valuable to entitle him to the responsible position of editor. It is in that capacity that he became most widely known and achieved the reputation which has survived him. During the seven or eight years known and achieved the reputation which has survived him. During the seven or eight years that he presided over the literary destinies of our excellent contemporary, he displayed industry, punctuality, tact and moderation. He dealt rather in short paragraphs than in long leaders, and he had the knack of compressing much matter in a small space. He may be said, in a measure, to have made the Star what it is to-day, a tribute which does not detract from the merits of those who assisted or followed him, and we are sure that the energetic proprie-tor will conour in the justness of our estimate. About three years ago, Mr. Tolley paid a visit to his old home, extending his tour up into Scotland, and he contributed to the Star some very readable letters containing a description of his travels. He had the pleasure of meeting

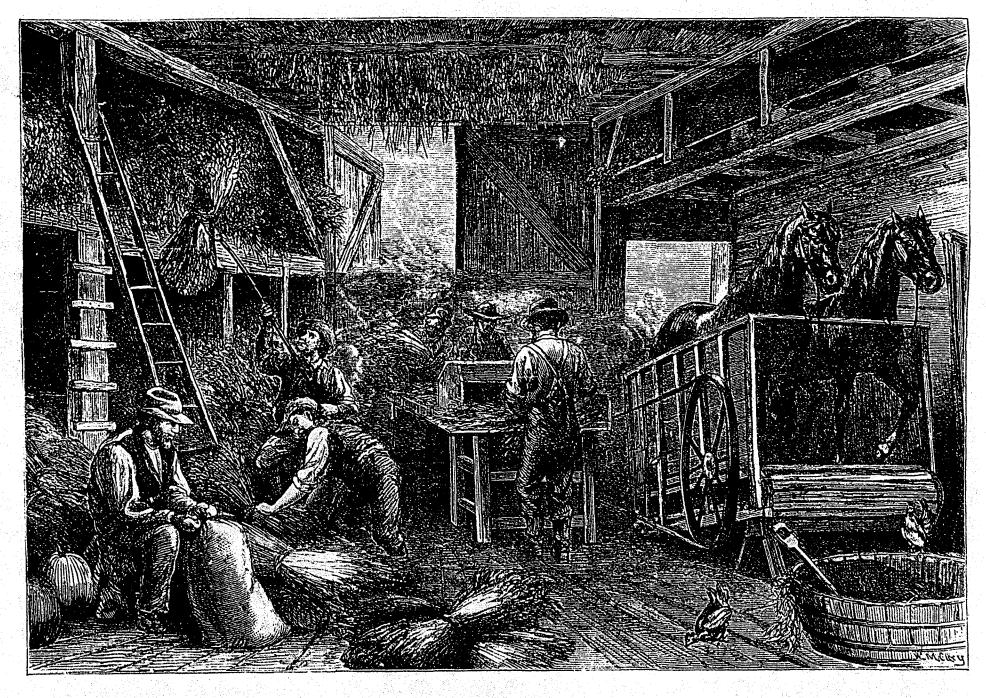
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY, No. 316.



THE LATE GEORGE TOLLEY, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

all his family and finding them prosperous, and this, as he stated in a private letter to the writer, gave him courage to return to this side and begin, as it were a second career with fresh enthusiasm. It was not many months after his arrival that, having resigned his position on the Star, he accepted one on the CANADIAN ILLUS-Star, he accepted one on the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED News as Special Correspondent. The scheme was to visit the principal towns, cities and manufacturing districts of the Dominion for the purpose of illustrating their principal features and writing accounts of their resources. This was intended as a species of Illustrated Industrial Guide, and Mr. Tolley's purpose was, had he survived, to compile the whole in a volume. He was two years engaged in this work volume. He was two years engaged in this work and our readers will agree with us that he did it well. He had reached the fifteenth section of his studies, stopping at Gananoque, the history of which appeared in our pages only a fortnight ago. The very last line of his description referred to the beauties of Alexandria Bay which he promised to dilate upon more fully in his subsequent number. By a sad coincidence he met his death almost in sight of that beautiful spot. While Mr. Tolley did all his work conscientiously and wrote with much ease, it was especially in description of natural scenery and in narratives of sport and adventure, by field and flood, that he was at his best, his heart being evidently in his work. We would refer the reader more particularly to his account of his novel trip along the Upper Ottawa. He was passionately fond of the water and it was in that element that he met his untimely fate. his studies, stopping at Gananoque, the history in that element that he met his untimely fate.

Mr. Tolley was an universal favourite and his death was a shock to his host of friends in this city and elsewhere. His habits were of the this city and elsewhere. His habits were of the most correct description, with no taint of Bohemianism, although he was amiable and amenable to all. He was in good standing in the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and when his body is recovered his fellow-craftsmen will join his journalistic confreres—his host of friends—in doing honour to his remains.



THE HARVEST SCENE.

TO SABINA.

WHAT'S THAT TO THEE?

If then do'st hear the slanderer tell
A tale to injure some one dear.
How the friend from her station fell,
Without one word to soothe or cheer;
But doth decry her act as base,
Ilow she had swerved from honor's track,
Casting a shadow o'er her face,
Telling strange things behind her back;
Heed not such tale, whate'er it be!
What's that to thee!

If thou can'st soothe thy sister's care, To help her on life's weary way. Aiding her, some small grief to bear. And peaceful rest a single day:—Oh! such a holy deed shall fill A chapter in thy book of life. Stealing like tear the heavens distil. To calm an hour of mortal strife.

Let such kind actions ever be A joy to thee!

111.

If then can'st raise another's mind.
From things below to skies above.
And with staid counsel, soft and kind,
Bring back a wanderer that my rove to
Who may have left a Christian's path.
For crooked roads that had astray:
It then can'st raise her heart of faith.
And guide her in the hely way:
For such an act, whate'er it be to
God smiles on thee! God smiles on thee!

17.

Heed not the voice of enviskeen.

Nor treacherous smile that malice bears,
Strive thy friend's barmless acts to screen
From venom and sareactic smers.
For any one may do a deed
That has no ill intent at all toYet, for a trivial act may bleed, or
That one she did, nor can recall;
To save thy friend from slander's clutch.
It matters much.

For should thy sister pass away.
And sink within the silent tomb.
Without a hope, without a ray.
To lighten up her dismal doom,—
Would'st thou not often think and pause.
As thou might'st pass her place of restrom
Better I had espoused her cause.
And eased her bosom, sore distressed.

If thou hast soothed her in her need.
To thee, God speed.

The longest life must run its race:
Thy soil must know its final doom.
When God then newtest, face to face,
In solemn hears beyond the tumb;
Then wilt thou merkly raise thine eye.
And hear Him say: "My child well done:
Thou hast eased thy erring sister's sign.
Following the footsteps of My Son.
Get thee to thy eternal rest.
On Jenn's breast."
Sknow.

Lucknow.

GARNIER.

SECOND SIGHT.

ROBERT HELLER'S DARK SECRETS MADE LIGHT-FRED. HUNT, JR., HIS ASSISTANT FOR YEARS, TELLS THE WOOLE STORY-ALL THE CODES AND SIGNALS-HELLER'S ALPHABET, TABLES OF QUESTIONS, AND HIS PHONETIC

Robert Heller, or rather Robert Palmer, for the latter was the name under which he graduated at the King's College, London, got his idea of second sight after witnessing a performance of the celebrated Hondin in England. The great French prestidigitateur never imparted the seeret to any save his son, who was his condittor, but Heller, after witnessing the exhibition, discarded the then prevalent notion of animal magnetism, and at once concluded that the identifiresisting and at once concentred that the identification of the article by the blindfolded boy depended upon an alphabetical arrangement by which the question was propounded.

After much study he succeeded in perfecting a system which, though differing in detail from that of the Franchism was theoretically the

that of the Frenchman, was theoretically the some, and he forthwith sought an apt pupil to assist him in presenting the mystery to the pub-lic. This, be it remembered, was not easy, for the interrogated party had a much more difficult. White is wanted, and as it stands first in the task in the solution of the alphabetically put list, the question is, question than he had in propounding it, so that upon an average not one in a hundred was succossful in sufficiently perfecting himself to ap-

pear in public.

Helier's second sight was, in fact, a much more complicated affair than that of Houdin's. It was considerably enlarged, and comprehended at least double the number of questions and answers, embracing in its range almost every conceivable article which could be presented by an audience. Mr. Fred. Hunt, Jr., Heller's assistant for many years, gives the following full and interesting statement :

was twelve years of age when I became Helier's pupil, and intricate and perplexing as it may appear to those who examine the subjoined table, I succeeded in six weeks in so compre-hending it that, at the expiration of that time, we gave an exhibition, when I underwent a severe test without a blunder. Heller had so simplified the system as to embrace every variety of article classified in sets, as will be shown in the accompanying table-one question, with a word or two added, sufficing to elicit a correct answer. for ten different articles.

The student must be first posted in a new alphabetical arrangement, with which he must The next demand may be ;

familiarize himself as thoroughly as a boy in learning his primer. This is the most difficult part of the business, but when mastered thoroughly it comes as easy as if the Equestion were plainly propounded.

FOR EXAMPLE,

you want the initials or name in a ring. Say it is Anna. By the alphabetical arrangement (see the appendix below) H stands for A, D for N. The exclamation "Hurry up" always means a repetition of the last letter, and again H will give the answer when put as follows:

"Here is a name."
"Do you see it?"
"Hurry up."

"Have you got it !"

Attention is only paid to the first letter of every septence, and it will be perceived that the name of Anna is spelled.

Again, take Gazette, which is abbreviated in s phonographic manner in order to simplify the question. G is A, A is H, Z is hurry (not hurry up), E is F, T is P. The question would be:
"Are you able to tell the name!"

" Here it is."

"Hurry."
"Find the name." " Please be quick."

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence, the words "pray," "look," "see this" and "hurare used, as will be seen in the table. Care must be taken not to commence a sentence with either of these words unless applicable to the word to be spelled. For instance, if Xenia is required, X is "see this," E is F, N is D, I is B and A is H. Thus the question:

" Find it quick."

"Do hurry."
"Be quick."

"How is it spelt?"

Again, for the initials U.S., you will say : "Look."

"Now, then."

" U. is look and S. is N."
If you want Kentucky named thus, the ques-

" Pray name the State."

"Quick."
"Pray" is K, and Q, is Y. After the alphabet, we have the numbers, which, it will be seen, are easily understood after a little practice.

For No. 1-The words used are say or speak. For No. 2-Be, Look or Let.

For No. 3-Can or Can't.

For No. 4-De or Don't. For No. 5-Will or Won't.

For No. 6-What.

For No. 7-Please or Pray.

For No. S-Are or Ain't. For No. 9-Now.

For No. 10-Tell. For No. 0-Hurry or Come.

Well" means to repeat the last figure. Example: The number 1,234 is required; arten-tion must only be paid to the first words of a

sentence, thus: "Say the number."

" Look at it."

"Can you see it?"
"Do you know?"

Or say the number is 100:

"Tell me the number." "Hurry!"

A rather difficult number would be 1,111. The question would be put in this wise: "Say the number."

"Well.

" Speak out."

"Say what it is."

On a watch or a greenback there are someon a water or a granter which can be followed as easily as the above. There are eight colours which will comprise the list as they are set forth in the table, and the solution of the numbers, as I have explained, will turnish the key; for example, the article presented is green, the question will be:

"What is the colour?"

—green being the sixth colour in the liet. Place

-green being the sixth colour in the list. Blue is wanted, and as it stands third in the list, the word would be,
"Can you tell the colour!"

"Say the colour."

Understand that the words explaining the numbers, as given in the list, are applied to the articles enumerated in each of the subjoined tables. Take the metals, for instance, metal presented is copper, which is fourth in the list. The question would be:
"Do you know the metal?" Or steel, which

is ninth in the list.

"Now, what is the metal !"

ARTICLES IN SETS.

It will be seen that the different articles are arranged in sets, numbering no more than ten. Each set has at the head a different question, worded very nearly alike, so as to make the an dience believe that the same question is being constantly asked. The question at the head of the set, which is always asked first, is the clew to the set which contains the article to be described. Each set is numbered, as in the cases of the colours and metals, and the word conveys each particulararticle.

For the first set the question is:

"What article is this?"
This gives the clue to ten distinct articles.

"Can you tell?" -which would be the solution for "bag," it being the third in the list.

"Say the fabric,"

- the reply would be silk, that being the first in

the line of fabrics, and as I have before stated, "say" representing No. 1. If a leather bag, it

would be,
"Will you tell the fabrie?"
"Will "standing for No. 5- A handkerchief
is presented, and the question is, "What article
is this? Say," which explains that it is a handkerchief, as that is the first article in the list.
"Can you tell the fabrie?" "Cotton," cotton
standing third in the list of fabries. Then, again, if you want the colour, say it is blue. "Can't you tell the colour?" "Blue," which stands third on the list of colours. A watch embedies a great transfer of the colours. bodies a greater number of questions than almost any other article, if you want to describe it fully. It is first in the second set, the key of

"What is this ?"

We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobia-, No. 9,725, the initials from B. C. to C. H. engraved on the case, the year 1860, and blue enameled, set with five diamonds. This is a complex question, and must be put and answered as follows:

Question. "What is this, say "Answer. "A watch."
Q. "Say the metal "A. "Gold."

"Say to whom it belongs?".

"A lady." "Yes?"

"A double case."

"Can you tell the number of hands?" "Three."

Q. " Will you tell the maker?" "Tobias.

" Now, the number ?" Please tell me?

" Be quick ?"

"Won't you?" A. "9,725."

Q, "Can you tell me the colour of this en-

A. "Blue."

Q. "Tell the initials !"
"Say !"
A. "B. C."

A. B. C." Q. "Say to whom?"

I want to know?"

Q. "Say these stones !" " Diamonds.

Q. "Will you tell how many?"

If it is a double case, the simple word " yes" conveys the intelligence, after to "whom it belongs." If an open case, the word "well" is

PLAYING CARDS.

These will be found in the sixteenth set, and the order of suits in the eighteenth. We will take the nine of spades as having been presented.

The question will be: "Say, what is this?"

"Can you tell?"

"A playing card."

"Do you know the suit?"

"Now then."
"Do," is four, which means spades, and now" is nine. The cards are told as follows:

First the "playing card," second the suit, third the number or picture. It, after the preliminary question is put and answered, it is an ace, the interlocutor says "right;" if a king, "that's right;" if a queen, "good;" if a jack, "very good."

This will be found classed in the eighth set, the key to which is "Look at this." No. 6 of the set is described as a " piece of money," and is always of a less value than a dollar. We will take a silver quarter of the date of 1820. The question is:
"Look at this."
"What is it?"

Ans. "A piece of money."
Ques. "Let me know the amount?"

Will you? Ans. "25 cents."

As we know that "Let " is 2 and "Will " 5. If the coin is of this century, only the last two figures are asked; if of a prior date, the three The question therefore is:

last. The question Look at the date." "Hurry."

Waich would bring the answer 1820. A foreign coin is furnished, say of Rome. The question would be, "Look at this; do you know what it is?" The answer is, "A coin." "What country?" "Italy," as Italy stands six in the list of countries, as will, be seen by referring to the table. A Mexican dollar will elicit the question, "Look at this, now." "A silver dol-lar." "Tell me the country." The reply will be Mexico, as that country stands tenth on the list. A Treasury note is presented of the value of \$50, the question is, "Look at this, he quick." Answer, "A Treasury note." "Will you tell me the amount; come, which means 5 and 0, or \$50—come being a substitute for "hurry." Again, a \$2.50 gold piece is presented and the question is as before, "Look at this, and the question is as before, "Look at this, will you?" Answer, "A gold piece." "Let me know the amount, wou't you; come?"—let, won't and come standing for 250.

" Pray, what is this?" "Tell me." The answer is a "key," key being the tenth article of

the set. Now, in order to tell what kind of a

key these simple words will explain: "Yes"—a watch key.

"Well"—a door key.
"Good"—a safe key.
"What is here!" "Say?" The answer is a Now to answer what kind of a pipe as bove, the words:

"Yes"—a meerschaum pipe.
"Well"—A wooden pipe.
"Good"—A clay pipe.
"Can you see this? Please say?" Answer is

"comb."
"Yes"—a pocket comb.
"Well"—a toilet comb.
"Good"—A currycomb. "Can you see this?" Are you going to tell?" The answer is

brush.

"Yes"—hair-brush,
"Well"—clothes-brush,
"Good"—paint-brush.

If an article is presented which is not down in the sets, the alphabet will have to be resorted to and the article spelled out.

HOW IT WAS DONE WITHOUT ASKING QUESTIONS.

Assoon as my back was turned to the audience ind a large silk handkerchief throwir over my head, the stool on which I was seated, containhead, the stool on which I was scated, containing a bollow leg, was placed directly over a hole in the stage. A rubber pipe was passed up which connected with a tin tube running underneath the stage to the back of the curtain. The assistant saw through a hole in the curtains all articles which were held up, and conveyed the intelligence to me through the pipe. None but large articles, such as hats, umbrellas, sticks, set were taken and as this part always closely etc., were taken, and as this part always clos d the second-sight part of the performance, it was clear to the minds of all "that it wasn't done by questions," and this concludes the second-sight mystery which so perplexed the world, and which I never would have exposed but for the death of my lamented friend, Robert Heller.

THE APPENDIX AND KEYS.

ALPHABET.

A is H B is T	J is L	S is N
B is T	K is Pray	T is P
CisS	L is C	U is Look
D is G	M is O	V is Y
E is F	N is D	W is R
F is E	O is V	X is see this
G is A	P is J	Y is Q .
H is I	Q is W	Z is Hurry
Liell	R is M	

Hurry up Repeat last letter. NUMBERS.

7 is Please or Pray

1 is Say or Speak 2 is Be, Look or Let S. is 'Are or Ain't-9 is Now 10 is Tell 3 is Can or Can't

4 is Do or Don't 5 is Will or Won't 0 is Hurry or Come

6 is What "Well" is to repeat the last figure.

COLOURS. 1 - Is white. 2--Is black. 5—Is red. 6—Is green. 7—Is yellow.

3 -Is blue. 4-- Is brown. 8-1s gray. THE METALS.

I ... Gold. 6 - Iron.

2 Silver. 7 -Tin.

3 - Brass. 8 -- Platina. 9 -- Steel. 4---Соррет.

5.—Lend. THE SETTING. 6 -- Garnet. ! —Diamond.

7 Emerald. 2- Ruby. 3 -- l'earl. S - Turquois. 4-Amethyst. 9-Carbancle, 5 - Onyx.

10 -- Topaz. The Stone -- Opal.

The Stone - Quartz.

This set to describe the sex, etc., of the pic-

tittes.) 1-Lady. 6-Group. 7--- Animal. 2 -- Gentleman.

3 --- Boy.

3-Cotton.

4 - Lineu.

8 Drawing. 9 -- Sketch.

COUNTRIES. I -- America 6 ... Italy.

2 - England, 7 - Spain. 3 -- France. S - Canada. 9 - Foreign. 4-Germany.

5 — Russia. 10 - Mexico. THE MATERIAL. 1-Wood. 6-Rubber. 2 —Stone. 7 -- Class. 3 --- Marble.

8 Bone. 9 -Ivory. 10 - China.

4 - Bronze. 5-Lava. THE FABRIC. 5 -- Leather 2 -- Wool. 6--Kid.

7-Buckskin. 8-Lace. WATCHES.

The makers' name

Or what company's make ?

(This is to tell the makers' name of watches.) l-American Watch Co. 6 - Johnson.

2 - Waltham Watch Co. 7 - Swiss.

3 - Elgin Watch Co. 4-Dueber Watch Co.

5-Tobian.

SEVENTEENTH SET.

EIGHTEESTH SET.

2—Hearts. 4—Spades.
"Rozet"—Ace. "Good"—Queen.
"That's right "—King. "Very good"—Jack.

NINETEENTH SET.

THE HISTORIC RIDE FROM

ULUNDI.

HOW FORBES BROUGHT THE NEWS OF THE GREAT

VICTORY,

Francis, of the Times, and mysell rode back

at a gallop to the langer in front of the troops

as soon as the retreat following the fight and the

burning of Ulundi had been commenced. We

knew that Guy Dawnay, Lord Downe's brother,

who had come up with despatches the night be-fore, and so had the luck to be in the fight,

despatches the same night (that of the 4th).

We wished to send telegrams by him, so as to

ensure their being forwarded early and speed-

I went to headquarters with my packet, intend-

ing to hand it over to Dawnay, whom I expected to find waiting to start. To my surprise

Colonel Crealock told me that headquarters were

you my word I was not thinking of myself, for a despatch next morning would have answered

my personal turn quite as well, nay, better, since the delay would have given more time to

was this axiom seemingly wantonly ignored.

broken Zulus were lurking in this bush or pok-

considerable movement of troops round both

our flanks to our rear in the direction of our

standing camp had been observed on the pre-vious day. All these considerations flashed

neross me much more quickly than I can put them on paper, after I had spoken the words of self-committal; but I had not courage enough

to retract them. Nor would my pride allow me

volunteered to carry any communications which

Lord Chelmsford might have ready, and his military secretary gave me a packet which he specified to contain "private telegrams," to be handed in at Landman's Drift. So I said adieu

to headquarters, and went to get ready for the

prise was freely characterized as "madness" and "d—d foolhardiness." Evelyn Wood

was the last man to urgean objection, and when that had no avail, he gave me a telegram for

his wife. The night was just falling as I rode

up the steep rugged track from the laager into the bush. I was riding a dark chestnut horse

whose pluck and staying power I knew well, and I meant to test both. My great effort was

to traverse as much ground as possible before it got quite dark, for I did not like the interval of

pitchy darkness before the moon should rise

about eight o'clock. So I sent the chestnut

along at best pace. It was a gruesome ride, and I would sooner be shot at for two hours at a stretch than do it again. There was no road,

only a confusion of waggon-tracks through the

long grass, made by our vehicles in their advance. Everywhere the bush, in detached

clumps some ten feet high, clustered thick around and among these tracks. I daren't smoke

for fear the striking of a match might perchance betray me. All that there was left for me was

to trust to luck, see that the flap of my revolver

case was open, and keep the good horse's head

straight.

Many men tried to dissuade me; my enter-

to ask for an escort, which was not tendered,

ing about among the embers of the kraals.

6—Hymn book.

9 -- Vinaigrette.

8-Smelling bottle.

7-Music.

10-Strap.

3-Clubs.

4 -- Druids

5-Musical,

This article?

2-Testament.

4-Book mark.

5-Prayer book.

Playing cards.

1-Diamonds.

2 — Hearts.

Devices.

1---Masonie

3---K. of P.

-Odd Fellows.

1-Bible.

3-Tract.

What article is this? 1-Handkerchief. 6 -- Basket. 2-Neckerchief. 7 - Beet. 3 -- Bug. 8 - Comforter. 9 - Hend-dress. 5 --- Purse. 10 Fan. SECOND SET. What is this? 1---Watch. 6-Necklace. 2-Bracelet. 7-Ring. 8 Rosary, 3 - Guard. 4 -- Chain. Cross, 5-Breast-pin. 10 -- Charm. THIRD SET. What may this be? 1- Hat. 6-Muff. 7 -- Cape. S---Boa. 2-Cap. 3 - Bounet. 4 -- Cutt. 9 -- Inkstand. 10 -Mucilage. 5 -Collar. FOURTH SET. What is here! 1 - Pipe. 6-Tobacco box. 2 - Cigar. 7-Tobacco pouch. 3 ~ Cigar-bolder, 8 - Match. 4 -- Cigarette. 9-Match-box. 5 - Tobacco. 10 - Cigar-lighter. FIFTH SET. What have I here? 6-Opera-glass case. 1 -Spectacles. -Spectacle case. 7-Magnifying glass. --Eye-glass. 8-Telescope. 4 - Eye-glass case, 9 -- Compass. 5 - Oper, glass, 10-Corkserew SIXTH SET. Can you see this ? 1 -- Knife. 6-Toothpick. 2 -Scissors. 7 ~Comb. 3 -Pin. 8 --- Brush 4 - Needles. 9-Thimble. 10-Looking-glass. SEVENTH SET. Do you know what this is ! 1-Book. 6-Pamphlet. 2-Pocket-book. 7-Programme. 3-Needle-book. 4-Paper. 8—Bill. 9-Letter. 10-Envelope. 5 - Newspaper. EIGHTH SET. Look at this ! 1 - Bank-bill. 6-Piece of money. 2 Treasury-note. 7-Bank check. 3-Currency. 8-Bond. 9-Silver dollar. 10-Postage stamp. 5 -Gold-piece. SINTH SET. Now ! what is this ? 1 -- Stick. 6-Picture. 2-Whip. 7-Shoe. S-Boot. 3 -Parasol. Umbrella. 9- Button. 5 ~ Umbrella-cover. 10-Stud. TENTH SET. Tell me this! 6-Fork. 1 -- Ear-ring. 2 - Locket. 7-Spoon. 3-Sleeve-button. 8-Arml t. 4 - Hair-pin. 9-Ornament. 5-Clothes-pin. 10--Check. ELEVENTH SET. I want to know this ? 6 Candy. 1 --- Apple. 2- Not. 3-Cake. 7-Popcorn. 8 - Lozenge. 4--- Orange. 9 - Grain, $10 \cdot - Wax.$ 5 - Lemon Pray what is this? 1 -- Screw. 6-Kuch, 2-Hinge. 7-Rule. 3 - Tool. 4 - Nail. 5 - Tack. 8-Lock 9-Buckle 10 -- Key. THURTEENTH SET. You know what this is! Percussion cap. 2 -- Powder. -Cartridge. 8-Surgical instrum't. 3-Bullet. 9---Musical instrum't. 4--Gun. 10-Tuning fork. 5--Pistol. FOURTEFATH SET. Quick! This article. 1 -Bouquet. 6-Toy. 7-Flag. 8-Boltle. 2 - Benquet holder. 3 Flower. 4 - Wreath. 9 -- Game. 10-Doll. PIFTEENTH SET. Name this article. 6---Case. 2--Pen-holder. 7 Spool. S - Soap. 3 - Pencil. 9 - Perfumery. 4 Ernser. 5 - Rubber. 10---Cup.

SIXTEENTH SET.

6-Bunch keys

7-Tablet.

9 --- Tweezers

S ... Cord.

10 --- Cork.

Say, what is this?

1-Card.

2-Card-case.

5 -- Key-ring.

8.—Playing-card.

4 -Button hook.

On we went, down into black gullies, where half a regiment might have lain hidden, through little patches of tall thorn brake, whose prickles torn my clothes and lacerated my skin, stumb-ling over fallen trunks, wading through long rank grass, always with ears cocked, and every sense on its fullest tension. Several fires were visible through the bush foliage to right and to left, doubtless the night fires of straggling bodies of Zulus. Behind me see thed the General of the blorier through each the cheen henna of the blazing Ulundi and the other krauls fired that day. Their lurid blaze helped me on after darkness fell, which they served to mitigate. But at length I came to a dead halt near the region where the two columns camped on their march between the ridge of Enton-geneni and the White Umfaloosi. The multiplicity of track confused me. I had fairly lost my way. I could dimly see close to me the charred relies of the great Slipane Kraal, and I knew I must be near a bog, into which, if I strayed, my horse at least would never emerge. There was no recourse but to halt where I was and wait, with what patience I might, for the moon to rise. I daresay she kept her time, but I must say I thought her shockergly slow. At length the great disc showed above the ridge, and illumined the basin below. After a few casts, I hit off the spoor, and in ten minutes more was climbing the open grassy slope that leads up to the standing camp on the Entongeneni. Here the chestnut was done, and right well had he done; but Major Upcher, of the 24th, who was in command, first ordered his men a lot of rum each in honour of the good news I brought, and then furnished me with a fresh horse, and a party to guide me on the devious way. Steadily I rode on all through the bitter night under the moonlight without adwas under orders to return to the frontier with venture save an occasional missing and recov ery of the road. I had an escort for two stages, and then went on alone. I passed within a few miles of the spot where some days later the ily. I had finished by half-past five, and then bodies, pierced with assegai wounds, of poor young Scott Donglass and Corporal Cotter, of the Lancers, were found. About four in the morning the blinding fog came down, and then it was a case of groping for the track. On the hill above Fort Marshall the fog was so dense not despatching a courier that night, and Lord Chelmsford added that they were waiting for acthat I had to dismount and feel in the wet curate returns of the casualties. I confess I lost my temper, and spoke impulsively. "Then griss for the waggon-ruts leading down the my temper, an spoke impulsively. "Then I'll start myself at once!" I exclaimed. I give steep slope to the fort. Once there, dear old Colonel Collingwood gave me some tea in the grey of the morning, and set me up with a fresh horse. To make a long story short, I rode into Landman's Drift between two and three in the afternoon of the 5th, having ridden about 110 elaborate and add to my description. It was miles, using six horses. It was not much of a only Friday night, and the mail from Capetown ride for speed-110 in twenty hours; but look at the delays in losing and finding the road, in getting fresh horses, &c. I know that I for which we were wont to telegraph from Landman's Drift, did not sail till Tuesday evening. in getting fresh horses, &c. I know that I never halted in any one place more than half-an-hour, and that I made good speed is evident from the following fact. After I had left, Lord Chelmsford changed his mind, and started off Guy Dawmay an hour later, under escort, with his formal despatch. I am nearly three stone heavier than Dawnay, and weight tells infernally on these colonial ponies. Yet Dawnay did not reach Landman's Drift till 10 p.m., on the 6th inst. Leaving the Umfaloosi one hour behind me, he did not reach Landman's Drift until seven hours behind me. What angered me was the apparent supineness in holding over the despatch of intelligence, the communication of which was obviously of the deepest importance to Wolseley in view of further operations on the other line of advance. It is a primary axiom in war that intelligence of important events should be disseminated to all concerned with the utmost swiftness; and here I think on the whole I was sorry I had spoken the moment I had spoken. It was already dusk. I had been in the saddle almost without food from five o'clock in the morning. All my horses had been out, and were no longer fresh. until seven hours behind me. II. My first stage (to our standing camp on the ridge) would consist of some fourteen miles through thick bush and broken ground, in close proximity to the great military kraals burnt on the 28th ult. It was all but certain that

I made straight for the telegraph office, and knowing that Sivewright, the general manager of the Cape telegraphs, was in Maritzburg, and was bound to know Wolseley's whereabouts, which I did not, I sent Sivewright the following message:—"Please acquaint Clifford, make public, and forward to Wolseley following:—"Archibal Forbes to Sir Garnet Wolseley.—Landman's Drift, 5th July:—Brilliant success yesterday. While both columns were marching on Ulundi in hollow square, were attacked nine a.m., on all four sides, by 12,000 Zulus. Affair lasted half-hour. All troops behaved admirably. The Zulus came within sixty yards of square, when they began to break. The cavalry slipped at them. Lancers cut fugitives into mincemeat. Shell-fire rained on Zulus till last man disappeared. Our loss ten killed and sixty wounded. I calculate dead Zulus about 800. After short rest, columns moved on Ulundi, cavalry preceding, fired it, and all other military laager before night. Lord Chelmsford to-day falls back on standing camp, and means to re-tire on Kwamagwaza. Has fifteen days' rations tire on Kwamagwaza. to good, but grass failed utterly, mostly burnt, everywhere bare. No further communication from Ketshwayo, who left Ulundi on the 3rd.

Sir Garnet found this message waiting for him on arrival from Stanger at Fort Pearson, about sundown on 5th. It was pleasant to receive the same night the following acknowledgment:

"Brackenbury, Fort Pearson. Sivewright, Maritzburg.

"Sir Garnet will be much obliged if you will xpress to Forbes his sincere thanks for his most welcome news, the first intelligence of the success. Congratulate Forbes on his energy, from Billy Russell and myself.

Next morning came, too, the following from Capetown :

"Littleton, Capetown. "Sivewright, Maritzburg.

"Will you heartily congratulate Forbes for

His Excellency (Sir Bartle Frere) on his great ride from Ulundi."

success on Saturday evening (the 5th), would not have known of it for two days later. On the morning of the 6th he quitted Fort Pearson for Port Durnford. But the military wire to the latter place had broken down, and Sir Garnet did not receive Lord Chelmsford's despatch (brought down to Landman's Drift by Dawnay, and telegraphed on from thence) until late on the 7th inst.

The nuisance was that that in a newspaper sense all this speed did me no good. Had there been a cable to England it would have been a repetition of the old Plevna and Shipka Pass business, but as it was I rather lost by it than otherwise, for a fellow can't be riding and writing at the same time. I hope, however, that the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgment of service rendered may score as entitling me to the Zulu medal, if one be granted to the troops engaged.

My riding, it appeared, was not yet over. On the morning of the 6th it occurred to Gen. Marshall, in command at Landman's Drift-Marshall is about the clearest-headed of our chiefs-that some time might elapse before direct communication could be opened up between Wolseley and Chelmsford, and that what I would be able to tell him regarding details might be of service to the former if I were to hurry through with all speed to Port Durnford. I wasn't in the best case for another long ride, it was true. In the fight I had a thwack on the leg with a spent bullet. It had not broken the skin, but made a contusion, and the long ride had set up not a little inflammation. But it was not bad enough to let it beat a fellow, and off I set from Landman's Drift about one in the afternoon of the 6th, bent on reaching Pieter-maritzburg, a distance of 170 miles, before stopping All that afternoon, evening, and night I rode on, steadily on, halting only for a fresh horse. At Ladysmith, at three in the morning, I found a genuine good Samaritan in Bowling, of the 58th, who gave me meat and drink and sent me on my way rejoicing. All next day I jogged on steadily. At Escourt, when I had still sixty miles to cover, it began to rain, and the rest of the journey was through a deluge. I don't wish my worst enemy a more damnable spell than the one I had between Howick and Maritzburg. I had borrowed a vehicle, for my leg had swelled too big to ride; it was pitch dark; the track lay over a mountain, and the mud and slush averaged a foot deep. I don't know how often that "spider" and I rolled over together into the mud. It went over me several times. Often I lost the road, and only regained it by luck. I walked more than half the distance (14 miles) and reached Maritzburg at length about nine o'clock, more dead than alive, having done the 170 miles from Landman's Drift in thirty-five hours, without a halt longer than half an hour. I was pretty well played out, for from 4 a.m. on the 4th till 2 a.m. on the 8th, a period of ninety-four hours, I had only six hours sleep. I was such a spectacle of filth and rags that they would not at first allow me into the Maritzburg Hotel, and when I crawled round to the officers' mess, one of the oldest friends I have in the world didn't know me from Adam. Cecil Russell gave me champagne, and I fear it went to my head.

Next morning I set off to Durban, and the day after sailed in the Natal with General Colley and Baker Russell for Port Durnford. So had were the curf that we could not discontact.

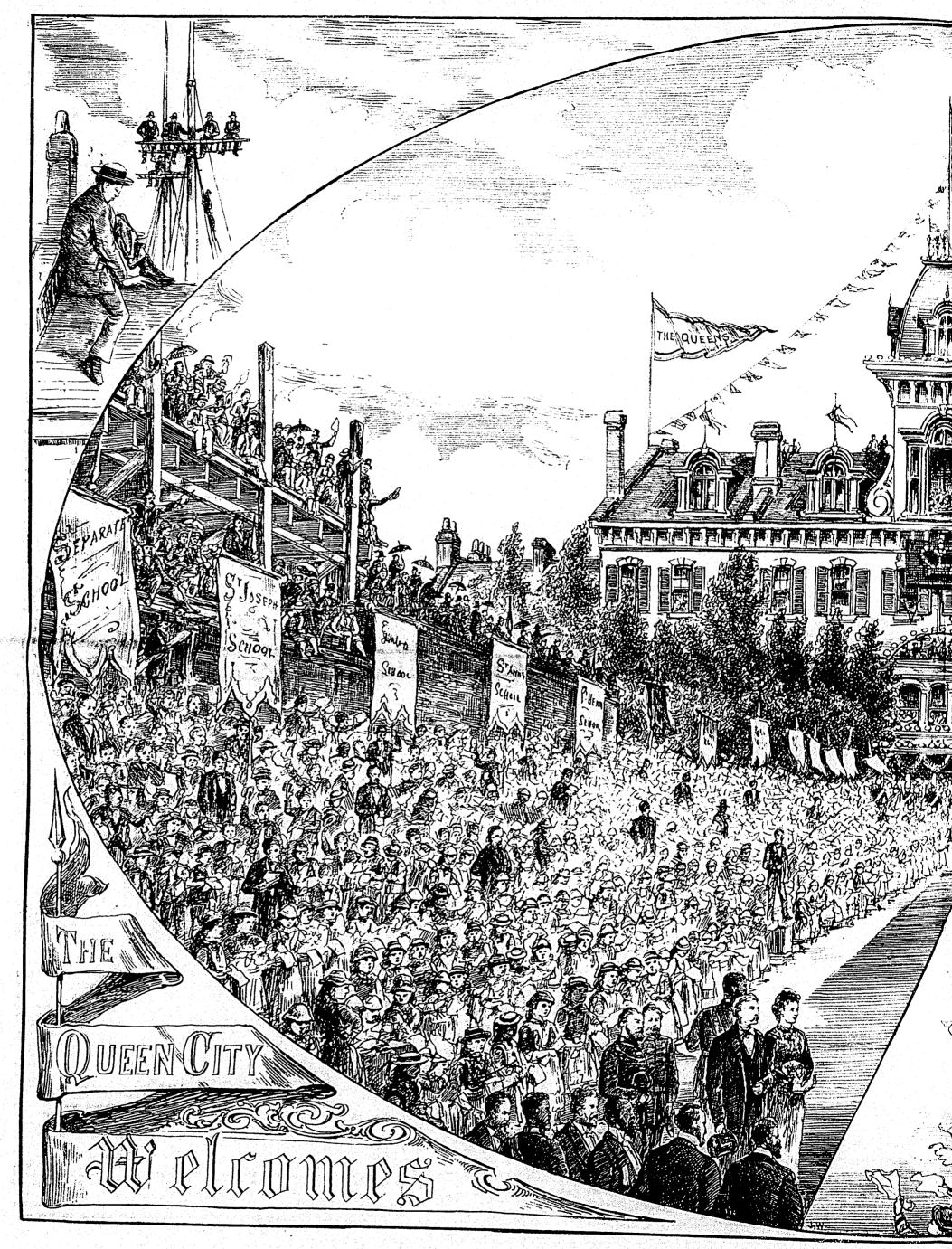
bad was the surf that we could not disembark for two days, but even with this delay I found on reaching Wolseley that no communication had been opened up between him and Chelms-ford, so that Marshall's sagacity had not been for nought, and I think I was able to give some useful intelligence on matters of detail to his excellency. He at least was good enough to say that I had been of service, and to speak very nicely and flattering about the expedition, &c., had been able to use.

My leg by this time had got so bad that I could barely walk, and now the place has sloughed out and be hanged to it. However, it will heal on board ship, whither I am going in a day or two. I mean to trek for home, perhaps I shall outspan for a few days at Capetown; perhaps I shan't off-saddle at all. This is a fearful long yarn, but once I began it I could not leave off.

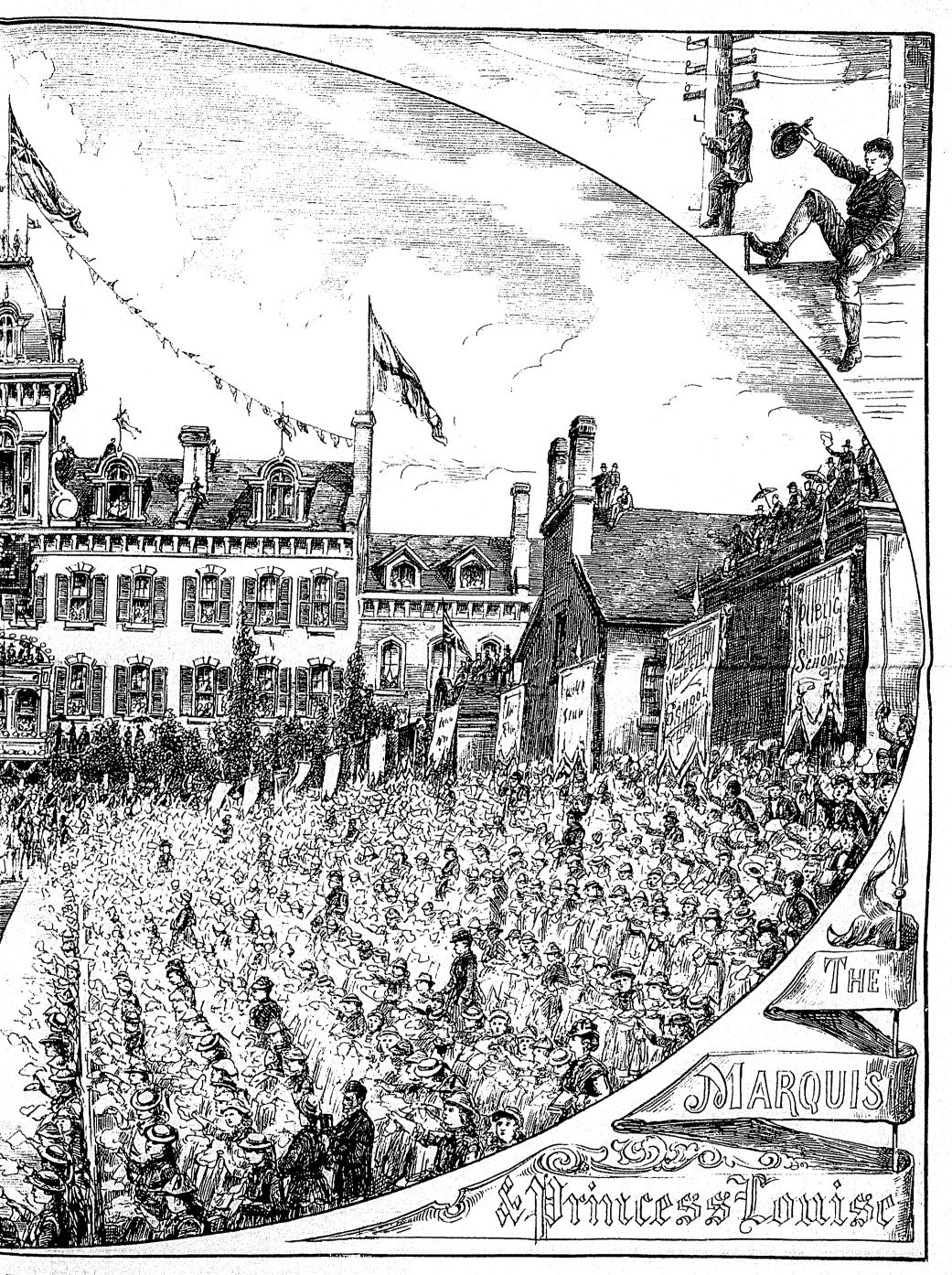
OUR SERIAL STORY.

Mr. John Lesperance, the author of "The Bastonnais," "Rosalba," and other deservedly popular stories, has for some time past been contributing to the Canadian Illustrated News, of which he is the editor, a delightful tale of Southern life, entitled "My Creoles; a Memoir of the Mississippi Valley." Mr. Lesperance's experience enables him to be as much at home in describing the seenes of the sunny South and picturesquely grouping its various types of character as he was before in telling of the wars and the loves of the Canadians of a century ago. He brings to his chosen task not only the pen of a true literary artist, but the tender enthusics of a patriot. The setting of the series of life-like pictures which form the story is skilfully adapted to the subject, and the reader, almost before he is aware of it, finds himself carried along in a resistless current of sympathy with the author and his creations. The story begin with the month of July and will run through the News for several months more. We believe it is possible to obtain the back numbers at the office of publication, and this we would advise those of our readers who do not possess them to do. The story is well ride from Ulundi."

It so happened that but for my pushing attractive features which constitute a strong through, Wolseley, instead of hearing of the claim on popular favour. —Montreal Gazette.



THE VICE-REGAL RECI



EPTION AT TORONTO.

[Copyright secured. All rights reserved.]

\mathbf{REOI}

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By JOHN LESPERANCE.

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

Book IV.

THE DREAD ALTERNATIVE.

1.

THE MARIGNY ROOMS.

On the eastern side of Second street, between Pine and Chestnut, there stood at the time of which I write, a little brick house known as the Marigny Rooms. They were so named from their owner, Theodore Marigny, one of the first citizens of St. Louis. His own children red the numerous flock of his nephews and nice he had married my mother's cldest sister—called line. We have the small page was he small the small state. him Mon Poup. A genial man was he. Small in stature, with handsome, mobile features, a deep black eye, a fine forehead encircled with orling hair, iron-gray at the time that I knew him, an ardent temperament and manners of exquisite gentility, Mr. Marigny was distinguished in every circle. With his own family and relatives he was a particular favourite.

After retiring from active business pursuits, with an independent fortune, he devoted the evening of his days to literature, of which he was passionately fond, and to the society of his triends. For the latter the Marigny Rooms became a favourite haunt. All the old French, who have died within the last five and centy years, gathered there by a sort of mutt. attraction. There they came to rest and smoke There many of them sat, like Irving's Dutchman, watching the noontide and eventide shadows. There they told stories of the early days of the colony, seasoning them with counc anecdotes, and expressing them in that picturesque, liquid Creole dialect, the flavour of which has nearly died out. There they bewailed together the good old Spanish and French times.

They were rare relies of a past age, but kept their identity to the last. They never became Americans. They clung to their ancient language, manners, costumes and notions of the eighteenth century. The heterogeneousness of American society presents many contrasts, but none could be more singular than the existence of a quarter of a century ago.

I have distinct remembrance of several of them. There was one little dried up man, with a big head, a fair round belly and shrivelled He were immense goggles mounted in He was the notary public of the com-He knew on his fingers' ends the genedogy of all the Creole families of the settlement from the beginning. His stories of drame in-time might have afforded material for more than one sensational novel. If the Missouri Historical Society had been in existence then, he surely would have been its first president. I recollect that he was the only one of the whole assemblage who did not smoke. But he took snuff. That, he said, was more professional. His name was Pere Duprez.

There was another little man of whom I had a superstitious fear. In his younger days he had been connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, and in one of his frequent encounters with the Indians had had his windpipe damaged by a musket ball. He spoke with a kind of hissing, his words being jarked out one after another. He was very old and wrinkled. His hair, brows and lashes were as white as snow, and the roots of his stiff, white beard, when he was not cleanshaven, gave his face a harsh, wintry appearance. But be was the gayest of the gay. stories, not always the most select, invariably provoked roars of laughter; and he never repeated the same story twice, as old men are apt

Another character was Bonhomme Papish. A tall, awkward old man, with a stoop in his shoulders and enormous hands. He used to keep a little candy shop around the corner, which served as a temporary stopping-place to the patriarchs on their way to Mon Poup's Rooms. The aged confectioner was very fould of children. Many is the time that after selling a "picayune" or a "long bit's" worth of drops and lozenges, the old gentleman would take me on his knee or hoist me on his counter and tell me stories of the Spanish governors in their tricornes set with hiles, of the ancient missionaries with brass erucifixes fixed in the girdles of their gowns, of the first American commissioner who come, in the name of the President, to take possession of the territory and proclaim the first municipal elec-The Bonhomme had a simple way of narrating, which impressed all he said on the memory, while his half-closed eyes and smiling lins, as he spoke, induced the children to listen to him long after their sugar-plums or candysticks were consumed.

But the most original figure in that circle was Uncle Pascal. He, too, was near four score, but lively as a humming-bird. He was always singing snatches of song, such as Le Pout d'Arignon Ma Normandie or Ne ramez plus, la belle bate-lière. He was a Gascon and a Parisian rolled in

onc-a rare amalgam even in France. His talk, when he was in the mood, sporkled with epi-gram. His sallies of wit and the vivacity of his retorts were remarkable in a country where the art of conversation, as understood in the salons and clubs of Europe, was—and for that matter is still—unknown. Yet there was nothing of the modern Frenchman about him. He was a type of the age of Louis XV. He might have been taken for a sieur of Port Royal translated to the western world. And why not ! Did not Frontenac and Vandreuil transplant the spirit Versailles to the Chateau St. Louis at Quebec, and the vice-regal mansion at New Orleans: And have not travellers found rare exotics bleoming amid wild flowers on our prairies acle Pascal wore knee-breeches. He powdered his hair. He sported a queue that would have done honour to Beaumarchais. He had the habit of talking to himself and gesticulating with great animation. It was the exuberance of his mind reacting on his muscles. I have seen him, while sweeping his door-step, stop short, throw himself into an attitude and apostrophize his broom-stick. The old man accused us, y t we all respected him. Though I loved to hear him discourse, I stood in awe of his wicked raillery and his harsh criticism of young people.

It was precisely he whom I met at the Marigny Rooms, as I dropped in there o one of my first rambles after my illness.

11.

ASMODEUS.

He was alone, busy paring his nails. Just the worst occupation, after shaving, in which an irascible old gentleman can be foundengage 1. As soon as he saw me enter he cried, in his

"Halloo! Here is Spooney."
"Oh! Uncle Pascal!" I exclaimed, deprecatingly

"Well, and what of it? Haven't you been

"I have, sir."

"And hadn't you two foolish girls waiting "I had two kind friends assisting mamma to

nurse me."
"Two kind friends assisting your feater mother to nurse you! I shaw! The blea of big calf like you wanting to be nursed." I saw it was no use explaining further, so

"Hum!" continued the old man, "and who

"One was my cousin Mimi."

"Ah! And the other "

"My mamma's god-daughter."

"That is a diplomatic answer. Your mamma as god-daughters at least a score."

I smiled at the compliment to my shrewd "But what is this other thing I hear about

Consorting with the Paladines ! Is that "Yes, Uncle Pascal. I have made the se quaintance of M. Poladine.

"What! Hector Paladine?"

"The same, sir."

"And you have gone to visit him "

" Several times.

"Then you are as good as blown to the devil," said the old man, pulling his cheeks.
"I don't fear the devil, at all," I replied, with a hearty laugh. "A little holy water and the

Asperges, you know, Uncle Pascal."
"Yes, I know. These will drive of Satan, but they have no effect on Asmodens. Paladine is Asmodeus. Consult the old demonologists for the difference.'

My only answer was a peal of laughter. The perverse old man

his penknife, he rose and said slyly: "Pretty daughter, though, ch? At least she

ought to be." Why so, sir?"

"Because her mother was a beauty. Of all the pretty Creoles of her time-and I am a judge, Carey - she was second to none but your poor dead mother. Ah! your incomparable mother,

What pity she was born in this backwood, Par from the sight of princes and of lords, She that was fit to stand where queens have stood, And be the prize of heroes' conquering swords."

I could have thrown my arms around the old nan and hugged him for this genuine outburst. "If the girl is anything like her mother," be continued, "hold on to her. She is a prize." "She is very beautiful, Uncle Pascal."

"Hasn't she particularly fine eyes?"

"So had her mother. Then hold on to your advantage. And remember, besides, that Paladine is as rich as the devil. This is not profanity, Carey, according to my estimate of Heator's character."

part of our colloquy by the entrance of Mon

Poup.

"Ah! Carey," said he. "Well again? Glad to see it. Come to the old place? It's always in the same tumble-down condition. How is your mother? I owe her a visit. Have not seen her for several weeks. The Mountain boat is coming in, Pascal. Will you walk down to the levee to see her land? Old acquaintances on board. I am sure there is a lot of pemmican consigned to us, which we will manage to eat, though we have lost our treth.

Uncle Pascal refused to go. "It is just noon," said he, "and I have been promised a plate of gumbo soup, if I am punctual to dinner.'

"O, I understand," answered his friend "you would forswear your ancestors and walk to Vide Poche and back for a dish of gumbo." "If well made, Marigny.—But that is a rarity

to be met with not more than once or twice in a

"Then you will come with me, Carey," said Mon Poop. "Let me just get these papers from my desk. One, two, three; there, now, let us

111.

ON THE LEVEE.

The "Mountain boat" was a steamer which made one trip every year from St. Louis to the Yellowstone and the head waters of the Missouri. It started in April. loaded with provisions are stores for the different trading posts along the route, and returned in August or September with a cargo of turs and pettries. It brought back too, for a brief visit to civilization, many of those harly adventurers who explored, the Far West and spent most of their lives treating with the red man. The arrival of this boat was always an event in St. Louis, at that time the chief entre of trade with the Rocky Mountains and New Mexico.

When we reached the levee we found a vast multitude assembled. The steamer had fired off its caution and was slowly creeping to the shore, gaily beleeked with flags. As soon as the first plank was thrown out, Mon Poup, with scores of others, rushed on board, leaving me on the boulders to take care of myself. I remained in my position eagerly watching the scene. There were a bustle and an excitement which interested me deeply. Finally, when the crowd had been cleared a little, the disembarkation commenced. All kinds of trunks, boxes, bags and parcels were brought out. A procession of stout, bronzed men, wearing bran-new clothes, in which they looked a little awkward, passed to the shore. In less than half an hour the boat was emptied of its passengers and the levee returned to its normal

I, too, was about to go off when I observed one of the belated travellers making his way to the bank. He was a slight young man whose face was partially hidden by a slouched hat. I saw enough of his features, however, to observe that he appeared fagged and sickly. His eye, too, was dull and almost expressionless. He appeared to be a stranger. He passed through the crowd on the boat and on shore without receiving a sign of recognition from anybody. When he came nearer I noticed that he looked at me very hard. Even when he had gone on, he turned back to glauce at me again. And, strange to say, I scrutimized him as sharply. It seemed to me that neither that face nor that figure was unknown to me. I ransacked my memory to find where I had seen the man before. But, as so often happens when our curiosity is keenest, the more I searched, the less I could remember. Meantime, the youth walked up to the top of the levee, called a carriage, gave some directions to the driver, threw his carpet-bag on the front esat, entered the vehicle and drove off rapidly in a southerly direction. As he disappeared, my attention was drawn eisewhere and I soon forgot all about him. A few moments later, seeing that M. Marigny did not return, I walked up to the

15.

BUIM.

I went to the warehouse of the American Fur Company, than one of the principal institutions of the city, situated on Washington avenue, between Second and Main. This was another resting-place for Creoles, and on this day, of all others, was sure to be full of life and noise. The building was a museum of curiosities. There were seen piles of pictured buffalo robes, huge elk-horns, beavers imprisoned in large tin boxes, grizzly bears chained in the court-yard, heaps of bullalo tongue and chipped meat, most delicions when dished with the small-grained Indian corn, which at that time grew only in the Mountains.

All descriptions of queer people haunted the spot, speaking every variety of lingo. There were Creoles from Portage des Sioux, Cape Girardeau and Prairie du Chien-bright-eyed, agile follows and very garrulous; Canadian concears des bois from the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa -dark, thick-set, great walkers, and forever smoking; Mexican trappers, in leather suits copper-coloured, monstachioed, good marksmen, wonderful riders, treacherous and vindicmen, wonderful ruers, treacherous and vinuis-tive; Western hunters, of the Daniel Boone or David Crockett type, chiefly from Kentucky and Missouri—tall, lank, great story-tellers, har! swear is, indefinigable tobacco-chewers, ne is as rich as the devil. This is not proand Missouri—tall, lank, great story-tellers,
har! swear is, indefinigable tobacco-chewers,
or's character."

We were interrupted in this very interesting were the men employed by the Chonteaus, the

Sires, the Sarpys, the Picottes, the Papins, the Duchouquettes, the Girouxs, the Kipps, the Chardons, the Beauvais, the Laberges, and others in the annual excursions among the In-

dians of the Upper Missouri.

As I entered the front office, I met Henry, the youngest son of M. Marigny. He was in his shirt sleeves, with his pen behind his ear, taking advantage of a moment's lull in the business of his desk to look about him. After shaking hands with me, he inquired whence, I came. I replied that I had just witnessed the

landing of the Mountain boat.
"Ah!" said he, "I have been copying the captain's manifest and the list of passengers. A great many of the old codgers have come down

And he ran over the names of several of

them.

"But," he continued, "the oldest passenger of all is Bonair Paladine."

"Bonair Paladine?" I exclaimed.

"Yes, son of old Paladine of The Quarties.

A harem scarem kind of a fellow, not more than twenty years old, but who has gone through adventures enough for a man of fifty. In his youth, he was the wildest sort of a scape-grace; played some awful shindles on his father's farm, and when the old man threatened to turn him out, volunteered in the army. He went off to Mexico, somewhere, stayed there awhile, came back -- some say honorably, others dishonorably discharged, and almost immediately after started off for the Mountains, where I thought he would remain forever. But here he is again. 1 have not seen him yet, but he must come down here to settle his accounts with the company, and then I will have a talk with him. They say he is half-crazy."

My wonder on hearing all this was intense, but I did not care to let my cousin Henry know

it. I contented myself with saying:
"I did once hear, I believe, that such a being existed, but I had forgotten it completely.

'Yes. You see old man Paladine married at forty-seven a young girl not much more than seventeen. It looked like an ill-sorted marriage, and everybody cried out against it. But for a wonder, it turned out all the contrary. The old man adored his child-wife and made her very happy. But she had no health, and died in the fourth year after her marriage. Her first child was this Bonair. Her second was Ory, That second birth cost her her life. Left to the care of their father, it was only natural that these children should be spoiled. However, the girl inherited her mother's virtues, and, besides, she was sent at an early age to a convent in Marylaml, where she remained till within a couple of years ago. The boy, on the contrary, was kept at home, where the old man undertook to teach him. Of course he could not profit much by this, and he soon began to dislinguish himself by his capers."

tinguish himself by his capers."

"Why, I declare, you seem thoroughly posted on the subject of the Paladines," I said. "If I had known that before, I should have come to you for information."

"Oh! there has been too much fuss made about these people. I don't dislike old Paladine myself. He is something of a philosopher, and I rather admire thilosophers. One in a his

and I rather admire philosophers. Owing to his quarrels with our grandfather it has been the tashion in our family to taboo even his name, but I guess that will die out before long. It I were not such a rieux garçon and half entangled in another quarter already, I would not hesitate to throw out my nets to Ory. She is confound-

elly pretty."
I should have liked to prolong the conversation on so agreeable a theme, but unfortunately a business visitor entered the office, and we had

Another word about my cousin Henry Marigny before going further. We called him Djim. He was the favorite of all the younger Djim. He was the lavorite of all the younger children of the family. I was particularly attached to him. He lived with us for many years, and we both slept in the same room. I remember with pleasure the many lessons he gave me, of evenings; the assistance he kindly furnished in the beginning of my studies. He was a finely coincated man, of exquisite taste and with an artistic fondness for poetry and the highest forms of literature. History was his delight. Whenever we asked him for stories, he would always draw from his historical recollections and make up narratives which were as ening as romances. At the age of eight, asked him to name a history that I should read. He gravely told me to take Herodotus. I ad so, and to this day the keen passion with which I devoured the Nine Muses is fresh to my mind. Ever since, I have retained a weakness for the legendary historians, as opposed to the inexorably critical school of Niebuhr and Ar-

ν,

PROUS PROPARITY.

There is no need to say that my curiosity was oused by what Djim had just told me concernroused by what Djin had just told me concerning young Paladine. It became still greater when, upon recollection, I connected him with the stranger whom I had observed on the levee. Were these one and the same person? And if so, did I know that person? Was it possible that I had somewhere seen Bonair Paladine hefore !

唐

privacy of a domestic meeting, and also, because I had an appointment there for the next day, when a dinner was to be given to celebrate my recovery. I must therefore resign myself to wait till the morrow.

Foreseeing that the afternoon would drag on my hands, I cast about for something to do. Finally I bethought me of my promise to Toin-ette, which my illness had driven completely out of my mind, and I resolved to see M. Pauley.

On my way thither I met that gentleman on the street, not far from his residence. After the usual greetings, my first question was whether he had heard anything from Gaston. He looked at me with an expression of blank surprise, mingled, I fancied, with a little disdain.
"Why, my dear sir," said he, "I have not thought of the fellow once from the day of his

sale to this. He played me a dirty trick; I sold him, and that is all about it. He may be dead Lis time, for all I care."

These words produced a very disagreeable impression on me. From the lips of a pious man, an accredited friend of the clergy, I thought they sounded very strange. But nothing daunted, I proceeded to repeat to M. Pauley all that Toiuctte had told me concerning her lover. I insisted particularly on the fact that he knew nothing of the contents of the forged letter, and could therefore not be aware that it implicated his master. M. Pauley listened to me with great attention. In fact, I fancied that I had awakened an interest in him which his first

words did not warrant me in expecting. When I had concluded my explanation he said:

"All very well, my young friend. I am convinced that Gaston did not pen that infamous letter, because he cannot write, and I can believe, too, that he did not know its contents, for the wary rased who wrote it was too cunning to tell him and was besides sufficiently conscious of Vandou influence over the poor fool to be sure that he would deliver the letter even without knowing what it contained. But all that is beside the question. My point is that Gaston was directly and even primarily implicated in

the guilt."
"I think you are mistaken, sir," I said with some assurance.

"Well, how else could the writer, whoever he is, get at his knowledge of my penmanship? Some one must have purloined scraps of my papers for the purpose. It could be no other than Gaston. He was my body servant."

This was a clincher certainly. It staggered me for a moment, but as I had come so far out of my way to plead Gaston's cause. I was not to be put out by it. I mildly suggested that in all probability, even if the boy had abstracted such paper or papers, he had no idea of what use they would be turned to.

"That makes no matter," said M. Pauley, with warmth. "The fellow proved himself unreliable; he went wrong once; he might have continued, under the same influences, to go wrong a dozen times. My duty then was to get rid of him, and I am glad I have done so. And, my young sir, the long account you have just given me, so far from impressing me in his favor, only confirms the wisdom of my act, because it gives me additional and reliable proof that Gaston was deep in the Vondon secrets. For that alone he deserves to be sold ten times

- over."
 "You would not then be willing to recall Gaston at I asked.
- P Recall Gaston? Hat hat No, sir.
- " Nor aid any movement in his behalf?" "What movement do you mean?" " Well, let us say the raising of a fund to buy

"Not as cent," answered the pious man,

After such an emphatic declaration, I thought the interview should have closed, but M. Panicy detained me to say that he had given himself no further concern about the whole matter, neling sure that my youthful ardor would sift the mystery to the bottom. He was glad to see that he had not been mistaken in this. He therefore had reason to congratulate himself on not having worried about it. He disliked to be worried about anything at his time of life, not having too much leisure to attend to the affairs

"And, of course," added he, "since you are disposed to be so lenient towards the principal culprit, it is not to be expected that I should proceed to further researches on the track of the ferger himself. But let me give vice, young man. Don't meddle with negroes. Philauthropy is lost on them. They are a low, mean, disgusting set, quite beyond the ordinary means of redemption. You will not only lose your time and money on them, but you will get yourself into disgrace, he mixed up with their scandals and they will end by turning around on you with slander and even physical violence. Mind what I tell you.'

I thanked the gentleman for his advice and

VL

THE NOISE OVERHEAD.

When I reached The Quarries, on the next day, Ory was waiting for me at the front door. She received me with her usual sweetness, inquired affectionately after my health, and assured me that she had been standing at her post of observation for upwards of an hour. I was not slow to observe, however, that she was struggling against a certain feeling of constraint, but what that was I had no time to determine, as she insisted on my going straightwny to her father's study.

"Papa is anxiously expecting you," she said. I found the old gentleman seated in his armchair, apparently wrapt in thought. As soon as me he arose quietly, took both my he saw hands, which he pressed upon his heart and looked at me for a second or two with an inintense expression of mingled sadness and love. He then told me how glad he was to see me well again; how pleased, too, that I had punctually responded to his invitation.

"Sit down, my son," said he, "and rest a little. After that I will show you through my garden

The half hour which ensued was spent in commonplace talk. Being in unusually fine spirits myself, I contrived to amuse both Ory and M. Paladine, which was the easier, as they both seemed rather indisposed to converse, and courted the distraction which I was able to give them. Two or three times the name of the Mountain boat came upon my lips, and I was tempted to mention the arrival of young Paladine, such a topic being naturally of a character to enliven the conversation still more; but I refrained, expecting that both only awaited a favorable opportunity to introduce the subject the subject the subject to sub duce the subject themselves, That Ory did not advert to it at once on seeing me, I had already noticed as singular, but when at the end of the half hour, M. Paladine remained silent on that event, I concluded that there was something wrong about it. Perhaps that, after all, Djim was mistaken in his information. Bonair Paladine had not arrived. Or, if he had—who knows? perhaps he had not thought it expedient to put in an appearance at The Quarries. While I was revolving all these contingencies in my mind, I heard a noise overhead, followed by a little exclamation from Orv who immediately left the room and ran upstairs. She returned a moment after and her father went forward to meet her. I also stood up near the

window where I had been sitting.
"Is he rising?" whispered M. Paladine.
"Yes, and will dress at once for dinner,"

answered Ory in the same low voice. 'Ah! it is all right then."

Now approaching me, followed by his daugher, the old man said, in a much more cheerful

"Carey, I must prepare you for a companion guest, at dim er to-day, a person with whom you are not acquainted, and of whom you have never heard us speak, though he is very dear to us.

I smiled and said gently: "I know."

"You know," exclaimed the old man. "How so? You didn't see him land, and he couldn't have been recognized by anybody else in his trange costume. Besides, he tells me he drove

down here from the boat in a closed carriage. I explained how I had come by my informa-

tion. "Oh! in that ase," said the old man, "you couldn't betp knowing it and I daresay that, while he was at it, Henry Marigny told you all about my poor Bonair. This will dispense me from saying more. Doubtless, too, it will explain why you did not refer to him since your

M. Paladine said this, not in a tone of reroach, but of sadness and resignation. I re-

plied:
"My silence can be explained by your own, sir. It would have been improper for me to broach a topic which I might have expected to be mentioned first by yourself or Ory. Be-lieve me besides, sir, that my cousin Henry told me nothing that could prevent me from wishing to meet M. Bonair Paladine. It is sufficient for me that he is your son and Ory's brother to be welcomed by me.

"Thanks for that, my noble boy," exclaimed the old man, laying his hand on my shoulder, "It is just like you, Carey," said Ory in

whisper, pl cing her hand in mine, while the

tears stood in her beautiful eyes.
"If I did not speak to you at once of my sou's arrival," continued M. Paladi e, "it was because I was not certain that he would join us at dinner, and the subject -a painful one to me, I must own could then have been put off till later in the afternoon. He sat up, you see, to a very late hour last night, with his sister and me. That with the fatigues of his trip, tired him ont, for he is not naturally strong, and we let him

(To be continued.)

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

THE CANADIAN CONVEYANCER and Handy Book of Property Law. Third edition. J. Rordans & Co., Law Stationers, Toronto. A useful and convenient selection of conveyancing precedents, well got up, carefully revised, and indispensable where the English law prevails. The introductory treatise on the law of property in Ontario is corrected to the present time by an English barrister of eminence at the Ontario

LOVELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, with maps and illustrations, being introductory to Lovell's Advanced Geography. Anthorized by the Hon. Minister of Education, Ontario. Montreal: Published by John Lovell, and for sale by all booksellers. Price 63 cents.

This is the title page of a quarto geography which has just been issued by Mr. John Lovell, containing 104 pages, substantially bound, with beautifully coloured maps and many illustra, tains also a very valuable paper by the Hon.-

tions. It is printed on very fine paper, and in a style of art which reflects credit on even Mr. Lovell's well-established name. Any shortcomings, which experience showed Mr. Lovell's previous geographies have had, have been carefully supplied in this, which is one of the most perfect intermediate school geographies which has yet appeared, and this is especially true with respect to the fullness and accuracy of the information relating to the Dominion of Canada, on which it is essential all Canadian boys and girls should be well grounded. We hope, therefore, this book will become of general use in our schools, and thus afford Mr. Lovell some reward for his labours of many years, and the untiring zeal which we know he has devoted to the perfecting of works of this class.

THE September number of Belford's Canadian Monthly contains a number of papers which are above the usual level of magazine literature. We are pleased at this, inasmuch as it betokens prosperity on the part of this periodical literature. While Canadians are attempting, with praiseworthy efforts, to provide for themselves in material things, it would be well if they rose still higher and endeavored to maintain something like a literature of their own. We cannot, of course, be self-sustaining and self-sufficient in this respect, but we can do much more than we have done. We ought at least to be able to maintain one monthly magazine and one weekly illustrated paper, such as the NEWS. No lack of enterprise may be imputed to the publishers; it is the public that is at fault. photosners; it is the pursue that is at launt. Among the papers in the present number of the Monthly we may refer particularly to those on the "Ontario Elections," "Medical Manias," "A few words on Criticism". The short story entitled "The Fresh Water Cure," is also quite photography reading. pleasant reading.

An interesting and highly useful pamphlet is "The Annual General Review of the Trade and Commerce of Canada," and a synopsis of the trade of Montreal for the year 1879, by Robert S. White, commercial editor of the Gazette. This work represents a great deal of labour, inasmuch as it is an analysis of the copious Blue Books issued by the Government, which are mines of information indeed, but requiring time and patience to get at. We have also a correct version of the tariff, while facts and figures are furnished in regard to our dairy, lumber, liquor. tea, sugar, coal, tobacco and cattle trades, and our fisheries and shipping. The review of the trade of Montreal is full and very accurately written, presenting an amount of information which it would be impossible to find elsewhere in so convenient a shape. We rise from the ex-amination of this work with a feeling of confidence in the speedy return of financial and commercial prosperity.

The Royal Colonial Institute deserves recognition and encouragement in the Dominion of Canada, its object being to provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian production; to facilitate interchange of experiences among persons representing all the dependencies of Enghand: to afford opportunity for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Volohial and Indian subjects generally, and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in convention with the British Empire. The Institute is in the eleventh year of its existence, having been founded in 1858, and includes among its numbers many of the most brilliant and influential names throughout the Empire. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the Honory President for the ensuing year. Among Canadian residents in the list of Fellows we find the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Patrick McDougall, Hon. J. W. Allan, Sir Hugh Allan, Dickson Anderson, Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, F. A. Ball, J. G. Bourinot, E. C. Bernschitz, M. Camadoll, M. Camadoll, M. Camadoll, Camad Bowen, Fred. Broughton, A. H. Campbell, Chas. J. Campbell, A. P. Caron, J. H. Charnock, C. F. Cornwall, Henry Cornwall, Hon. A. Crookes, F. W. Cumberland, Lieur. Col. Denison, Jas. Domville, Jos. Doutre, Judge Dunkin, J. D. Edgar, W. L. Forsyth, C. T. Gillmor, J. Graham, J. H. Grant, Col. Gzawski, R. G. Hali-burton, D. W. Higgins, Prof. Hind, P. C. Hill, Graham, J. H. Grant, Col. Gzawski, R. G. Haliburton, D. W. Higgins, Prof. Hind, P. C. Hill, A. Hugel, L. S. Huntington, L. A. Jetté, M. T. Johnson, S. Keefer, N. Kingsmill, J. S. Knevett, C. E. Levey, W. F. Lynn, W. McDougall, J. S. McMurray, Dr. Maenab, A. J. W. McNeily, H. S. Mason, S. Nordheimer, W. E. O'Brien, H. A. Paint, B. W. Pearse, E. W. Plunkett, T. Potts, E. A. Prentice, U. Robinson, H. O. St. George, D. A. Smith, J. F. Smith, R. Stephens, A. Thiban-Smith, J. F. Smith, R. Stephens, A. Thibaudeau, J. Walker, J. Whitman, Sir William Young. The Institute publishes a yearly volume of proceedings, the tenth of which we have just received from the Honorary Secretary, Frank Perry, Esq., to whom we present an acknowledgment. We know of no work where better miscellaneous information can be derived about the Colonies. In these volumes have appeared such papers as "The Marine and Fisheries of Canada," E. J. G. Bourinot; "The Indians of British N. A." by Prof. Daniel Wilson: "American Protection and Canadian Reci-procity," by Haliburton: "Canada and its Un-developed Interior," by Sandford Fleming; and "Canada, its Progress and Development," by Caldwell Ashworth. The present volume con-

Secretary on "England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition." We recommend the Royal Canadian Institute to the further notice of Canadians, with the suggestion that as many as possible might send specimens to its museum.

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL GRADE.

We all remember with pride the high rank which the Outario school system took at the exhibitions of Philadelphia and Paris, full particulars of which were duly given in the NEWS at the time. The latest tribute to the perfection of that system has just come to us from St. Louis, Missouri, the fourth largest city in the Union, where it is preposed to model the grading of coloured schools on the Ontario plan. We read that views of the enlarged capacity of a boy's mind under systematic training have been held by Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, and other distinguished Western educators, as well as by Eastern educators. The experience of the old national school system of Dublin—after which many systems in the Ameriean States are patterned—favors high grading in early life, and it is a fact that in many of the best European universities students enter the academic departments as early as in their twelfth

In British Guiana the course of study is so arranged that the average pupil is prepared for the high school after completing his fifth year in the district school, and in Upper Canada after the fourth year's work.

Perhaps the course of study in the Province of Ontario furnishes the best comparative illustration, for by the system in vogue there the average pupil is prepared in four years for admission to the high school. An idea of the nature of the four years' work may be formed by examination of the following questions, which form part of those propoun led to candidates for admission to the Outuro High School at a recent examination:

Grammar - (1). Give the masculine or feminine form, as the case may be, of hero, Sultana, Countess, executor; the plurial of money, lily, folio, gas, brother, pea, cargo; the comparative and superlative degrees of far, ill, funny; the past tense and past participle of lead, sit, loos, pay, stay, shoe.
(2). Parse "On returning home last Friday

evening, we found no small excitement in Uncle Tom's household, owing to our long continued

3. Correct the mistakes of the following senences, giving your reasons (value 15 per cent); a) The river has raised six inches this morning. (b) I expect we will have quite a few out to-night. (c) Of the two Henrys, that is the youngest. (d) Don't he know that I would like to have went with him! (e) I went and lay down to rest.

What is meant in grammar by 'qualify,"

proposition, "gender?"
Dictation -(a) Did you ever see any one pare an apple or a pear with a pair of seissors?
(b) Cover the jar with a piece of frieze less its contents freeze before morning. I crossed the ea on the lee side of the wood.

Arithmetic (1) Bought 193 yards Irish linen at 5-4, 167 yards calico at 3, and 161 yards silk at 8-4; find the amount of the bill in dollars and

orats. (2) Add together 7 of 5-6 of £2 5s, 3-7 of 3 grammas, and .27 of £1 18s od, and reduce the result to the desimal of \$25.

(3) A drover benight a number of cattle for \$4.375, and sold a certain number of them for \$43 a head for the total sum of \$3,655, gaining \$686 , for how much per head must be sell the remainder so as to gain \$400 more?

Geography—(1) Name the principal rivers of

Europe that flow into the Baltic, the North and the Mediterranean Seas, respectively; and say what countries or districts are drained by them.
(2) Name the mountain chains of Europe, and

give their position; also, the countries of Asia, with their relative position and the capital of The other questions are mainly-and very

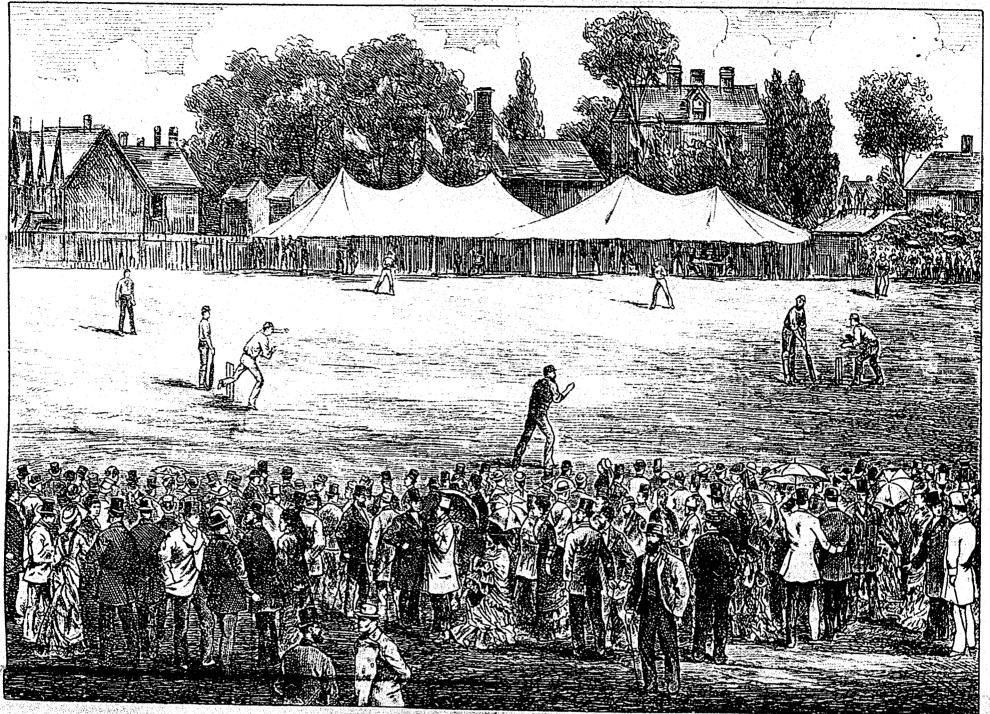
sensibly of a local character, and to be answered correctly the pupil must have knowledge of the topography and characteristics of the country in which he lives.

These papers, it appears by the official reports of Canadian school officers, are given to pupils after they have finished the fourth grade in the public schools, and to pass the pupil is required to answer correctly at least 50 percent. It would further appear that the course of study in Ontario has some desirable features which might, with advantage, be engrafted upon the St. Louis system. Dietation and composition too often neglected on this side—are given due prominence. Thus the pupils acquire habits of correct spelling and a readable style of composition.

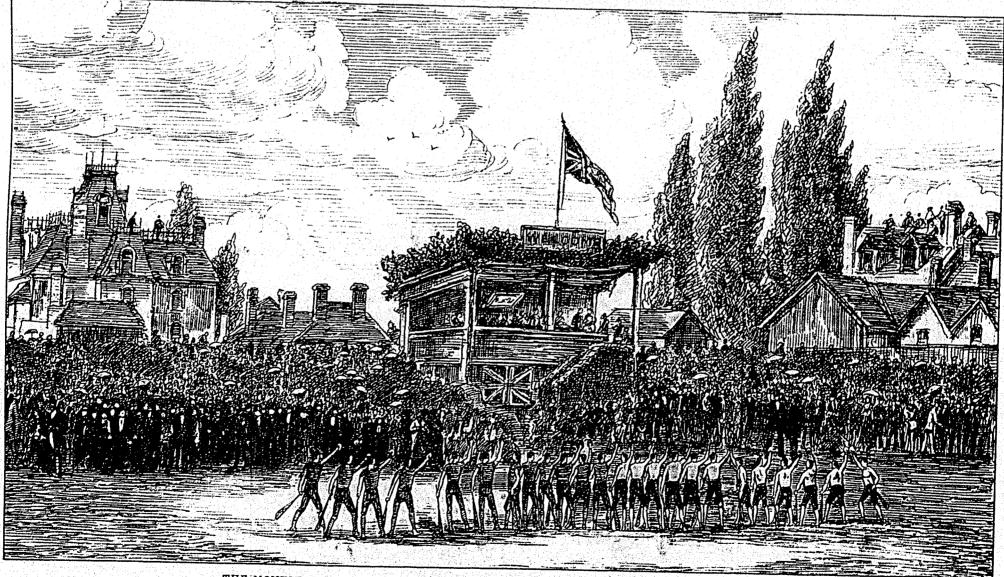
These views from an American source are conclusive, and it is a long time since we experienced such pleasure in reading a tribute to our Canadian institutions.

THE hardest thing in the world for a young woman to do is to look unconcerned the first time she comes out in a handsome engagement

'Is it possible, Miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends!" quired a gentleman of a lady. "Certainly," she replied; "I don't even know what my own will be a year hence."

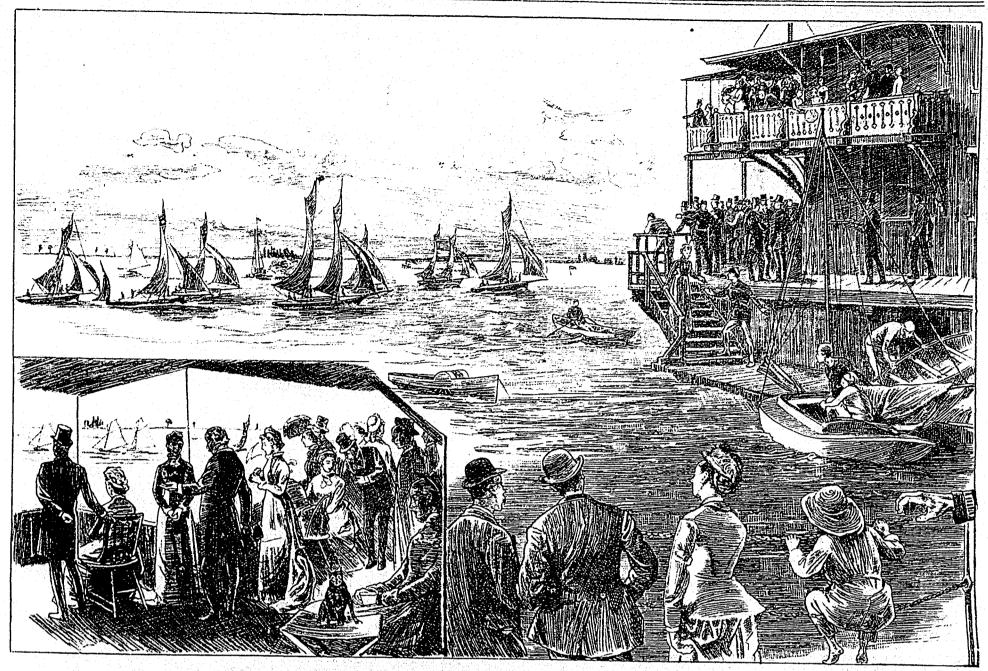


CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE DAFT TEAM AND THE 22 TORONTOS.

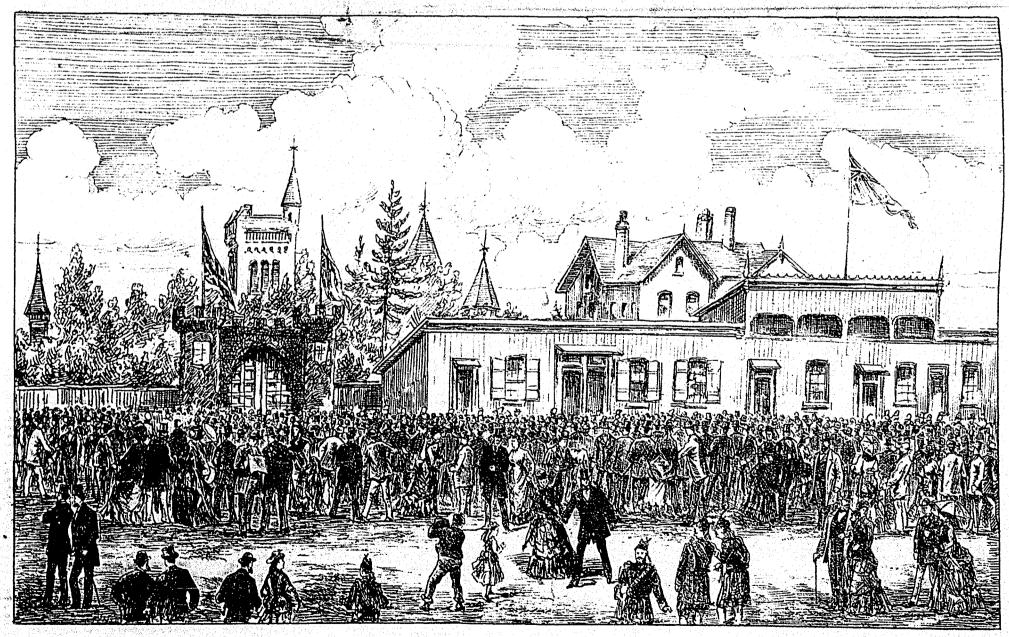


THE MONTREAL AND TORONTO LACROSSE CLUBS WELCOMING THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION AT TORONTO.



THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. CRUICKSHANK.



THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.
THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION AT TORONTO.

WITH THE "VICS" TO TORONTO.

In these days when journalists are achieving distinction as war correspondents, when the names of Archibald Forbes and Dr. Russell have become household words, a newspaper man's breast burns with the desire of emulating these men of iron mould, especially when their arduous and self-sacrificing career is to be rewarded with the Victoria Cross, although the German Iron Cross would be more appropriate a reward for these men of blood and iron. You may call the writer for the pressa "special" or even be grudge him the humble title of reporter, yet he is always ready to sacrifice himself for the public and for his country and to serve them with whatever amount of descriptive powers his brain has put at the disposal of his pencil, and with the mo-desty characteristic of law students and "mein their first year, who both are ever ready to give advice in cases within the jurisdiction of Themis or Esculapius, he is ever ready to impart to his readers all that he does know and a great deal more. As the tramp says "I was with Grant before the war," so can 'Vics' when they went to Toronto." For some time past, his brain had been fired with a military ardour, and tired of writing up everything from a wedding to that other execution, a sus. per collum, he had longed for an occasion to display his talents as a military scribe, and following in the steps of the Count Alfred de Vigny to say something about Servitude et grandeur militaires. An occasion presented itself a few days ago, when he received an invitation from the popular Colonel of the "Ladies" Own," known among his men by the soubriquet of "Bobby" Whitehead. The proverbial Queen's weather did not put in an appearance for the benefit of the gallant regiment which bears Her Majesty's name. In the rain did they meet to parade on the Champ de Mars and in the rain and ankle-deep did they march through the mud to the sole-inspiriting strains of their excellent band, pegging away like soldiers to the last. No one, however, who saw them turn out at Toronto, looking as fresh as new paint, would have imagined the muddy ordeal they had been through. A guard of honour of the Prince of Wales's Rifles escorted their comrades in arms to the Bonaventure Depot. At last, the train moved away amidst loud cheers from the Victorias and their many friends, who had assembled to bid them farewell and then came the time to indulge in a little grumbling at the expense of that railway company for whom, as is proverbially known. Canada was made, for certainly the Grand Trunk Railway was never made for Canada. Some of the cars were so imperfectly lit up that it was a matter of impossibility to while away the tedious hours of a long journey by reading; there was barely light enough to find the way to one's mouth. Moreover, the so-called "special train" arrived in Toronto two hours and one half behind time, thus upsetting pre-existing arrange ments. Very little sleeping was enjoyed during the night, which was devoted to singing, election speeches and "yarns"; a melodious tin-whistle band relieved the monotony of the proceedings. Sentries were posted at the door of each car to prevent over-crowding, their orders being to let no one pass from one car to the other, with of the exception of the ubiquitous press, to whom the sentries were instructed to press ent arms. Supper time soon arrived and the officers looked after the wants of the men, Potter sup-plying them with tea and coffee, their mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts having previously supplied them with sandwiches. The first stoppage was made at Cornwall, but the rain still continuing to fall in torrents, and the night being dark, few only got out and promenaded the platform. In the officers' car, rubbers of whist were being indulged in, the band occasion ally dropping in and giving them a serenade. At day-break, Doctors Baynes and Tunstall went the rounds, but did not find any "sick" men; a few perhaps suffered from hoarseness brought on by straining their vocal powers. At Cobourg, a bolt was made for the pump and then the work of washing and polishing up began in real earnest. Attached to the train was a real earnest. Attached to the train was a barber's shop under the management of Wethey, who materially contributed to the comfort of the regiment. Be it here mentioned, he introduced a new wash, which is here christ ened the "Victorias' Wash." All have heard of a "soldier's polish" and of a "Scotch lick," but Wethey has superseded all this. à la Victoria was but ten cents; this included, however, a facial ablution, consisting in a we towel being rubbed over the face; it brought back tender recollections of the nursery and of eyes full of soap-suds; it is many years since the writer has had his face washed, by some one else, be it understood. The sensation was pleasant. Experto crede. It was now time for breakfast and officers and men attacked the viands prepared for them by Potter and Messman Hall. The latter is too well known as a caterer to require praise; he was selected from all others to cater for Vice-Royalty on its first journey from Halifax to Montreal; not only did he attend to the inner wants of his mess, but busied himself the whole time attending to their comforts, laying out and cleaning their clothes and quietly and skilfully performing those mille et une choses conducive to a traveller's well-being. He was equal to any energency. Toronto was reached at half-past nine and the "Vice" turned out, presenting a trim and soldier-like appearance, notwithstanding their lengthy journey. It should be mentioned the best of the soldier like appearance of the soldier length of the soldier le tioned that they were accompanied by some section of the Irish population.

twenty members of the Montreal Cavalry, who, under Trumpet Major Clapham, worthily re-presented their corps; they looked smart, kept together and were specially remarked for their bearing and appearance during their stay in Toronto. Captain McArthur, who was a guest of the officers, may well have felt proud of them. It may not be out of place to give here some figures concerning the strength of the battalion. They are as follows: Field officers, 3; Staff officers, 6; Captains, 5; Subalterns, 12; Staff-Sergeants, 8; Sergeants, 20; Brass-band, 42; Bugle-band, 17; Pioneers, 7: Rank and file, 254. Total, 374. On arriving at Toronto, the men were quickly formed into companies upon the City Hall Square, and were then marched to the St. Lawrence Hall. Having completed their toilet, they were conducted to a vacant ware-house in the iron block on Front street, where they enjoyed a hearty breakfast prepared for them by the Queen's Own. A short time after the corps, headed by its band, was on the march to the Garrison Common, where it took up the position assigned to it to await the arthe Vice-Regal party.

The Mayor drove on the ground at about eleven o'clock, closely followed by Lieut.-Gov. Macdonald, with Mrs. Hingston and Miss Macdonald in his carriage. The Oakridge and Markham cavalry to whom was committed the task, had great difficulty in keeping back the surging great difficulty in keeping back the surging crowds desirous of improving their points of observation. A few minutes after noon the Vice-Regal carriage appeared and was thought to be occupied by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, but it was not, and so the Royal standard which had been elevated was lowered again. In the carriage were Lady Sophia Mac-Namara, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton and Col. Gzowski. The Marquis and Princess ap-peared a few minutes later on horse-back attended by Major de Winton, Captain Harbord, Captain Bagot and the body guard. Her Royal Highness were a black riding habit, with rolling collar and brooch, dogskin gauntlets and a riding hat, while His Excellency appeared in plain morning dress. On the party reaching the saluting point the Royal Standard was raised, the salute of 21 guns was fired, the troops presented arms, and the National Anthem was played. The assembled thousands cheered lustily as the party, which was now joined by the field staff, ode to the right of the line.

The following is the complete list of the mili-tary: Cavalry—Governor-General's Body Guard, tary: Cavalry—Governor-General's Body Guard, 75 officers and meu; Cobourg squadron, 75 do.; York squadron, 75 do.; Port Hope troop, 43 do.; Peterboro' troop, 44 do.; total strength of cavalry, 312. "A" Battery, 117 officers and men, two guns and 12 horses: Hamilton Field Battery, 76 officers and onen; Toronto Battery, 76; Wellington and Ontario Batteries, 44; Toronto Garrison, 42; Total strength of Artillery, 355. Engineer: Second District Engineers: tillery, 355. Engineers: Second District Engineer Corps, 94; Montreal detachment, 21; Total strength of Engineers, 115. Rifle Brigade: 2nd Queen's Own, 8 companies, 430; 3rd Victoria, 6 companies, 374; 20th Halton, 7 com Victoria, 6 companies, 374; 20th Haiton, 7 companies, 375; 38th Brant Dufferin Rifles, 273; Total strength of Rifles, 1,453 men. Infantry Brigade: 7th London Light Infantry, 7 companies, 325; 10th Royals, 10 companies, 270; 13th Hamilton, 6 companies, 273; 31st Grey, 7 companies, 375; and 46th West Durham, 6 companies, 273; Total Infantry, 1,516. Grand total, 3,751. The line was minutely inspected and presented a splendid appearance, the band of each corps playing as the party passed. The march past was in the following order: Governor-General's Bo ty Guard, Cobourg Cavalry, York Cavalry, "A" Battery, Toronto Field Battery, the Wellington and Ontario Batteries keeping the ground, Second District Engineers Corps, Montreal Engineers, Queen's Own Rifles, Victorias, of Montreal, 20th Halton, 35 Dufferin, 7th London, 10th Royals, 13th Hamilton, 31st Grey, and 16th East Durham.

The march pest was most creditably performed the two Rifle Corps, the Queen's Own Rifles and the Victoria Rifles dividing the His Excellency then addressed the field fficers, highly complimenting them on the very fine appearance and excellent marching of the different corps. The review over, the Victorias and Queen's Own played a friendly foot ball match which was won by the former. In the The review over, the Victorias evening, the rank and file of the visiting regi-ment were "dined" by their hosts, and during the night, King St. was "done," the whole city turning out to view the illuminations. The officers were entertained to dinner at the National Club. Too much cannot be said of the generous fashion in which the Toronto corps treated their Montreal visitors who will only be too glad to see them once more in their midst, in order to reciprocate all their kindness and courtesy. Cols. Otter and Whitehead a ay both feel proud of the display their regiments made on that day. Montreal was reached on the return trip without any incident worthy of note.

C. E. R.

THERE is some talk in Parliamentary circles about the Prime Minister going over to Ireland on a visit to the Duke of Marlborough and remaining in Ireland for a period of three or four weeks. The chief's most intimate personal friend, Mr. Montagu Corry, is most anxious that Lord Berconsfield should cross the melancholy ocean, if it were only to have the opportunity for twelve hours of making acquaintance on their soil with representative men among the humber

CANADIAN ANNALS.*

In this age of many books it may be wondered that twelve years of Confederation were suffered to pass ere Canada produced for her-self a work of the kind now before us. The want of a systematic record of each year's events has long been felt, and the timehonored example of the British Annual Register might years ago have suggested how it might be supplied. But the truth appears to be that, though Canada had taken the a Dominion, and though the first Governor-General under the new order of things had formally applied to it the significant designation of "a new nationality," we had not confidence enough in ourselves to be sure that the time had come for us to have a record particularly our own. The growth of a new country to a position of importance among nations is not always as well observed and understood as it ought to be by those who are nearest at hand; it is, in fact, the circumstance of their being too near at haud that prevents them from seeing the great extent of the ground that has been travelled An American statesman, the late William H. Seward, was among the first to take into his mind's eye a large picture of what Canada is yet to be, and more recently an English writer, Mr. J. T. Vennor Smith, has seen in the capabilities of our great North-West more than had been observed by ourselves. The old idea of Canada survives long after new circumstances have altered the case, and people are apt to re-tain in their minds the conception of what was, largely to the exclusion of what now is. the great event of Confederation did not suffice wholly to break the spell, but succeeding working in the same direction, are gradually making it clearer as to "whither we are drifting." In years back it has been a generally accepted thing that there was no des tiny for Canada, except either in the old Colonial relation, or in annexation to the United States, and even now there are those who see nothing else for us but one or the other of these alternatives. Now, however, the idea of new Colonial relations, and of a policy calculated to perpetuate the separate existence of a vast Dominon in this northern region of the continent, apart from and independent of the great Republic, is beginning to make headway, and every year will fix it more prominently in the public eye. The publication of a Canadian Annual Register is one of those small events which help to show the direction in which greater events are carry-

ing us.

This opening number of an annual record, to be continued in after years, naturally includes a review of the events of some years preceding, in order to show how the present situation has been reached. Fortunately it has not been at all difficult to find a proper starting point. The first of July, 1867, at once occurs to us all as the day from which to date the commencement of the new history of Canada—the volume of which we as yet see only a few opening pages. The work begins with a political retrospect of events from that date until the close of 1877. Next follows, what makes up nearly one-half of the book, the political history of 1878. It is well observed that, politically, the year was one of the most important in the history of British North America, certainly the most productive of remarkable events since that of Confederation. It witnessed the rejection by the people, at the polls, of one Government and the substitution of another, on one great issue, which for the time swallowed up all others, like Aaron's rod. The great importance of this overwhelming popular decision, and the far-reaching cousequences likely to flow from it in time to come, are acknowledged. The year will be memorable also as that of the departure of the most thoroughly popular Governor-General that ever bore rule in Canada, and which witnessed the arrival upon our shores of his successor, a nobleman himself of illustrious lineage, and bringing with him as his consort a daughter of our loved Queen, this being the first event of the kind in British Colonial history. The political history is throughout ally written, and gives connected view of what happened during this eventful year, filling over 180 pages. A principal merit of this review, which is, in fact, the greatest merit that a review of the kind can have, is its direct, simple statement of the things that actually happened, free of any par-tisan remarks on motives or results. The reader is told plainly and clearly what occurred, and is left to make up his own criticism for himself. This could have been no easy task, indeed, but it has been well accomplished. Some thirty Some thirty pages are devoted to a journal of remarkable occurrences, which will be of much interest in years long to come after this. One event of the year, or series of events, the country's reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, is properly given a place by itself. Next comes a brief account of scientific institutions, and following that a business retrospect of the year, and a record of remarkable trials. Then come lists of promotions and appointments in the public service, Imperial, Dominion and Provincial, and the book closes with a very comprehensive obituary, an appendix and indexes to both names and books.

The great value of good books of reference is generally admitted, but few people realize how

* The Dominion Annual Register and Review for 1878. Edited by Henry J. Morgan, assisted by Hon. William McDougall, C.B., M.P., Alex. McKinnon Bur-gess, Dr. Robert Bell, John Maclenn and John A. Phillips. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

valuable they actually are. It is something to have such books ready to be referred to at time. To any one who professes to take an interest in his country's welfare, a concise and trustworthy record of events is simply invaluable. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that this book of Mr. Morgan's is receiving the patronage of statesmen, judges, lawyers, the clergy, medical and other professional men, business men, and in fact of citizens generally, all over the Dominion. It is satisfactory to see that this very successful first attempt is meeting with good encouragement, and it need not now be doubted that a Canadian Annual Register, worthy of the country, has been established as one of our "Institutions."

THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

We have received the fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Montreal General Hospital for 1878.9, which bears testimony to the immense amount of good accomplished by this institu-tion, one of the most magnificent charities in the Dominion. The whole of the report is very interesting, but the following figures will, better than anything else, give an idea of the work done. The total number of in-door patients treated during the year was 1,660.

Of the in-door patients treated to a conclusion

there were.	
Males 916	(Protestants 796
	Roman Catholies 746
	Other Religions 10
Total 1.552	1,552
Ordinary patients 1,218	Immigrants
Do pay patients 272	Strangers 137
Private do do 62	Sailors
	Citizens
1,552	1,553

In the Out-Door Department of the Hospital sixteen thousand two hundred and twentythree (16,223) prescriptions were given to patients, a reduction of 2,694 below the number of

Of the out-door applicants there were:

Immigrants 5
Strangers 138
Sailors 125
Citizens15,995
16,223

A large number of other nationalities are

found amongst the patients.

It is pleasant to be able to report that the epidemic of diphtheria, which began in 1876-77, has been less prevalent in the year under review, there having been 33 cases instead of 52, the number admitted last year. There has also been less typhoid fever than in the last five years, the admissions this year having been 46, the average admissions for the last ten years having been 71 per annum. Among the changes during the year we notice that Dr. J. H. Burland has retired from the office of House Surgeon to the Hospital, the duties of which he has discharged to the satisfaction of the Board of Management, and for his success in private practice he has the good wishes of the Gover-

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—The number of solution to Pro-lem was wrongly printed. Many thanks for papers, &c. Editor Hartford Times, Conn , U. S .- No paper reeived for two weeks.

E. H., Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 238.

X., Montreal.—The position is correct.

R. F. M., Sherbrooke.—Correct solutions received of Problem No. 241; also of Problems for Young Players Nos. 237 and 238.

J. H., Montreal.—Letter received. Many thanks. The contents came too late for insertion this week.

Of problem making there is no end, and although every day produces new ones, there are still beautiful combinations to be made, and, we may say, the resources of the lover of this delightful art are almost boundless. We recollect a friend of whom it was related that he never felt happier than when, after the labours of the day, he was able to set out his chessboard and men, and allow his imagination to conjure up such a grouping of a few pieces as would combine in one position, as far as his powers would allow, all the essential properties of a good problem, such as difficulty, beauty of arrangement, novelty, economy of force, freedom from duals. &c., &c., Now, if there exist many such chess students in our midst, and we are led to believe there are not a few, we

Now, if there exist many such chess students in our midst, and we are led to believe there are not a tew, we would earnestly recommend to them the notice in the August and September number of the "Huddersfield College Magazine" of the prize offered by the Rev. H. R. Dodd, of Stretton, Warrington, Eng., for a tourney, which is certainly unique as regards its conditions, as it obliges the competitors to confine themselves to certain prescribed pieces, and with these, and theseonly, to form their combinations. The pieces and pawns to be employed in the construction of the problems for competition are the White King, Queen, Rook and Knight and three Pawns, and the same pieces of the other colour.

The tourney is open to all the world, and each competitor is to contribute one original problem in three moves. Copies of the problems, on diagrams, are to be sent to Mr. John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield, on or before Sept. 30, 1879, from composers in the United Kingdom, and on or before November 30th, 1879, from composers resident abroad. Four prizes are to be given, decreasing in value from the first, which is a money prize of about \$5, and the rest are useful works for the chess student's library. The problems are to be published anonymously in the H. C. M. beginning with the number for October, 1879. We have been invited by the Editor of that magazine to call attention to this interesting tourney, and we have much pleasure in doing so,

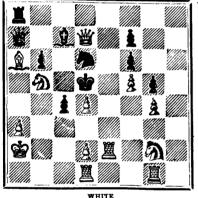
"Twenty-six years ago I first met Buckle, and, upon my asking him why he had not taken part in the international tournament of '51, he told me that his engagements at the time on the Continent prevented him from doing so, but he added that he had promised, when the tourney was concluded, to play a short match with the conqueror. On his return he learned that Anderssen (the chlef victor) was obliged to leave England immediately, and therefore could not play a match with him. They then fought three battles at Simpson's Divan, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and in all of them the Prussian was vanquished. Mr. Boden informs me that he was present on two occasions, and that Buckle's statement of the result is correct. At that time Lowenthal was considered quite equal in strength to Anderssen, and the result, Buckle informed me, of a long series of hard games between these two champions was, that the Hungarian won a small majority. That same year Buckle to four. Buckle was then, and for two or three years afterward, at the top of his strength—superior to all the English players, and only equalled by Anderssen. To him succeeded, as king of English chess, Mr. S. S. Boden, who reigned successfully for about four years, when he laid down the sceptre for the purpose of devoting himself to a graver but still more agreeable occupation.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

The seventeenth game between Messrs. Mason and Potter terminated in favour of the former, who had the best of it throughout. The eighteenth was drawn, though Mr. Mason obtained such an advantage in the opening as should, we think, if vigorously utilised, have resulted in another victory for him. The present score is: Mason, six; Potter, four.—Land and Water.

The match between Messrs. Mason and Potter will be memorable as one of the closest struggles on record. Nineteen games have already been played, of which Mr. Mason has won five, Mr. Potter four, and ten have been drawn; but, as all the drawn games beyond eight are counted at half a point to each side, the score in the match stands: Mason, 6; Potter, 5. Mr. Mason has now only to win one game to attain the winning score of seven; but, in view of the singular equality of the players, we should not be surprised to see them reach that point simultaneously. This not improbable event may be brought about by Mr. Potter winning the next game played and drawing the two following.—Illustrated London News.

PROBLEM No. 242 By J. G. SLATER

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN ENGLAND. GAME 387TH.

(From Land and Water.)

Eightcenth game in the Mason and Potter match.

(Queen's Pawa Opening.)

Mason

WHITE (Mr. Potter.)	BLACK (Mr.
1. P to Q4	1. P to K 3
2. P to K 3	2. Kt to K B 3
3. Kt to K B 3	3. P to Q B 4
4. B to Q 3	4. Kt to B 3
5. P to B 3 (a)	5. P to Q 4
6. Castles	6. B to Q 3
7. QKt to Q 2	7. Castles
8. R to K 80	8. P to K 4
9. Ptakes P	9. Kt takes P
Kt takes Kt	10. B takes Kt
11. P to K R 3	11. B to B 2
12. P to Q Kt 3	12. P to Q Kt 3
13. B to Kt 2	13. Q to Q 3
14. Kt to B sq (b)	14. B to Kt 2
15. Q to B 2	15. P to B 5 (c)
16. B to K 2 (d)	16. K R to Q sq
17. Q R to Q sq	17. Q to K 3
18. P takes P (c)	18. P takes P
19. R takes R (ch) (f)	19. B takes R
20. Q to R 4	20. B to Q 4
21. P to B 3	21. P to Q R 3
22. P to K 4	22. P to Q Kt 4
23. Q to B 2	23. B to Kt 2
24. B to B sq	24. B to Kt 3 (ch)
25. K to R sq	25. Q to K 4 (g)
26. B to K 3	26. B takes B
27. Kt takes B	27. R to \(\mathbb{s} \) sq
18. R to Q sq	28. R to K sq.
Drawn	by consent (h)

NOTES.

(a) This attempt to evade the normal course of the opening meets with its desert, viz.. White gets a very bad game. He should in any case wait and see if the opponent brings bis K B to K 2, or Q 3. In the latter eventuality P to Q B 4 is an absolute necessity.

(b) Better no doubt than Kt to B 3, but the first player ought not to be thus early acting upon the defensive.
(c) We doubt the advisability of this advance.

(d) Obviously if 16 P lakes P, P takes P, 17 B takes

(e) B to B 3 is probably better.

(f) Q to R 4 at once is preferable.

(g) He can almost sacrifice the Knight, e.g., 25 Kt takes P, 26 P takes Kt, B takes P (threatening Q takes R P ch) 27 B to B 3. B takes Q, 28 R takes Q. P takes R, 29 B takes R, so that this combination would fail simply on account of the position of Black's Q R. Mr. Mason is evidently not aware of the strength of his position, or he would play R to Q sq. threatening the above combination. White must in that case provide against it, and in doing so could not but be much enfeebled.

(h) White is now pretty much take this distinction had.

(h). White is now pretty well out of his difficulties, but his remaining weaknesses are such that he has no chance of winning. Nor can Mr. Mason expect to, do more than draw, for White on his next move would play Kt to Kt 4, and there would then be nothing for either side to work upon.

SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. :40.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. B takes Kt 2. B takes R

Kt to K 3
 R on B sq to Kt sq
 R takes B dis mate

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 238. WHITE. BLACK.

B to Q Kt 3
 K to Q 7
 Kt mates.

1. K moves 2. K moves

PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 239

WHITE. K at K B 5 R at K B 2 B at K sq Kt at K B 4 Pawn at K Kt 2

BLACK. Kat K 6 Kt at Q B 6 Pawns at K B 3, and Q B 4

White to play and mate in three moves.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 14th July, 1879.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:—

Leave	Point Levi	7.30	A.M.
**	River du Loup	1.15	P.M.
(Arriv	re Trois Pistoles (Dinner)		
` "	Rimouski	3.44	**
**	Campbellton (Supper)	8.05	**
**	Dalhousie		**
**	Bathurst	10.12	
**	Newcastle	11.40	**
**	Moneton	2.00	A.M.
**	St. John	6.00	44
4+	Halifax		"
m.	Master consent at Date t T and the		

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 9.00 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer City of St. John, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspé, Percé, Paspébiao, &c. &c.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run though to their destination on Sunday.

The Pullman Carleaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday and Thursday, to St. John

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS may now be obtained via rail and steamer to the unrivalled Sea Bathing, Boating and Fishing resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspé, Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces.

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Agent, 120 St. François Xavier Street. (Old Post Office Building,) Moutreal.

D. POTTINGER.

Chief Superintendent.

The Scientific Canadian

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

PATENT OFFICE RECORD,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the advancement und diffusion of Practical Science, and the Education of Mechanics.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITH. CO.

OFFICES OF PUBLICATION:

5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal.

G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

F. N. BOXER, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER, Editor

TERMS:

One copy, one year, including postage... \$2.06 One copy, six months, including postage... 1.10 Subscriptions to be paid in ADVANCE.

The following are our advertising rates:—For one monthly insertion, 10 cts. per line; for three months, 9 cts. per line; For six months, 8 cts. per line; For one year, 7 cts. per line; one page of Illustration, including one column description, \$30; half-page of Illustration, including half column description, \$20; quarter-page of Illustration. including quarter column description, \$10. Illustration, including quarter

10 per cent. off on cash payments.

INVENTIONS AND MACHINERY, &c., or other matter of an original, useful, and instructive character, and suitable for subject matter in the columns of the MAGAZINE, and not as an advertisement, will be illustrated at very reduced rates.

REMITTING MONEY.—All remittances of money should be in the form of postal orders. When these are not available, send money by registered letters, checks or drafts, payable to our order. We can only undertake to become responsible for money when sent in either of the above ways.

This journal is the only Scientific and Mechanical Monthly published in Canada, and its value as an advertising medium for all matter connected with our Manufactories, Foundries, and Machine Shops, and particularly to Inventors, is therefore apparent.

50 Perfumed Chromo and Lace Cards, name in gold in fancy case, 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Out t free Address: P.O. VICKERY, A gusta, Maine.

FURNITURE:

Parties about furnishing will find a LARGE and DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE. VARIED ASSORTMENT at

SAM()'S,

189 Yonge Street, ALBERT HALL, Toronto.



SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

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

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be affeched the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Depar ment does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Department of Railways and Canals. Ottawa, 29th August, 1879.

Canadian Spectator,

A high-class Weekly Journal, EDITED BY THE

Reverend A. J. BRAY. SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

OFFICES: 162 St. James Street, Montreal, and 4 Toronto Street, Toronto.

THE MILTON LEAGUE.

"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all liber ties.—Millon."

PUBLICATIONS:

BRAY, REV. ALFRED J. The Churches of Christendom, cloth.

BROWN, REV. J. BALDWIN. The Doctrine of Annihilation in the Light of the Gospel of DALE, REV. R. W. Protestantism: Its Ultimate The Ten Commandments...

DAWSON, GEO., M.A. Prayers, and a Discourse on Prayer.

McLEOD, NORMAN, D.D. Scotch Pebbles....
TIPPLE, Rev. S. A. Echoes of Spoken Words

"Here is a new wave of literature, and of the deep nd wide sea of religious thought, but sparkling and right and gratefully refreshing."—Literary World

O'TY a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents O'TY Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ROBERT MILLER.

Publisher, Book-Binder, Manufacturing and WHOLESALE STATIONER.

IMPORTER OF

WallPapers, Window Shades and SCHOOL BOOKS,

397, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

50 Perfume, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto Cards, names gold & jet, 10c. G. A. SPRING, E. Wallingford, Ct.

25 Fashionable Visiting Cards—no two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y

CARDS—10 Lily of the Valley. 10 Scroll, 10 Engraved 10 Transparent, 1 Model Love Letter, 1 Card Case name on all, **post-paid**, 15c. 4 packs 50c.



Great Coats.

MENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ABOVE Department until noon, on the 6th DAY of OCTOBER, 1879, for the manufacture in Can da and delivery into the stores at Ottawa, of 5,000 GREY GREAT COATS, according to sealed pattern, which may be seen on application to the Director of the Stores.

One-third of the Coats will be required on the .lst FEBRUARY, one-third on the lst MARCH, and one-third on the lst APRIL, 1880. Tenders are to be addressed to the Adjutant-General, marked on the upper left-hand corner "Tender for Great

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of Militia. Ottawa, Sept. 1, 1879.



Department of Militia and Defence.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Department invites tenders for the purchase of a quantity of arms not now required for the service of the Department. Tenders to be received until noon on the 6th DAY of OCTOBER, 1879.

Quantities and description as follows, viz :

2.983 Peabody Rifles.
2.983 Peabody Rifles.
226 Starr Carbines.
176 Colt's Revo ver Pistols.
34 Allan's Pistols.
76 Artillery Carbines, O. P.
219 Cavalry do. do.
107 Spencer do. do.
5 do Muskets.
1.840 Long Enfield Rifles, M. L.
187 Short do. do. do. Any information required in regard to the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned,

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

Ottawa, Sept. 1st 1879.

TO LET.

In those central premises forming the corner of Bleury and Craig Streets, and in the adjacent house on Craig

OFFICES, double and single.
FLATS, admirably adapted for light manufacturing business, with or without steam power. Rent moderate.

Apply to

G. B. BURLAND,

No. 7 Blenry Street

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

Re med y, will

promptly and radically cure any and
every case of Nervous Debility and
Weakness, result of
Indiscretion, excess
or overwork of the
brain and nervous
system: is perfectly

magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty

magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty

reagic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Sold in Montreal by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and everyw! ere in Canada and United States.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.



JOHN DOUGALL & SUN. 218 and 220, St. James Street. Montreal WARD & CO., NORTHFORD, CONN. | Electrotyping and Job Printing, Chromatic and plain ,



PASHIGNABLE

HATTERS AND FURRIERS, Montreal.

NEW FALL STYLES HATS just received. A Superior stock of SEAL SACQUES and FURS of all kinds recently manufactured.

Prices moderate.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

BREWERS and MALTSTERS

MONTREAL.





Superior Pale and Brown Malt. India Pale, and other Ales. Extra Double and Single Stout in Wood and Bottle. Shipping orders promptly ex-ecuted. Families supplied. 18-6-32-283



S'AOTSAHOL FLUID BEEF is

Queen's physician, and by every medical man who has tested its merits. It is the only essence known which contains all the nutritive constituents of beef, and is pronounced by scientific men everywhere to be the most perfect food for invalids ever introduced. Sold by Druggists and Grocers, 35c., 60c., and \$1.00.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON

OIL, LEAD, PAINT,

GOLOR & VARNISH MERCHANTS

English and Belgian Window Glass, Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, Colored, Plain and St. ned Enamelled Sheet Glass,

PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES CARROAL -, DIE STUFFS, NAVAL STORES, 3C.

310, 312, 314 & 316 ST. PAUL ST.,

255 & 257 COMMISSIONERS ST.

MONTREAL.

MONEY COMPLETE CASES DRAWING IN-STRUMENTS: \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 **\$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10.** WELL

BEST VALUE FOR EDUCATIONAL SPENT. PURPOSES IN THE DOMINION. HEARN & HARRISON,

Opticians, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Large Stock of Magic Lantern Exhibitions. Catalogues free.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has become a HOUSEHOLD WORD in the land, and is a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

in every family where Economy and Health are studied.

It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Pancakes, Griddle Cakes, &c., &c., and a small quantity used in Pie Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save balf the usual shortening, and make the food more digestible

THE COOK'S FRIEND

SAVESTIME,
IT SAVESTEMPER,
IT SAVES MONEY.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion, and wholesale by the manufacturer. W.D. MCLAREN, UNION MILLS.

17-19-52-369

55 College Street.

D. MORRICE & CO.,

Ice Dealers,

24 VICTORIA SQUARE,

Prompt Delivery and Pure Ice.

\$10 to \$1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. 26.52-373



CAPTAIN CAREY.

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. THE BEST

TRADE

NORTONS

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for NUKTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

Lea Xerins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEAG PERRINS Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

To be obtained of MESSRS. J. M. DOUGLASS & CO., MONTREAL; MESSRS. URQUHART &CO., MONTREAL.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel

grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., & o.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists.
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 43. Mark Lane, London, England. ture in Blue Ink across Label.

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown in a few days. Safe and sure. Send address and 50c. to J. SEARS & CO., Wyoming Ohio, U.S. Stamps taken.

JUST PUBLISHED

CHISHOLM'S ALL-ROUND ROUTE AND PANORAMIC GUIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE,

With corrections to date. It contains full descriptions of the points of interest on the "All Round Route," including Hudson River, Trenton and Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, New York. It is profusely litustrated, and is furnished with maps of the Route, and a fine panoramic view of the St. Lawrence River. For sale by booksellers and news agents. Sent post-poid to any address on receipt of the price, 50 cts.

C. R. CHISHOLM & BROS., 179 Bonaventure street, Montreal. E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS Advertising Agents, 186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,

STOCK FOR SOUPS

MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signa-

CAUTION .- Genuine ONLY with

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper Estimates furnished free upon application. Send two stamps for our Advertisers' Manual.

60 Perfumed Cards—Motto, Lilly, Floral, Rose Bud—with name and case, 10 cts. ATNA CARD CO., Clistonville, Ct.

60 CHROMO, MOTTO, Glit-Edge & Lilly cards, with name, 10c. Globe Print. Co., Northford, Ct.

25 FANCY CARDS with Name 10c. Plain or Gold Agents' Outst 10c. 150 Styles. Hull & Co. Hudson, N.Y.



ST LOUIS STREET DUBIBLE C

The Russell Gotel Company WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for



SOUP! PEA

SYMINGTON'S

Prepared Pea Soup Made from the Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. DELICIOUS, NOURISHING

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25ct. tins. Wholesale by

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

28 St. Brancols Xavier Street, Montreal.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 19th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:

eas Trains for Hull at 9.30 and 5.00
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.30
Aylmer at 10.10

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

> STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agenta

Offices 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Streets. C. A. SCOTT,

Gen'l Superintendent Western Division.

C. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CELEBRATED HEALTH FOOD, MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW YORK HEALTH FOOD CO.

These are perfect sasimilative FOODS, for the Preservation of Health and alleviation of diseases.

ATTAMONG the list will be found PRARLED WHEAT,
PRARLED OATES, PRARLED CORN, GRANULATED WHEAT,
BARLEY and OATS, BRAIN FOOD; WHITE WHRAT
GLUTEN, UNIVERSAL FOOD; also CEREAL COFFRE,
which is a perfect find beverage. Hosts of testimonials
from Brain Workers, and PERSONS CONFINED INDOORS.

Agents wanted in all large Cities and Towns.

Dominion Agency,

400 YONGE ST., TORONTO.