

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
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

Illustrated News

Vol. XX.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

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



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

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following 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 papers.

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°	62° 5'	Mon.. 76°	65°	70° 5'
Tues.. 67°	37°	62°	Tues.. 77°	66°	71° 5'
Wed.. 67°	31°	59°	Wed.. 78°	65°	71° 5'
Thur.. 68°	32°	60°	Thur.. 77°	67°	72°
Fri.. 71°	31°	61°	Fri.. 80°	63°	71° 5'
Sat.. 67°	37°	62°	Sat.. 82°	71°	76° 5'
Sun.. 65°	30°	57° 5'	Sun.. 78°	62°	70°

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, 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 beneficial 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.

It 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. MACDONALD.

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 LOUISE.

The adoption of the Cental System as proposed in Great Britain on the 1st January last 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 McDONNELL to drive his four-in-hand 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 reach of pinched incomes. I ought not 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'OPINION 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 the invitation of the Government of Canada, to visit this country, in order to see themselves its resources and report upon its suitability as a field for the immigration of their class. This movement is one of great importance, and at the same time a sign of the times. It is impossible that any step could have been taken better calculated to afford information which will command confidence than this. There are probably many men in 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 must be a breaking up among the tenant

farmers of the United Kingdom, and when it is shown that a good farm can be procured in Canada of equal or greater value 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 flag; 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 home.

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. JOLY 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. JOLY were certain of sweeping the Province, that result would be worth the trouble and expense which it would occasion. 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. 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. JOLY'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 partyism has been pushed to a deplorable excess by both sides. We want no partyism in Provincial administration anyhow, least of all in the present disastrous condition of our finances. As we said before, our Local Government should be carried on as a banking institution of which the Premier is President, the Treasurer, Cashier, and the other Ministers, Directors. Their main business is so to conduct 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 hulk the project he will incur a grave responsibility.

TOO MUCH GOVERNED.

If there is one impression more than another which pervades the public mind as respects the numerous legislatures

which have been established under the Confederation Act, it is, that the country is too much, and, therefore, too expensively, 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 Manitoba, 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. NORQUAY'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 CARTER 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 Province 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 Legislative Council of Quebec is evidently anxious that it shall not be misunderstood. It has passed another series of resolutions with only three dissident voices, to enforce and make more hard and fast the position taken in its first series. In one of these last it states dis-

tinctly 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 respect to our Sovereign with the duties the constitution imposes upon them of leaving the public funds at the disposal of an Administration 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 reference to so grave a matter, but still we feel bound to say that the wording and grammar of this resolution, as we have copied it, are the Council's. Another resolution which the Council has passed, alleges, in reference to the adjournment of the Legislative 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 persist in the determination which it has taken, and which it expressed in the resolutions already forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor." We have inserted the precise words of those resolutions in order to prevent any question of misunderstanding as to the issues, and because we fear that if we attempted to describe them we should have incurred risk of being accused 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 composed 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 people'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 popular jealousy of keeping in the Commons the exclusive control of the supplies is so great that it happened during the present reign, when Lord PALMERSTON 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 dissentient voice, passed a series of resolutions declaring 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 resolutions reflecting on the conduct of another. Members are frequently called to order by the Speaker for such references even in debate, they being against Parliamentary rules. But it unfortunately happens that neither constitutional usage nor Parliamentary proprieties, nor even the rules of grammatical construction make any impediment, shall we say—to the irresponsible rush of these Legislative Councillors.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

I. 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 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 assurances 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, 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 residences as well as public buildings have been plundered, and the mutineers have gone forward in force to meet Gen. Roberts' advancing column. King Cetewayo is still unaptured, but has had several very narrow escapes from his pursuers. His last important adherent has surrendered, and he is now almost alone.

II. FOREIGN.

There is no confirmation of the recent rumours that some kind of an understanding, or *modus vivendi* had been arrived at between the Court of Berlin and the Vatican. On the contrary, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in replying 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.

III. THE UNITED STATES.

Local elections have been the main source of agitation during the week. In California the Republicans succeeded in electing their State ticket and three out of four Congressmen, notwithstanding the divisions which the workingmen's party made in favour of the Democrats. In Maine, the Republicans were likewise triumphant, spite of the divisions caused by the Greenback party. In New York, Senator Conkling succeeded in securing the nomination of Mr. Cornell, 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 earnest, 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 disastrous 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 new

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 English 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 Hon. 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 children 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 audience until 6 o'clock, when play was postponed, to be resumed at 11.30 the following forenoon. The following men comprised the teams:

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 Sprague.

ENGLISHMEN—Daft, Ulyett, Shaw, Lockwood, Oseroff, Pinder, Morley, Bates, Emmett, Selby Shrewsbury.

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 an sharp fielding of their opponents. At 3 o'clock the side was out, the score for the twenty-two wickets 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. Oseroff 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 55 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.

EPIHEMERIDES.

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 Lieutenant-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 commander 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. Macdonald 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 ourselves 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 Hon. the Minister of Militia. This is as it should be. We can make our own rifled cannon, 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 *chinacona rubra* as a specific for the radical cure of intemperance. It followed up this information with further details from the experience of Dr. Stewart, of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the same direction. It is an illustration of the beneficial mission of journalism 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. The treatment extends over a period of from five to thirty days, and in extreme cases is more protracted; seven days being about the average. Patients are received on their voluntary application, or that of their friends. To effect a cure it 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 narcotics of any kind.

A. STEELE PENN.

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 Vice-regal visit to 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.

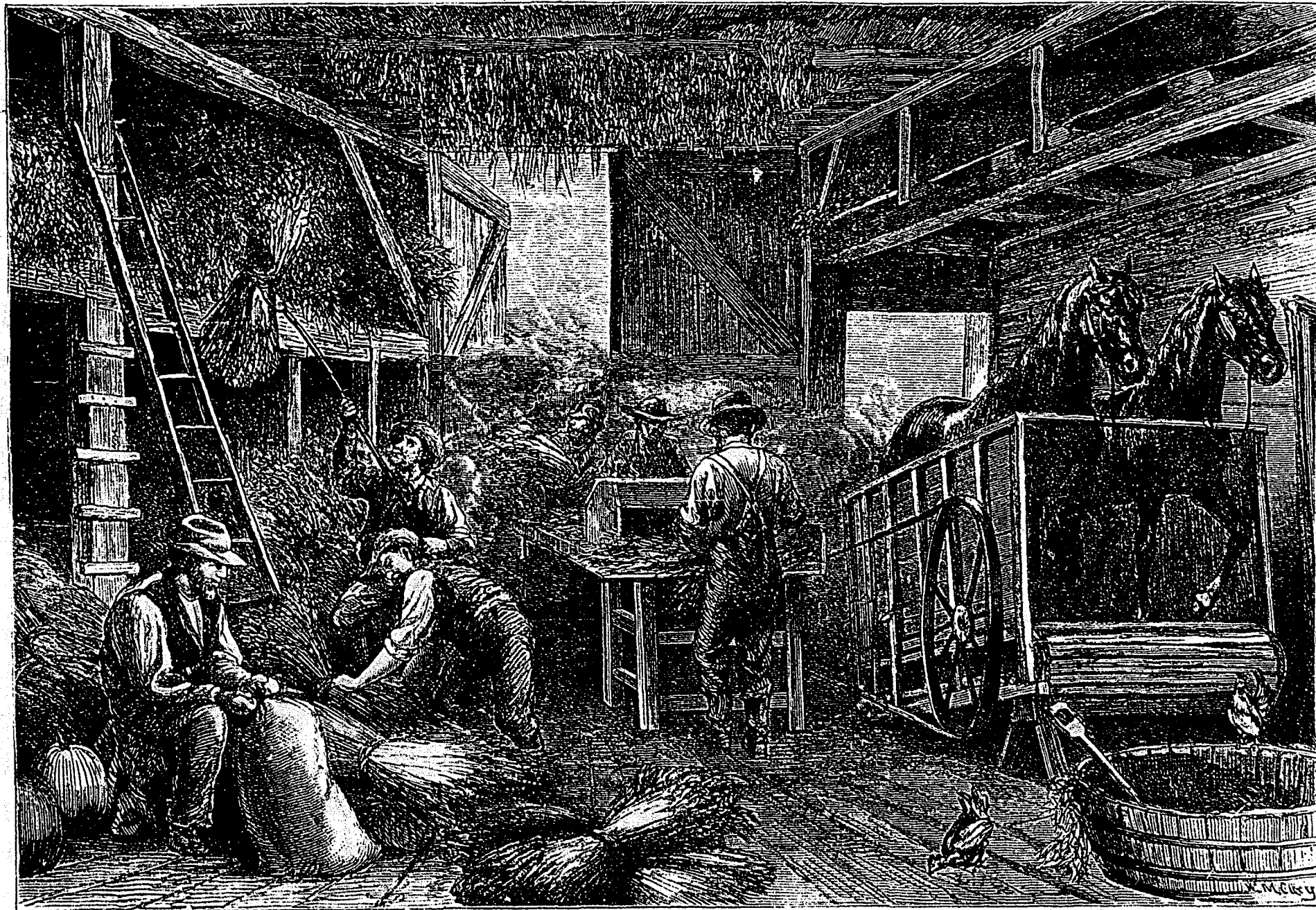
One of the best known and most popular journalists of Canada lost his life by drowning, near Brockville, on Saturday night, Sept. 6th, between the hours of half-past nine and half-past ten. The meagre particulars of the sad accident were published by us last week, and we regret to say that nothing further 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 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 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 proprietor will concur 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 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 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. 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 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 thou dost hear the slanderer tell
A tale to injure some one dear.

If thou canst soothe thy sister's care,
To help her on life's weary way.

If thou canst raise another's mind,
From things below to skies above.

Hood not the voice of envy keen,
Nor treacherous smile that malice bears.

Far should thy sister pass away,
And sink within the silent tomb.

The longest life must run its race;
Thy soul must know its final doom.

Lucknow. GARNIER.

SECOND SIGHT.

ROBERT HELLER'S DARK SECRETS MADE LIGHT—
FRED. HUNT, JR., HIS ASSISTANT FOR YEARS, TELLS THE WHOLE STORY—

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 Houdin in England.

After much study he succeeded in perfecting a system which, though differing in detail from that of the Frenchman, was theoretically the same, and he forthwith sought an apt pupil to assist him in presenting the mystery to the public.

Heller'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.

I was twelve years of age when I became Heller's pupil, and intricate and perplexing as it may appear to those who examine the subjoined table, I succeeded in six weeks in so comprehending it that, at the expiration of that time, we gave an exhibition, when I underwent a severe test without a blunder.

The student must be first posted in a new alphabetical arrangement, with which he must

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 question 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.

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

Again, take Gazette, which is abbreviated in a phonographic manner in order to simplify the question.

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

Here you have GAZET in short meter. The letters K, U, X and Z being difficult wherewith to commence an interrogative sentence,

"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.

"Will you tell the fabric?" "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 fabric?" "Cotton," cotton standing third in the list of fabrics. 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 embodies a greater number of questions than almost any other article, if you want to describe it fully.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

"What is this?" We will say that it is a lady's gold watch, double case, three hands, made by Tobias, 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.

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 "pipe." Now to answer what kind of a pipe as above, the words:

"Yes"—a meerschaum pipe.

"Well"—A wooden pipe.

"Good"—A clay pipe.

"Can you see this? Please say?" Answer is a "comb."

"Yes"—a pocket comb.

"Well"—a toilet comb.

"Good"—A currycomb. "Can you see this?"

"Aro 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. A- soon as my back was turned to the audience and a large silk handkerchief thrown over my head, the stool on which I was seated, containing a hollow 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, etc., were taken, and as this part always closed 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.

Table with 3 columns: A is H, B is T, C is S, D is G, E is F, F is E, G is A, H is I, I is B, J is L, K is Pray, L is C, M is O, N is D, O is V, P is J, Q is W, R is M, S is N, T is P, U is Look, V is Y, W is R, X is see this, Y is Q, Z is Hurry.

NUMBERS.

Table with 2 columns: 1 is Say or Speak, 2 is Be, Look or Let, 3 is Can or Can't, 4 is Do or Don't, 5 is Will or Won't, 6 is What, 7 is Please or Pray, 8 is Are or Ain't, 9 is Now, 10 is Tell, 11 is Hurry or Come.

COLOURS.

Table with 2 columns: 1—Is white, 2—Is black, 3—Is blue, 4—Is brown, 5—Is red, 6—Is green, 7—Is yellow, 8—Is gray.

THE METALS.

Table with 2 columns: 1—Gold, 2—Silver, 3—Brass, 4—Copper, 5—Lead, 6—Iron, 7—Tin, 8—Platina, 9—Steel.

THE SETTING.

Table with 2 columns: 1—Diamond, 2—Ruby, 3—Pearl, 4—Amethyst, 5—Onyx, 6—Garnet, 7—Emerald, 8—Turquoise, 9—Carbuncle, 10—Topaz.

OF WHAT.

Table with 2 columns: (This set to describe the sex, etc., of the pictures.) 1—Lady, 2—Gentleman, 3—Boy, 4—Girl, 5—Child, 6—Group, 7—Animal, 8—Drawing, 9—Sketch.

COUNTRIES.

Table with 2 columns: 1—America, 2—England, 3—France, 4—Germany, 5—Russia, 6—Italy, 7—Spain, 8—Canada, 9—Foreign, 10—Mexico.

THE MATERIAL.

Table with 2 columns: 1—Wood, 2—Stone, 3—Marble, 4—Bronze, 5—Lava, 6—Rubber, 7—Glass, 8—Bone, 9—Ivory, 10—China.

THE FABRIC.

Table with 2 columns: 1—Silk, 2—Wool, 3—Cotton, 4—Linen, 5—Leather, 6—Kid, 7—Buckskin, 8—Lace.

WATCHES.

Table with 2 columns: The makers' name! Or what company's make? (This is to tell the maker's name of watches.) 1—American Watch Co., 2—Waltham Watch Co., 3—Elgin Watch Co., 4—Duerber Watch Co., 5—Tobias, 6—Johnson, 7—Swiss, 8—, 9—, 10—.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

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

- FIRST SET.**
- What article is this?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1—Handkerchief. | 6—Basket. |
| 2—Neckerchief. | 7—Beet. |
| 3—Bag. | 8—Comforter. |
| 4—Glove. | 9—Head-dress. |
| 5—Purse. | 10—Fan. |
- SECOND SET.**
- What is this?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1—Watch. | 6—Necklace. |
| 2—Bracelet. | 7—Ring. |
| 3—Guard. | 8—Rosary. |
| 4—Chain. | 9—Cross. |
| 5—Breast-pin. | 10—Charm. |
- THIRD SET.**
- What may this be?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1—Hat. | 6—Muff. |
| 2—Cap. | 7—Cape. |
| 3—Bunnet. | 8—Boa. |
| 4—Collar. | 9—Inkstand. |
| 5—Collar. | 10—Mucilage. |
- FOURTH SET.**
- What is here?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1—Pipe. | 6—Tobacco box. |
| 2—Cigar. | 7—Tobacco pouch. |
| 3—Cigar-holder. | 8—Match. |
| 4—Cigarette. | 9—Match-box. |
| 5—Tobacco. | 10—Cigar-lighter. |
- FIFTH SET.**
- What have I here?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1—Spectacles. | 6—Opera-glass case. |
| 2—Spectacle case. | 7—Magnifying glass. |
| 3—Eye-glass. | 8—Telescope. |
| 4—Eye-glass case. | 9—Compass. |
| 5—Oper. glass. | 10—Corkscrew. |
- SIXTH SET.**
- Can you see this?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1—Knife. | 6—Toothpick. |
| 2—Scissors. | 7—Comb. |
| 3—Pin. | 8—Brush. |
| 4—Needles. | 9—Thimble. |
| 5—Cushion. | 10—Looking-glass. |
- SEVENTH SET.**
- Do you know what this is?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1—Book. | 6—Pamphlet. |
| 2—Pocket-book. | 7—Programme. |
| 3—Needle-book. | 8—Bill. |
| 4—Paper. | 9—Letter. |
| 5—Newspaper. | 10—Envelope. |
- EIGHTH SET.**
- Look at this!
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1—Bank-bill. | 6—Piece of money. |
| 2—Treasury-note. | 7—Bank check. |
| 3—Currency. | 8—Bond. |
| 4—Coin. | 9—Silver dollar. |
| 5—Gold-piece. | 10—Postage stamp. |
- NINTH SET.**
- Now! what is this?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1—Stick. | 6—Picture. |
| 2—Whip. | 7—Shoe. |
| 3—Parasol. | 8—Boot. |
| 4—Umbrella. | 9—Burton. |
| 5—Umbrella-cover. | 10—Stud. |
- TENTH SET.**
- Tell me this!
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1—Ear-ring. | 6—Fork. |
| 2—Locket. | 7—Spoon. |
| 3—Sleeve-button. | 8—Armlet. |
| 4—Hair-pin. | 9—Ornament. |
| 5—Clothes-pin. | 10—Check. |
- ELEVENTH SET.**
- I want to know this?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1—Apple. | 6—Candy. |
| 2—Nut. | 7—Popcorn. |
| 3—Cake. | 8—Lozenge. |
| 4—Orange. | 9—Grain. |
| 5—Lemon. | 10—Wax. |
- TWELFTH SET.**
- Pray what is this?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1—Screw. | 6—Knob. |
| 2—Hinge. | 7—Rule. |
| 3—Tool. | 8—Lock. |
| 4—Nail. | 9—Buckle. |
| 5—Tack. | 10—Key. |
- THIRTEENTH SET.**
- You know what this is!
- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1—Shot. | 6—Percussion cap. |
| 2—Powder. | 7—Cartridge. |
| 3—Bullet. | 8—Surgical instrument. |
| 4—Gun. | 9—Musical instrument. |
| 5—Pistol. | 10—Tuning fork. |
- FOURTEENTH SET.**
- Quick! This article.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1—Bouquet. | 6—Toy. |
| 2—Bouquet-holder. | 7—Flag. |
| 3—Flower. | 8—Bottle. |
| 4—Wreath. | 9—Game. |
| 5—Leaf. | 10—Doll. |
- FIFTEENTH SET.**
- Name this article.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1—Pen. | 6—Case. |
| 2—Pen-holder. | 7—Spool. |
| 3—Pencil. | 8—Soap. |
| 4—Eraser. | 9—Perfumery. |
| 5—Rubber. | 10—Cup. |
- SIXTEENTH SET.**
- Say, what is this?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1—Card. | 6—Bunch keys. |
| 2—Card-case. | 7—Tablet. |
| 3—Playing-card. | 8—Cord. |
| 4—Button hook. | 9—Tweezers. |
| 5—Key-ring. | 10—Cork. |

- SEVENTEENTH SET.**
- This article?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1—Bible. | 6—Hymn book. |
| 2—Testament. | 7—Music. |
| 3—Tract. | 8—Smelling bottle. |
| 4—Book mark. | 9—Vinaigrette. |
| 5—Prayer book. | 10—Strap. |
- EIGHTEENTH SET.**
- Playing cards.
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1—Diamonds. | 3—Clubs. |
| 2—Hearts. | 4—Spades. |
| “Rozet”—Ace. | “Good”—Queen. |
| “That’s right”—King. | “Very good”—Jack. |
- NINETEENTH SET.**
- Devices.
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1—Masonic. | 4—Druids. |
| 2—Old Fellows. | 5—Musical. |
| 3—K. of P. | |

THE HISTORIC RIDE FROM ULUNDI.

HOW FORBES BROUGHT THE NEWS OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

Francis, of the *Times*, and myself rode back at a gallop to the laager 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 Durnford, Lord Downe's brother, who had come up with despatches the night before, and so had the luck to be in the fight, was under orders to return to the frontier with despatches the same night (that of the 4th). We wished to send telegrams by him, so as to ensure their being forwarded early and speedily. I had finished by half-past five, and then I went to headquarters with my packet, intending to hand it over to Durnford, whom I expected to find waiting to start. To my surprise Colonel Crealock told me that headquarters were not despatching a courier that night, and Lord Chelmsford added that they were waiting for accurate returns of the casualties. I confess I lost my temper, and spoke impulsively. "Then I'll start myself at once!" I exclaimed. I give 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 elaborate and add to my description. It was only Friday night, and the mail from Capetown for which we were wont to telegraph from Landman's Drift, did not sail till Tuesday evening. 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 Wolsley 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 was this axiom seemingly wantonly ignored.

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. 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 broken Zulus were lurking in this bush or poking about among the embers of the kraals. A considerable movement of troops round both our flanks to our rear in the direction of our standing camp had been observed on the previous day. All these considerations flashed across 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 to ask for an escort, which was not tendered. I 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 start.

Many men tried to dissuade me; my enterprise was freely characterized as "madness" and "d—d foolhardiness." Evelyn Wood was the last man to urge an 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 dared not 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.

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, stumbling 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 seethed the Gehenna of the blazing Ulundi and the other kraals 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 Entongeni 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 relics 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 shockingly slow. At length the great disc showed above the ridge, and illuminated 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 Entongeni. Here the chestnut was done, and right well had he done; but Major Upeher, 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 adventure save an occasional missing and recovery 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 bodies, pierced with assegai wounds, of poor young Scott Douglass 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 that I had to dismount and feel in the wet grass for the waggon-ruts leading down the 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 miles, using six horses. It was not much of a 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 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 Durnford an hour later, under escort, with his formal despatch. I am nearly three stone heavier than Durnford, and weight tells infernally on these colonial ponies. Yet Durnford 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.

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 Wolsley's whereabouts, which I did not, I sent Sivewright the following message:—"Please acquaint Clifford, make public, and forward to Wolsley following:—Archibald Forbes to Sir Garnet Wolsley.—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 mince-meat. 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 kraals surrounding it. Forces returned to laager before night. Lord Chelmsford to-day falls back on standing camp, and means to retire on Kwamagwaza. Has fifteen days' rations to good, but grass failed utterly, mostly burnt, everywhere bare. No further communication from Ketswayo, 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 express 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."

It so happened that but for my pushing through, Wolsley, instead of hearing of the

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 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.

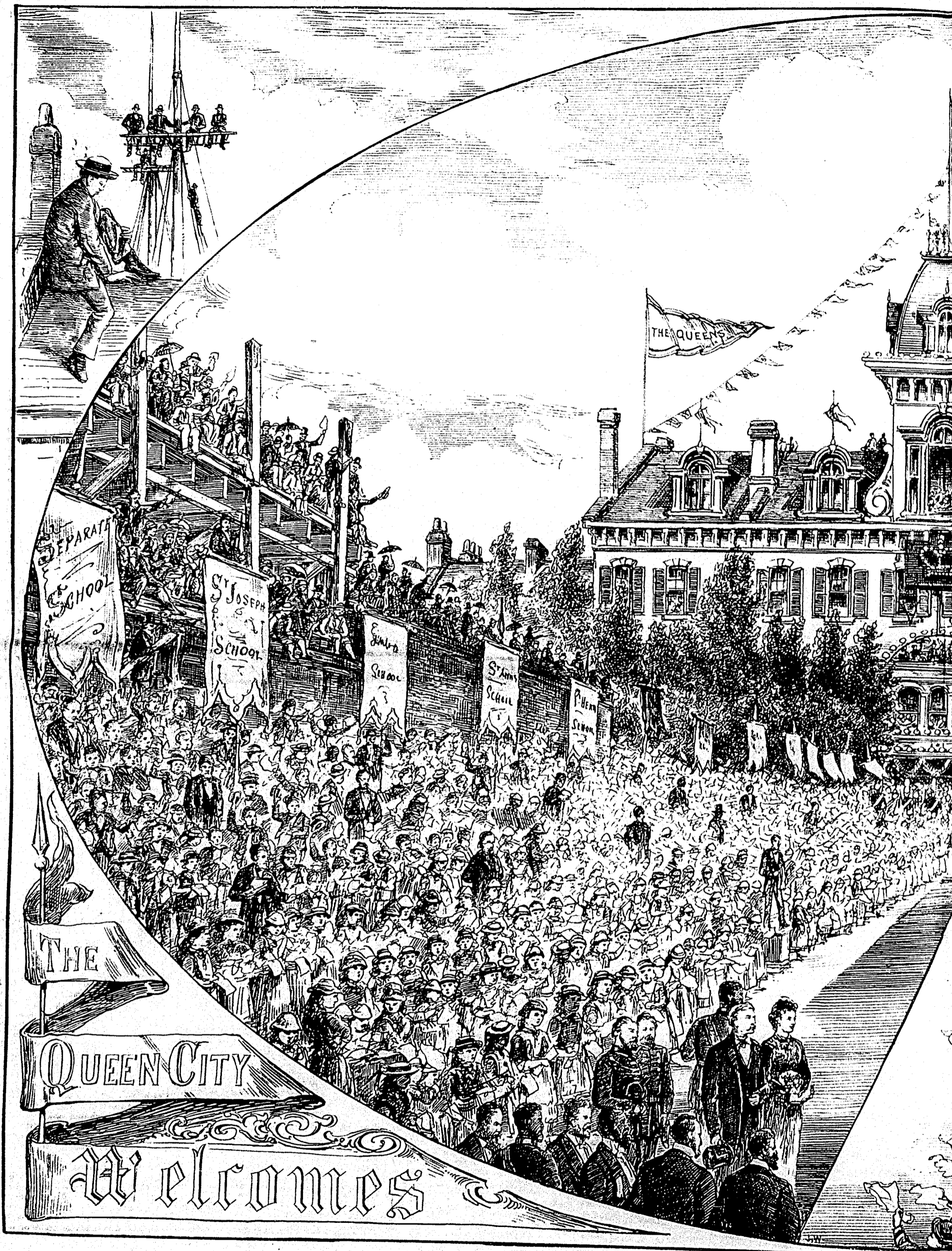
My riding, it appeared, was not yet over. On the morning of the 6th it occurred to Gen. Marshall, in command at Landman's Drift—Marshall is about the clearest-headed of our chiefs—that some time might elapse before direct communication could be opened up between Wolsley and Chelmsford, and that what 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 Pietermaritzburg, 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 6th, 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 bad was the surf that we could not disembark for two days, but even with this delay I found on reaching Wolsley that no communication had been opened up between him and Chelmsford, so that Marshall's sagacity had not been for naught, 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., I had been able to use.

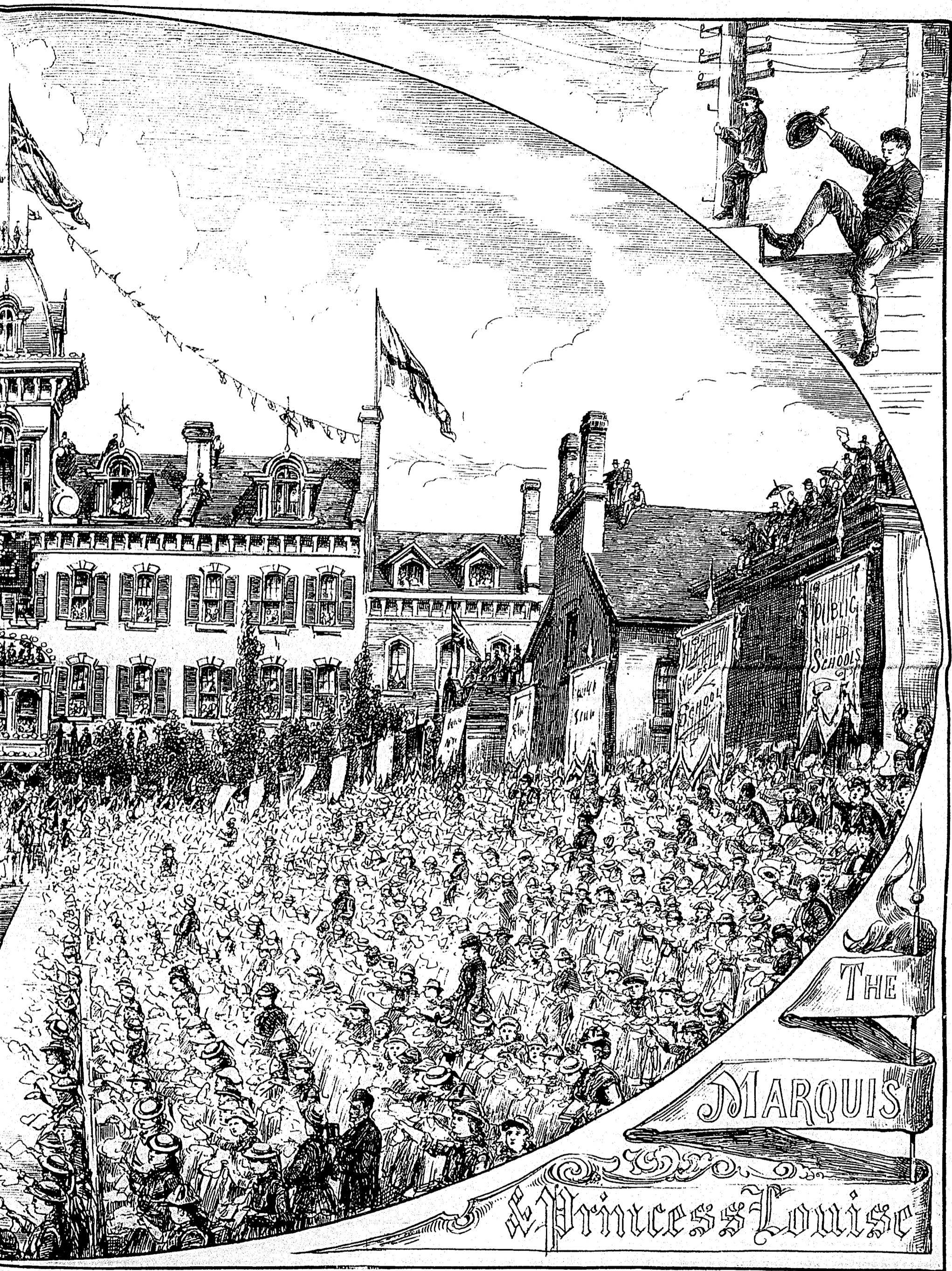
My leg by this time had got so bad that I could barely walk, and now the place has sloughed out and be hanged to it. However, it will heal on board ship, whether I am going in a day or two. I mean to trek for home, perhaps I shall outspan for a few days at Capetown; perhaps I shan't off-saddle at all.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

OUR SERIAL STORY.

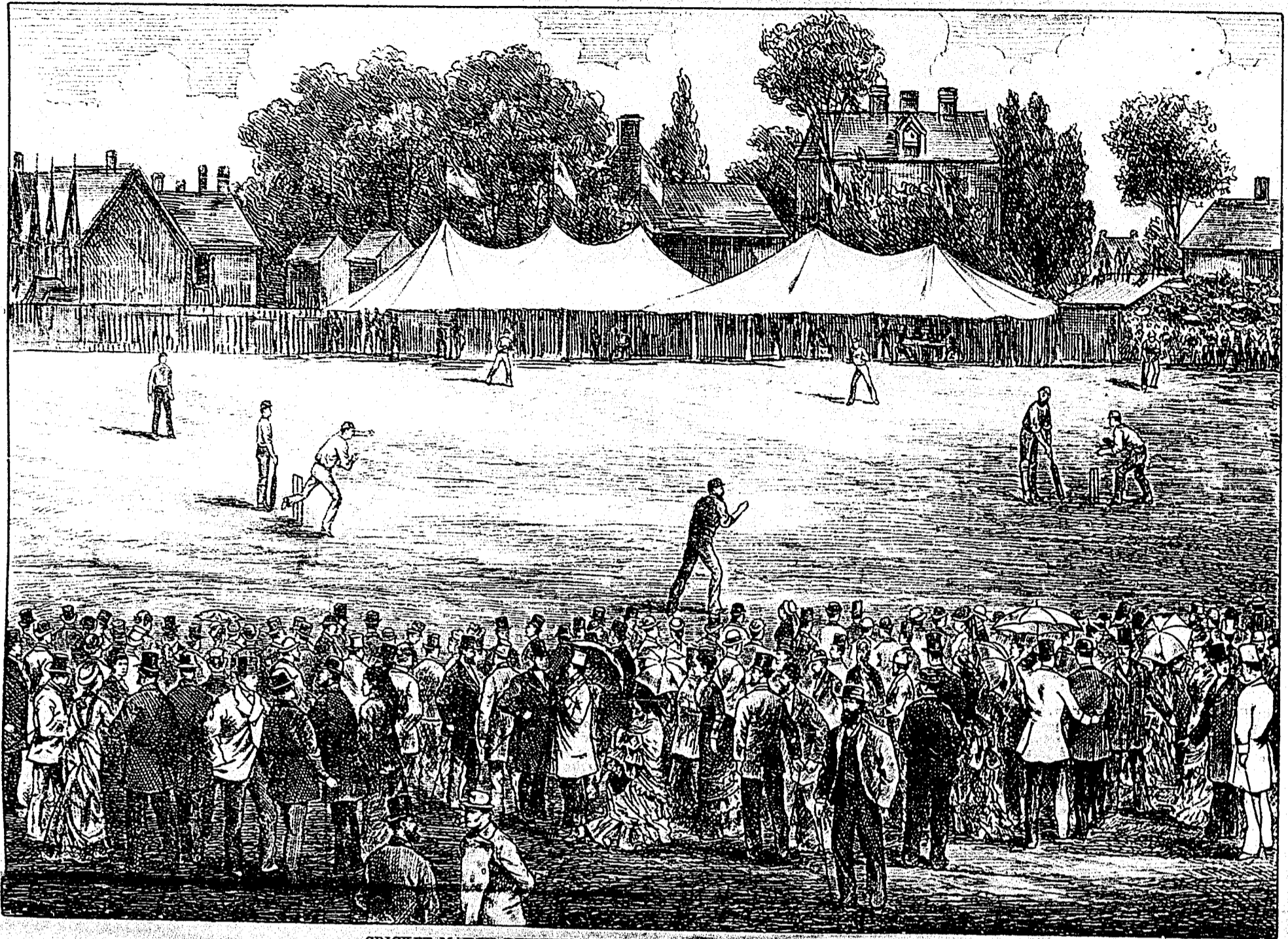
Mr. John Lesperance, the author of "The Bastonnais," "Rosalba," and other deservedly popular stories, has for some time past been contributing to the *Canadian Illustrated News*, of which he is the editor, a delightful tale of Southern life, entitled "My Creoles; a Memoir of the Mississippi Valley." Mr. Lesperance's experience enables him to be as much at home in describing the scenes 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 enthusiasm 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 begins 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 worth reading, and the paper has many other attractive features which constitute a strong claim on popular favour. —*Montreal Gazette.*



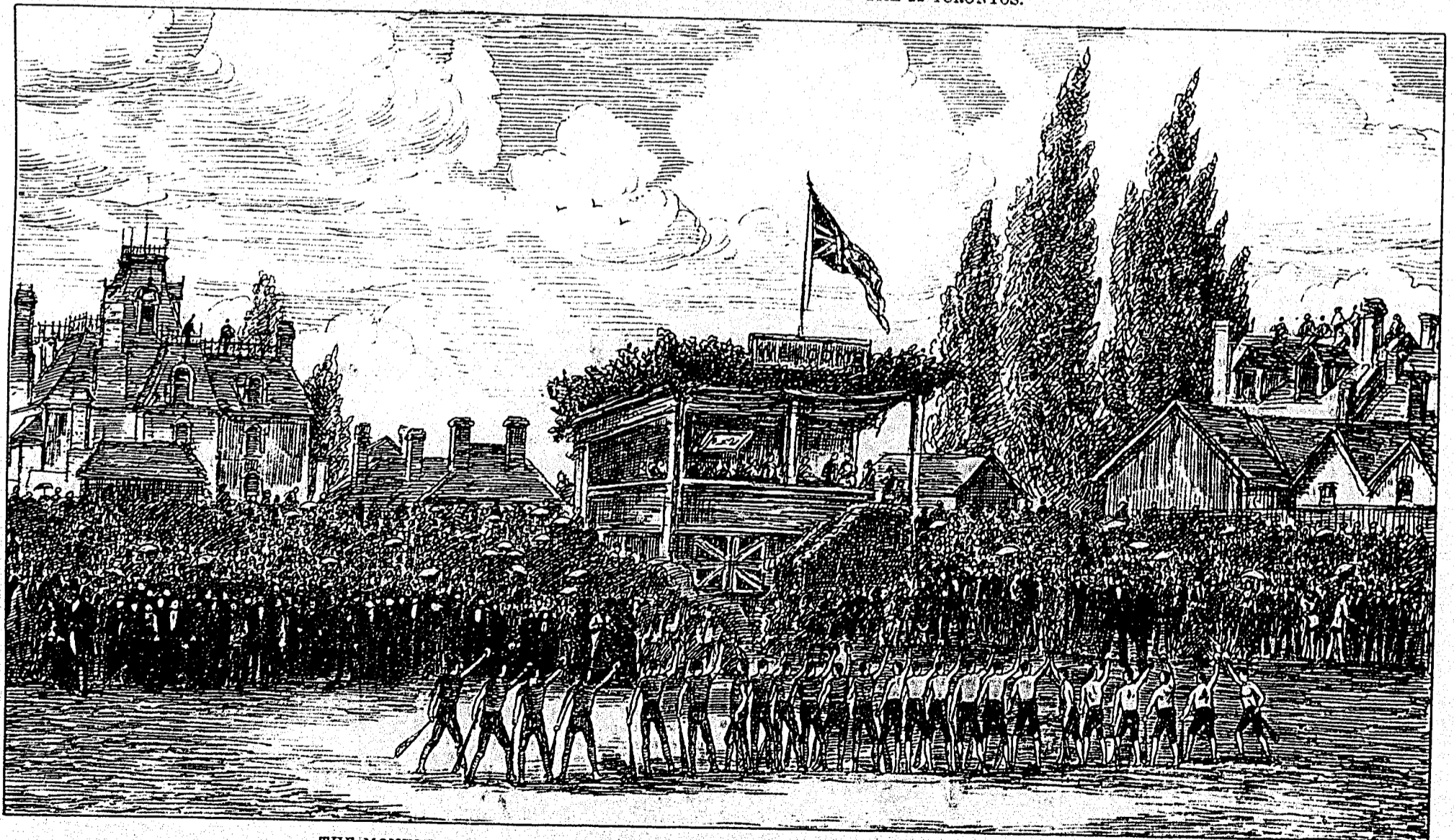
THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION



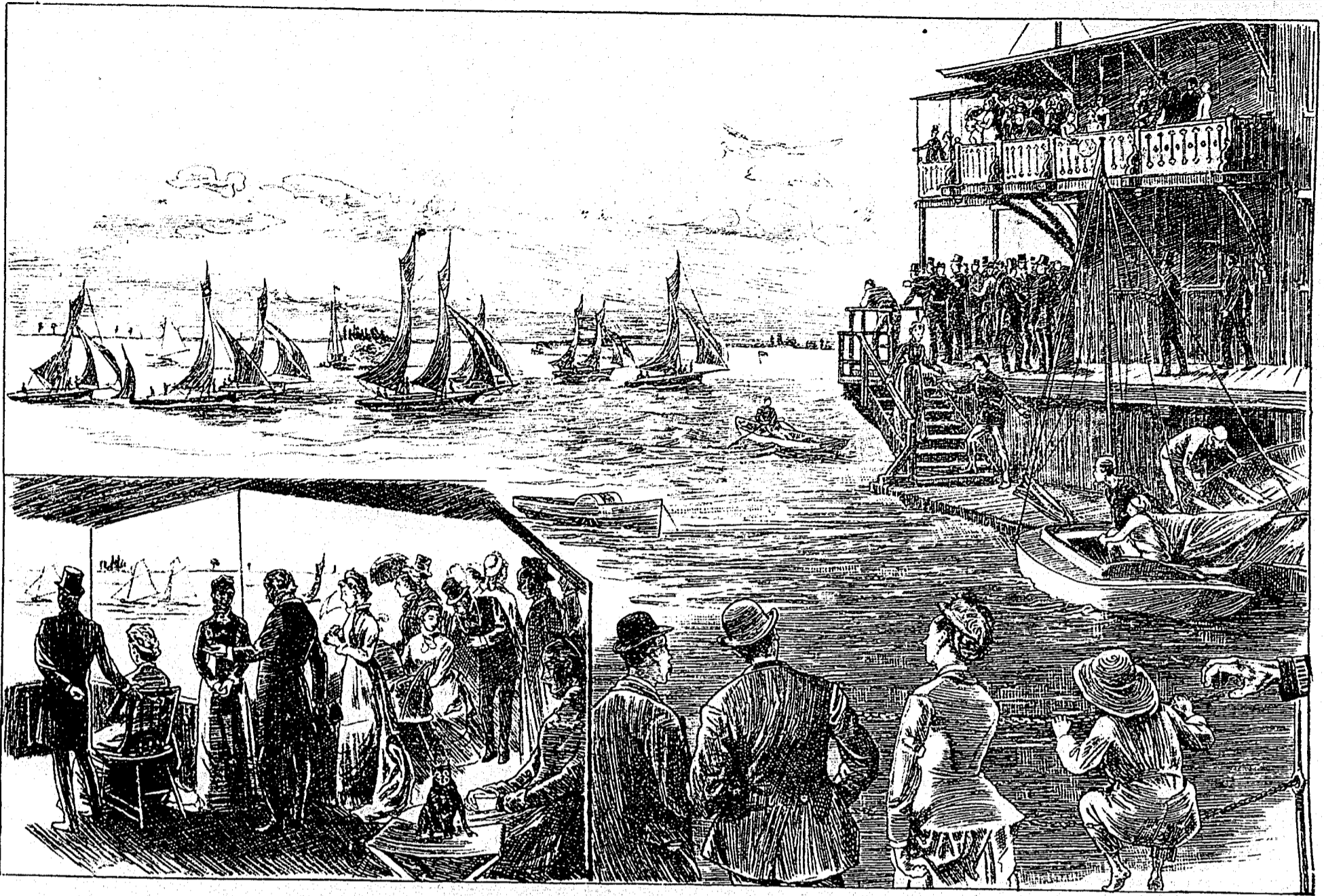
RECEPTION AT TORONTO.



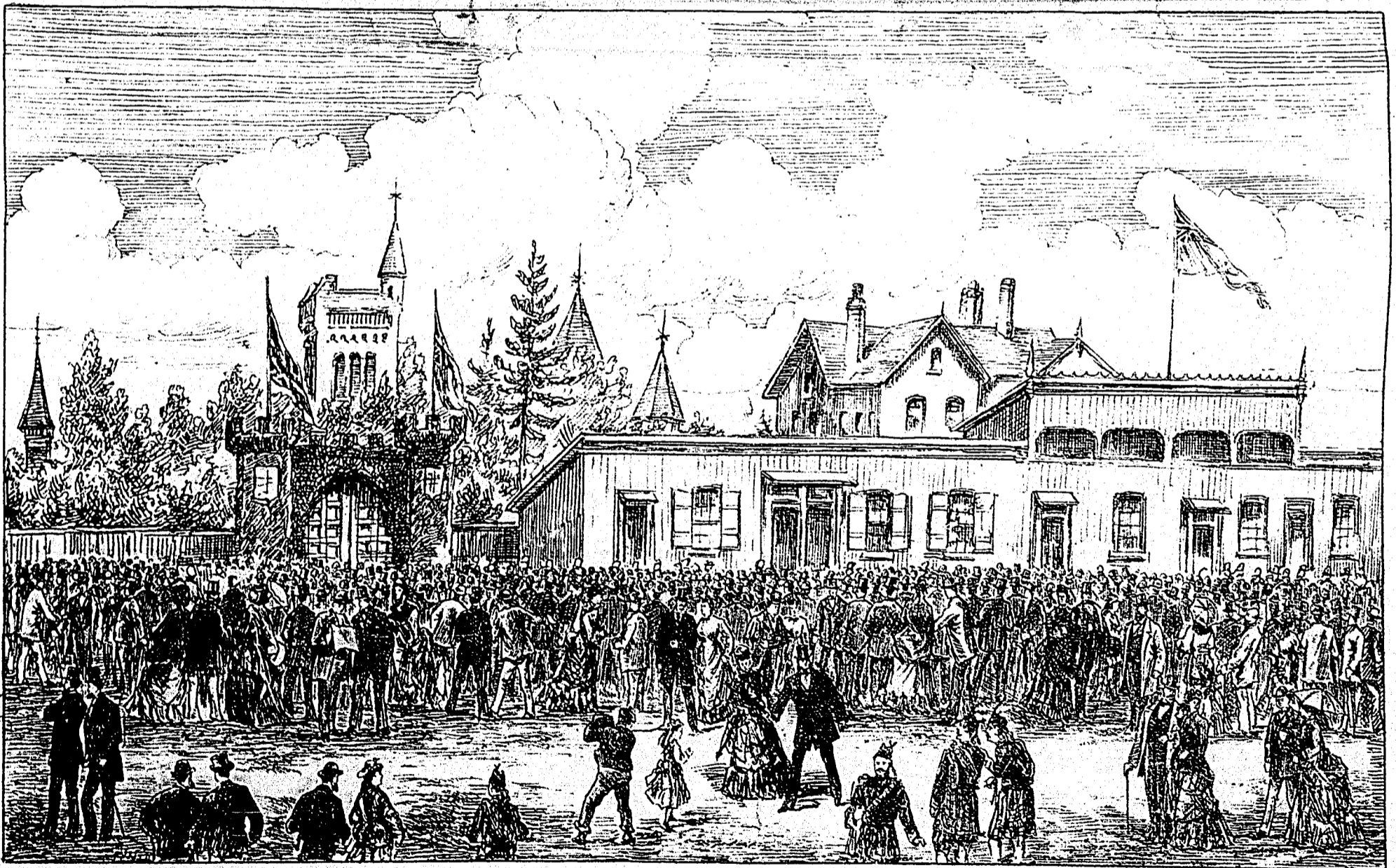
CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE DAFT TEAM AND THE 22 TORONTOS.




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.



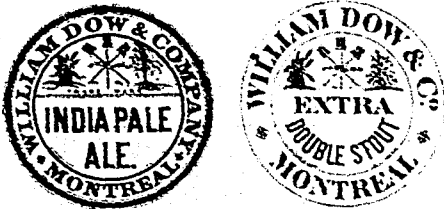
THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.
THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION AT TORONTO.

FALL TRADE 1879.  FALL TRADE 1879.


JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
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. Terms Cash.

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. 18-6-52-283

 **JOHNSTON'S**
FLUID BEEF is
being adopted in
the BRITISH,
French, U. S.,
and Austrian
Naval, Military
and General hos-
pitals. It is pre-
scribed by the
Queen's physi-
cian, and by every
medical man who has tested its merits. It is the only
essence known which contains all the nutritive consti-
tuents of beef, and is pronounced by scientific men every-
where to be the most perfect food for invalids ever in-
troduced. Sold by Druggists and Grocers, 35c., 60c.,
and \$1.00.

JOHN MCARTHUR & SON
OIL, LEAD, PAINT,
COLOR & 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
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, NAVAL STORES, &c.

310, 312, 314 & 316 ST. PAUL ST.,
AND
255 & 257 COMMISSIONERS ST.
MONTREAL.
26-17-52-369

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

BEST VALUE FOR EDUCATIONAL
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, Pan-
cakes, Girdle Cakes, &c., &c., and a small quantity used
in Pie Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save half
the usual shortening, and make the food more digestible

THE COOK'S FRIEND

SAVE TIME.
IT SAVES TEMPER.
IT SAVES MONEY.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion,
and wholesale by the manufacturer.

W. D. MCLAREN, UNION MILLS,
17-19-52-368 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.



CAPTAIN CAREY.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.



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 Strengtheners 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. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

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

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,



which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross 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
 **EXTRACT**
OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel
grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.
"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.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with
fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signa-
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," in-
cluding Hudson River, Trenton and Niagara Falls,
Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River,
White Mountains, Portland, Boston, New York. It is
profusely illustrated, 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-paid to any address on receipt of the price, 50 cts.

C. R. CHISHOLM & BROS.,
179 Bonaventure street, Montreal.
26-52-373

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.
Advertising Agents,
186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,

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. **ÆTNA CARD CO.,**
Cliftonville, Ct.

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

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

RUSSELL

St. Louis Hotel
ST. LOUIS STREET
QUEBEC
The Russell Hotel 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
500 Guests.

Gray's
SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

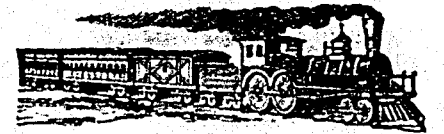
PEA SOUP!

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. Francois 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:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at.....	9.30	and 5.00
Arrive at Hull at.....	2.00 p.m.	and 9.30
Aylmer at.....		10.10
Express Trains from Aylmer at.....	8.00	
Hull at.....	9.10	and 4.45
Arrive at Hochelaga at.....	1.40 p.m.	and 9.15
Train from St. Jerome at.....	5.30 p.m.	
Train from St. Jerome at.....	7.00	a.m.

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 Agents,

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 assimilative FOODS, for the Preserva-
tion of Health and alleviation of disease.
AMONG the list will be found PEARLED WHEAT,
PEARLED OATEN PEARLED CORN, GRANULATED WHEAT,
BARLEY and OATS, BRAIN FOOD; WHITE WHEAT
GLUTEN, UNIVERSAL FOOD; also CEREAL COFFEY,
which is a perfect food beverage. Hosts of testimonials
from Brain Workers, and PERSONS CONFINED INDOORS.
Agents wanted in all large Cities and Towns.
Domestic Agency,
480 YONGE ST., TORONTO.