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## ALI BARI.

Sir Hugu Allan :-Should you not muzzle this ugly cur of yours, Mr. Bulu; the brite is constantly smarling at decont people, and anooying your best customers Mr. Bull:-Don't mind him, Sin lluon, I beg! Hu's geting ofl and crusty, and we don't mind him ourselves. Ho's great at barking, but he can't bite!

The Burland-Denbarats Lithographic ing periodicals, to all of which sue the followpayable in advance:-The Canadins Ins are prated News, st.00 per almum ; The Canadian Patent Offick Recorid and Mechanics Magazine, $\$ 2.00$ per annum; L'Opinion Pu blique, $\$ 3.00$ wer annuin.
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CAMAOAN ILLUSTRTEE NEWS'
Montreal, Saturday, May 7st, 1875.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cartwright at the recent Session of Parliament was an evidence of a desire to do justice to the Civil Servants ; and its withdrawal, in as far as they are concerned, from whatever cause that action was moved, is matter for very great regret.

The facts are : in 1872 , as a result of a general agitation for increase of fixed salaries, in consequence of changed values which they were required to meet, an Act of Parliament was passed to make a roiuljustment of official salaries, and by that act the following increases took place :-
Ministers wero raised from $\$ 5,000$ to 87,000 , and the salary of the First Mini.ster was put at $\$ 8,000$.

The salaries of the Lieut.-Giovernors of Ontario and Quebec were raised to $\$ 10,000$, and those of the smaller Provinces to $\$ 9,000$.
The salary of the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in Quebec was raised to $\$ 6,000$. The salaries of the Puisne Judges to $\$ 5,000$. Corresponding increases were made of Judges' salaries in Ontario. There were also increases in Nova Scotia, New
Brunswick, Manitoba and British ColumBrunswick, Manitoba and British Colum-
bia of Judges' salaries bia of Judges' salaries.
The allowance to members of Parliament was raised to $\$ 10 \mathrm{per}$ diem, and to $\$ 1,000$ if the session lasted over one month.

The two Speakers' salaries were raised to $\$ 4,000$ each.
$\$ 75,000$ were voted to readjust the salaries of Civil Servants. And as a consequence of this vote the Deputy Heads were raised from $\$ 2,600$ to $\$ 3,200$ by Order in Council. A pledge was made to Order in Council. A pledge was made to
Parliament that the salaries of the other

Civil Servants would also be readjusted; but the work was put off, and a bonus to the amount of 15 per cent. on their salaries was paid to them. The proportion per cent. of increase that was given by the bonus was very much less than that given to Ministers, Judges, Lieut.-Governors and Deputy Heads of Departments, even if its permanence could be assured ; but it is not. And, therefore, a very large body of men who need the increase more than those who get it, because while they have smaller salaries, they are required to keep up a respectable position in society, are unjustly, and without any good re

## CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.

Singularly enough, the celebration of the initial events of the American Revolution, at Lexington and Concord, the other day, has already brought into painful prominence the part played by the hired Hessian soldiery in that great drama.
Sume of the American papers, referring Sume of the American papers, referring
rather bitterly to the fact, congratulate themselves that such things could not happen in aur day. We are not so sure about that. Probably the age in which we live is not less patriotic or chivalrous than those which have preceded it. If
there were knights-errant in the olden there were knights-errant in the olden
times, there are generous cavaliers now, and converting the proposition, if there are filibusters to-day, there were freebooters and condottieri in the romantic eras of Bayard and St. Louis. Man is man in all
ages and under every clime. As the gallant ages and under every clime. As the gallant
horsemen who rode over Europe, tilting for ladies' virtue or the rights of fatherland, have lineal descendants in our ageunselfish heroes, doing the battles of honor, even in a hopeless cause, - so the reckless adventurers of the Werner stamp, who
fought for gold under every standend fought for gold under every standard, are represented to-day by those soldiers of fortune whose only home is the camp, and whose sole occupation seems to be the easy acquisition of alien plunder. Whether on the sandy plains of Algeria, even to the gorges of Mount Atlas, or the fertile valleys of Sicily and Naples, or the inhospitable shores of the Crimea, whether in
legitimate warfare, or in revolutionary uplegitimate warfare, or in revolutionary uprisings, or in cavalry raids on defenceless
frontiers, we are sure to meet these lawless independent warriors, eager to grasp and share the spoils of victory. The French, with their usual politeness, have covered up the ignominy of this nomad class under the euphemism of Chevaliers d'Industrie. But we brand them in broad Saxon as hirelings-at least the majority of them. What else but hirelinge were the Hessians of the Anerican Revolution, and the 36,000 Canadians and the hundreds of thousands of Europeans who came direct from their country to take part in the late Civil war? We refer not to those who resided in the United States when the war broke out, and who had a right to join the army through patriotic motives, but to the immense numbers who enlisted on foreign soil, picked up there by recruiting agents, all for $\$ 12$ a month and a bounty. What else were they but hirelings ? We can excuse, if we cannot always justify the
man who fights for the idea of liberty or man who tights for the idea of liberty or
the redressing of wrongs, but we can have no words of reprobation too strong for those who take up a cause which is not their own, slaughter fellow men who have never done them harm, and entail miseries on women and children whom it is the first duty of true chivalry to protect from ill. An officer may engage in foreign service for the wild adventure of the thing, or to get schooling in the art of war, acting in some capacity where he shall be benefitted without injuring those who have never injured him. Thus General Pria. Kearney served in the French army. Or he may go and combat for the defence of one or more of those great universal principles which, in his heart of hearts, he deems sacred and precious as life itself.
Thus Continental officers have joined the Thus Continental officers have joined the
Poles and Irish. This Lapaybtre, PulasPoles and Irish. This Lafaybtte, Pulas-
Ei, Kosoremo joined the American
colonists. Thus the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres sided with the North on the staff of McClellan; thus the Prince de Polignac battled for the South in the marshlands of Louisiana
We may condemn the opinions of such men, but we may not condemn their chivalry. But what we must condemn is the conduct of those who go from abroad purposely to join the rank and file, and who, on a handred battle fields, stand to their work of death, deliberately firing volley after volley into the hearts of men who are utter strangers to them, against whom they have no complaint and whose standard they are perfectly willing to bear in the event of their capture. And all this for money-blood money.
The adventurous spirit of our times is possibly not greater than that of former days. But such as it is, it is an evil to be denounced. The word filibusterism is one of those peculiar American expressions which quaintly point out an evil generally known by the people. It is associated in all minds with Walker and Nicaragua. It has been associated with other predatory expeditions. It might not inaptly be connected with the late Indian war in the Western prairies. That war we shall not call a filibustering war, because it was carried on by the American Goverment, but we do say that there were hundreds engaged in it with filibustering intentions. Greed was their motive. In the wild anarchy which reigned there, and which their presence served to increase, they expected to enrich themselves with spoils to make theirfortunes in a single cavalry

## the social evil.

More than one painful circumstance brought under our notice of late, more than one deplorable instance of ruin related to us, seem to require that we should point out some of the dangers to which young females of the middle and lower classes are exposed in our large cities. We have no disposition, of course, to stir the turbid waters, especially in a family paper like ours, and shall confine ourselves to touching lightly and briefly on two or three points of salient interest.
Our first observation is that the present extravagant luxury of dress has visibly contributed to the increase of vice and immorality. Now-a-days a woman is rated by her toilet among a certain class. Natural beauty and grace are at a discount, for they are set at naught if not coupled with extraneous ornament. Besides, they can be readily replaced by the thousand tricks of false hair, paints and padding. For those whose means allow them to incur the enormous expenses of fashion, the evil is reduced to a mere matter of dollars and cents, but to the thousands whose vanity is unbounded, while their means are slender or absolutely null, the
evil is more than pecuniary; it oftens becomes a moral one. How many daughters of the poor are betraved into indiscretion in order to emulate the rich. How many resort to larceny in order to procure a bonnet or a dress. And, what is still more deplorable, how many purchase their finery at the sacred price of honor. More than once have we seen ragged girls-the Arabs of our streets-standing at corners and watching with greedy eyes their fallen sisters, sweeping the pave in gaudy silks, or riding down the square reclining in
luxurious carriages. These girls, in whom age was just ripening the emotions, felt the contrast between their rags and those costly dresses, and who knows but that even some of those we happened to see went straight to get a toilet at the same
price ? A country clergyman recently informed us that, in the comparatively small district where he lived, he could count several girls, of humble parentage, who, having gone to the city on a visit or for business, returned with magnificent trousseaux which they had exchanged for their virtue. As just said, we have to
write cautiously or we could go into more write cautiously or we could go into more
startling details, but enough has been said to show that the alarming increase of vice
is owing, in a great measure, to the extra vagance of female toilet. This being so it is an additional reason why ladies themselves should be the first to put a stop to this extravagance.

Another point which may be referred to is the isolation of young girls in public places of large cities, such as taverns, saloons and certain shops. It may be laid down as a principle of public morality that no young girl or unmarried woman should be left alone in places frequented only by men. When the place where these young women are isolated from their sex is frequented by all kinds of men for the purposes of drinking and gambling it is easily calculated what disorders must ensue. If the public show of babies last year, was denounced as disgraceful and immoral, how much more immoral is the exhibition of young girls, where, as in a market, they are sensually examined and commented on, and learn boldness of luok and freedom of carriage--the forerunners of something worse.

We have received from an esteenned correspondent at Quebee, a valuable communication in which he states that there are few subjects upon which he feels more acutely than the yearly loss of human life by the upsetting of small boats on our Canadian waters. It is all very well according to our correspondent to get into a rage with the boatbuilders. They really deserve it-but it would do no good. The law of demand and supply overrides the claims of humanity in that as well as other trades; and he believes we shall do nothing effectual without social organization. To further the prospect of some such Society being started--say,
" For the protection of life on sea and "For the protection of life on sea and river," or something of that sort, he would ask the favor of our repeating in the Lllustrated News that capital design of a sail-boat with " side-boards," and with " feet" attached to the keelson, which ately appeared in L'Opinion Publique, published from this office. He also calls upon us to draw attention to the danger always arising from the practice of "standing up in boats,". He insists furthernore on the force of the two ideas of Axis of Flotution (or line around which the boat makes partial re-
volution by the action of wind and wave) volution by the action of wind and wave) and of centre of gravity of boat and lading, which must be either above or below that line-in the former case always with more or less of danger to stability. If this were done, the nail would be hit on the head, even better than by Mr. Pumsoll with his Loud Line, which is, after all, only a necessary makeshift.

The following remarks of a New York contemporary are well worth the attention of the class to whom they are addressed. For years past there has been a strong and growing rivalry between well-to-do farmers in the matter of educating their children. They are not content to see them finish a course of useful study in the district academy, and go to work on the farms as they did themselves. They send their sons to colleges and their daughters to fashionable boarding-schools, and thus, often without being aware of it, thoy are themselves the means of turning them aside from useful pursuits. It would be better for hundreds of country-born young men if they were supplied only with such an education as would fit them to be good agriculturists. It would materially reduce the annual number of graduates in medicine, and it would also help to thin the ranks of the idlers in the cities. Farmers who have sons growing up, if they take friendly advice, will educate them to follow in their own footsteps. If they do, it will not only save them a world of trouble, but will likewise promote the true interest of their children. The same advice will apply with equal force to the education of farmers' daughters. If they are intended for farmers' wives, the socalled fashionable boarding-school is no place for them

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te. A1 10 , dinner is served to the sich by the who dine themselves at half past $10^{-}$. It Toclock they recite vespers, and at half past wouds of pace and saluation. it 5 , the putienti wotds of pace and satwation. At meal at half past 7 , the Suns necite matins
two of the Sisters remain with the sick all day,
and six wateh nill night. The house work, chotimo preparation of losed, cine of the siek, take up :ll ther spree moments ; and although monutonous, latorions, and frequently prainful and contrary of lougevite of the 100 sisters who hat died previous to 1spo, and whose remains were then transfered to the now ehureh, sevente. three had lived past 60 years, 14 of whom hat reached so, asm 3 athineal respuetively 99,92 , Thin yevens of at of
The revenues of the Communty and of the Poor are still kept distinct. The Suns do not
hesitute to sumb pour sick ami infinm umber their care, fat ate most werupulems not to touch a farthing of the
 given the Howl-Dien at its foumlation or in the ohlowing century. Some of these donations wet. for the supprt of the Nums themselves, others or the wise of the poor atone. From the iws, a
strict meshomy, and wise administration uabiend thr Sinters toluild the Hospital they noweceupe
 the athas of the aross, belong to the Xuns. The phander is the popery of the poor. "Hhe
Thurch was bail win joint acount, but the has fumish the means necessary to hatintain tha dignity of the divine service. The expense.
 Iivherel hospitals at Tracadie, abit Madewaska.
S. D.

## ANTIGONE.

An our issue of the 17 th $A_{\text {pmin }}$, we faim a hill Gugsis of the plot and incedents of this tratrmiy The fermmane of it. on Wednesdayand Thars
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Gow wouh irate without a doubs. In Thum-

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 Cron, Prof. Mutiews: Hamon. Mr. Mifot
kill; Tiresias, Mr. Baynes; Mesomgr, Mamio R. Smith; Sentinel. Naster R. Muir: Chom Miss Henderson.
The part if
The part "f Autigne is the most impentan mo requres not only at retentive and ready
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 lowed by lond and continuous applates.
The other youm gentlemenall acpuitend then-
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 ins wond they het be on the stas, with the thrnw at the sugrestion.
The unasi: of the chorses which owin in the gher or to butiful in hamony, that, afat frets presion. it was lowerer hare a hastind beris and on the performane of the singers. Pretesor Harrisen is to be congmatulat, as well st on ho orn matise and clasical cemeation of the piam accompanimest.
encourage the success of this "revina" with
uncorth and poduce mot: sems of lle sima
benty and exifl?



O maddening thirst for blood had they,
No battle.joy was theirs who tet


## II.

 III.
 Iv.


vI.
 The fiowers that blosomed from their
IIave sown themselves beneath all skies
vu .
Their denth-shot shook the feaden tower,
And shattered slavery'
chain as welli ;

viII.

IX.

The bridal time of Law and Love,


The golden age of brotherhood,
THknnown to other rivalries
Thlan of the mid humnites,
Aud kracious interchange of good.

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath saluting fagas,
The eagto of mountanin
Tlie tion of our Mother-land.
REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES
[For the Cavadian Illugtrated News.] III.

The representation of minorites would solve he Senate question. It would give us such a Honse of Coinmons as would render $a$ second
hamber unnecessary.
Some want to reform the Senate, I say reform the Commons and abolish services are useful to the country, but by the representation of minorities they would be always sure of seats in the House of Commons.
There are very few of the Senators who cuald There are very few of the Senators who cuuld not make up the quota of votes required, by a,
candidate, at a general election if their friends, verywhere, throughout the Dominion were alPard to vote for them
Parliament should be composed of the best men of all purties, together with the most sucrofessions ; and $f$ maintain that the representation of minorities would result in Legislatures of precisely this description. The crudeness of in Parliament. No man deserves a seat in Parliament who has not distinguished himsolf in some way. There are men on the various Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, equalled by very few, and surpassed by none in either branch
of the Legislature. If some of these had seats in Parliament fewer deputations would be Legi
Legislation is now carried on, on the most momentous questions, in the absence of practial men. The Commons should be open to our hest bankers, merchants, manufacturers, agricul-
turists and professional men, on much easier terms.
If there is a farmer in Parliament let him be the best farmer. Send him there just on account of what he knows about farming, and not what he knows about finanas, our constitution or
foreign policy. Farming will be such a man's foreign policy. Farming will be such a man's
hobby and he will feel prouder of being considPerd a good farme ariantural intereat of the Pariament. safe in the hands of sach men country are safe in the hands of such men. A
farner's passport to Parliament should be "wh I know about farming." If he is silent on this and eloquent on the constitation, finances or
foreign trade suspect him of fraud, of being forign trade suspect him of fraud, of being
" Jack of all trades and master of none." Many "Jack of all trades and master of none." Many
a farmer aspires to Parliamentary honors, in the a farmer aspires to Parliamentary honors, in the
ngricultural interests, who has no taste for farming, and continues at it only from necessity Those who expect to be beneficially represented tation of minorities there would be farmers in Parliament, but they would be men of national reputation, who have benefted the country by
and they should be those under whose care the The bankers' passport to " what I know about banking." It would save the appointment of many Committeres to have such men in Parlia-
ment to tell the House what they know about ment, to tell the Honse what they know about
banking every time the question comes up banking every time the question comes up
These men could always make up the quota of votes required to elect them if their friends every Votes
where
them.
them.
liament, and the wholesale merchants in Par liament, and hese should be the most successful,
the most experienced, and of the highest reputation. Like bankers they possess a kind of information indispensable to the House and good
Legislation. Their husiness brings them into direct contact with all the great industrial enterprises of the world. They stand between the
ioreign and home mauufacturer. They import the raw and home manulal for the home manufacturer and
the in mort sell his goods for him. They do the same thing, to some extent, for the foreign mannuacturer
They have business with banks both at hom
ond and abroad. They employ the various lines of than any other class. The successfil wholesale merchant knows a great deal about many things on which Legislation is required. The local
tyrany of parties is excluding nearly all practical successful business men of national reputation
from politics and public life. A rich man can, from politics and public life. A rich man can, in many cases, secure his election by sacrifice of
principle and money. Bnt if attained in this way, the very act which secures the seat, destroys
his public usefulness. He enters Parliament, in his public usefulness. He enters Parliament, in
fetters, and groans under the local tyranny of his constituents every day. With the represenhis constituents every day. With the represen-
tation of minorities, local tyranny could not
raech or hurt men of national friends, everywhere, being allowed to vote for them, their quotas would be made up, and they elected without any sacrifice of money, or prin-
ciple. To secure an election at present is a work ciple. To secure an election at present is a work
of great labor and expense, and the conntry loses the services of its ahlest men, simply because a way is not devised to elect them without
this labor and expense. The honor of being a this labor and expense. The honor of being a
member of Parliament is not worth the labor member of Parliament is not worth the labor
and cost of an election at present. There are "paying too dear for their Commons who are not the interest of society that this shonld be so. On the contrary, it is the interest of society to make
the way to Parliament as easy as posibib to such men of national reputation as are, in any way, an honor to the nation. If we were to block up our
harbors and rivers, so as to make navigation harbors and rivers, so as to make navigation
dangerous and difficult, the ships and treasures of foreign conntries would soon cease to visit our
shores. The lest shin with the shores. The lest ship with the most valuable
cargo may be wrecked in attempting to cargo may be wrecked in attempting to reach
port. Now, a politician is like a ship and Parliament like a port; and no obstructions, in a river, can be more fatal to shipping than the
present election law is to the public men of this bouinion. The man who thinks that this state of affairs cun be endured knows little about his-
tory and human nature. The people will flee tory and human nature. The people will flee
from it in some direction, and the point to be attendel to, in time, is that they may not "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." The blows up many an intellect and fortune. por remedy for these evils. It would for these evils.
through intellect or sucent to all who had ed a wide reputation ; and this being the case the Commons being composed of able men, and always easily accessible to them, we might saffly
abolish the Senats. It is the low average intel abolish the Senatc. It is the low average intellect of popular assennblies which ever caluses second chambers to be considered necessary.
Raise the average intellect sufficiently and the Raise the average intellect sufficiently and the
only excuse for a second chamber disappears. ony excuse for a second chamber disappears.
would not like to trust the country to the present Hunse of Commons, or any House elected on the present system ; but 1 am convinced that with House of Commons, with an amount of intellect, to whom we might safely leave all our Legislation. "Make straight the paths" of intellect;
let it into Parlianent without let it into. Parliannent without fetters, "and
without price." All of the Senate and the best without price." All of the Senate and the best
men in the Commons, combined, would make pretty goo Prarliament. This would raise the
average intellect enough to dispense with a average intellect
second chamber.
There should be more manufacturers in the House of Commons. The House should contain
within itself within itself, all the information necessary to
deal with this question whenever it coses It is evident that this is not the it comes up Otherwise, the House would not need to call Committees to collect opinions and evidence of Trammittee of his kind, and every Roar the House of Commons. They prove thek o legislative ability in our Legislatures: They are
living evidences of unredressed abuses in the law and administration. Men goto Ottawa on deputations and committees every session. This attenassuredly, it is not creditable to their legislative
or executive ability. Petitions depatations are evidetitions, committees and They show conclusively that there is something are often the overdone. The men who go thus legislate, and those whom they go to instruct or
convince or persuade are those who should have been always at home.
Fenelon Falls.
W. Dewart

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

A call for recognition and increased patronage is made in the present number of the Popudistinctive publication, and with cause. It is a subject or in manner of treatment. The amount of special reading in every number is of a kind which cannot be found elsewhere, being the sum
and substance of many books. The price of and substance of many books. The price of
pablication is a trifle compared to the work perpablication is a trifle compared to the work per-
formed. The twelve numbers make two portly volumes at the end of the year, each of which would cost more than the whole years' subscription. We cordially recommend the publication to all our readers.
There is no dearth of good poetry in the May Athastic. Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Aidrich are the contributors. The Centennial poem of Whittier will be found in the present Among the other articles, to say nothing of Life of the Mississippi," we noticed one entitled "What is an American?" which, though brief, is , remarkably keen in its analysis. preciative study creditable to the subject and writer. Laudari a viro laulato.
The beautiful ST. NichoLAs again. Its magni; ficent frontispiece, the "Knight and the Castle, is from the pencil of Dore. Among the literary contributions are stories by Rebecca Harding Davis, Louisa M. Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge, and boems by Rose Terry Cooke and Mary A Lath-
bury. The usual appendices for very young children are, as usual, admirable
The prominent feature of this month's Galaxy is the space given to Biography, in which there of these sets forth the character of Louis II., the eccentric, not to say insane monarch who now rules over Bavaria. "The second is a sketch o, Salvator Rosa, the " Last of the Old Masters ;"
and the third is an equally attractive sketch, by and the third is an equally attractive sketch, by nother hand, of another great pain
There are poems by Bourdillion, John James "Liatt, and Mrs. Mary B. Dodge. There are are three serials, and finally, the usual quantum of political and society gossip, scientific and literary notes and Nebule.
Wirt Sykes in Lirprincort's has put together a number of anecdotes concerning the career of the great French actor, Frederick Demaitre, several of which we have rend elsewhere, but which
we were glad to sce collected. "B Behivid the we were glad to see collected. "Behind the
Fans," by Gustave Droz is a charming bit Fans," by Gustave Droz is a charming bit.
Articles of travel and adventure always find Articles of travel and adventure always find a
place in the pages of this able magazine and the resent number contains two-" Up the Paran and in Paraguay," and "Northward to High
Asia." The art and society papers are replete with light and entertaining reading.
The contents of Oin and NEW for May are more copious than usual. The American Goriginal vein. Soking paper in Mr. Hale's usual out and hence they parts of it are hard to mak chronological table of the Bourbons is worth
keeping for reference. "A Queer Little Hat," keeping for reference. "A Queer Little Hat,"
by Kate Tamatt Woods, is a queer hittle story by Kate Tamatt Woods, is a queer little story
and well told. As usual the hints, precepts and and well told. As usual, the hints, precepts and
studies on the cultivation of Art, espeeially studies on the cultivation of Art, espeeially
painting, make this magazine extremely valupainting, make this magazine extremely valu
able to specialists.
Among the good things in Scribyer's, we nay mention the Baltimore Bonapartes, with
evertraits. There is a romance about this family which has been too much overlooked. Dr Holland's story of Seven Oaks is stealily develop ing its plot and increasing in interest. $A$ tele graph story entitled
musing and new. The Flder Myths deals with Assyrian fable and is full of information. One of the most valuable paper is a criticism on
Some Recent Ioets. The number is made up of some Recent Toets. The numb
Illustrated articles of travel and discovery have of late formed a leading feature of Appleton's ournal. The last number contains a secon ther capital article and well timed is the Centennial Concord, containing all one wants to know about that remarkable ofd town. This periodical is remarkably well edited. Printed in small type, its pages aford a very large amount of read-
ing. Its Paris and London Art letters are a spe cial attraction, giving details of everything going
ing on in those capitals.
Ir. Frauk. Lee Benedict's Heir" we have another of Mr. Frank Lee Benedict's masterly pen portrai
tures of the weaker sex, so called.) yet somehow under his vigorous handling they seem someno ose much of that characteristic, at the as time leaving us unable to break the charm he yet keeps floating like a cunning drapery around lack rather the strength and effect of the bold touches he expends on the other sex. The
blending of the French and American free think ng ideas are certainly original, while the pecu liarities of each are. still retained. "Mr.
Vaughans. Heir" is essentially a book of the day.
There is nothing in "s offend the taste of the most fastidious of readers. It is a little home tale, pleasingly narrated, and points a good moral aqainst the too common out of ten, effectually put it out of the power of the parties contracting such, to congratulate
themselves on being even "Safely Married ;" we will say nought of happily. Both books are published ly Harper Prothers, and are for sale
at Dawsons.

The Great Dominion. This is an address by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M. P., Agent General fo lished in the Manchester Rerm Club, pub lished in a handsome pamphlet by Dawson
Brothers, of Montreal. The address is a copious and correct history of the different Provinees o the Dominion, in their agricultural, industria and commercial aspects. Nothing is exaggerat ed, but there is an honest enthusiasin pervading the whole discourse which we believe will promote the best interests of immigration.
We are gidian paklamintary Companion. this ingla to see the present years edition of We are further pleased to learn that the book has an increased circulation at home, as well as out of the country. This is as it should be. Mr painstaking and satisfactory manner. The work is replete with nseful information and contains a mass of details not found in previous editions. It is on sale at Dawson Brothers.
Recold of Science and Innustry. This is the volume of 1874, of the series published by Harper Bros., and edited by Spencer Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. The work is in every respect an encycloppedia of scientific in-
formation, so arranged as to le for reference. It is for sale at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.
Tilton ws. Beecher. - The well known firm of McDivitt, Campbell \& Co., 111 Nassau Street, N. Y.. continue the publication in regular parte lawyers great criminal trial. The as the best adapted for reference. The presiling Judge, His Honor Justice Neilson, has written a letter to the firm testifying to the service which the publication has been to himself.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

## adi bark.

Our frout page cartoon is a timely satire on a abject about which the whole of Canada is sore aresent. We refer to the attacks of the
London Times on Canadian credit. Sir Hugh Allan, who is at present in London. on buges connected with the Northern Colonization Railway, and who has done his country another service by boldly answering the andacious nisstatements of the Times, is represented in our sketch as standing on the outside of Mr. Bull's banking house counter, and expressing his
annoyance, if not his fear, at the noise and annoyance, if not his ear, at the noise and
threatening appearance of the dog. John Bull, in his blutf hearty way, calms the apprehensions all Canadians must consider as very wras which all Canadians must consider as very appropriate.
Let capitalists be warned against foolish or swindling private speculators in Canada or else. where, but when they are applied to for public works, to which the credit of the country is attached, and which the Provincial Governments support by liberal grants of lands and money, they may well afford to use their own judg-
ment, and despise the croakings of erratic

## miss rye's cmidren

We lately took up the cause of Miss Rye against the attacks of Mr. Doyle, as will appear by reference to the Canadian Illustrated
News of April 3rd. We give to-day pictorial News of April 3rd. We give to-day pictorial
proofs of the good work this estimable lady is proons of the good work this estimabe hap of her children who are prospering in Canada. We call
attention to $a$ biographical sketch of each in another colunan.
kt. rev. dr. fuller.
We hasten to give the portrait of this distinguished prelate, on the very day of his consecra,
ion, 1st May. Our friends in the Niagara, more especially, will be glad of the opportune publication. Next week, we shall publish the biography of the new Bishop, with a brief description of his consecration.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Mome. Marie Pleyel, the celebrated pianist, An interesting debut is announced at the Paris Onera. The manager hus engaged a new prima donna,
Mdle. Fechter, the danghter of the well-known actor. IT is not alone at Paris that Italian opera is
ont of fashion. The Berlin company has been abandon.
 one indiffrecence of the public.
the
M. GounoD's new work, "Jeesus on the Lake

 The friends and admirers of the famous Belgian composer and vioiningt. M. Vieuxtemps, who is dis-
abled from future playing by paraly ysis of one anrm, will
 TuE grand project of M. Michaelis for an in-


 the author's royalty will amount to an immense sum, the
inducements held out to tho French dramatists are sufficient to call forth a chef.drourre. II only they quitl
condescend to atudy the epoch and the nationality which
thy are to reproduce in their plays, what $a$ comfort it
wili be

SHA W'S A UCTION, FURNITURE AND PIANO WAREHOUSE, MONTREAL.
We give this week a five view of the interior of the principal Salesroom of this great Auction, Piano, and Furniture Warehouse, and cannot
give our readers a better description of it than give our readcrs a better description of it than
the following which appeared some time ago in the Montreal Gazette
and value of the articles arranged or piled in the salesroom, it must be visited. Our visit was made during one of the evening sales. As you
enter from Craig street, two long rows of enter from Craig street, two long rows of
brilliant gas-lights illuminate the whole, and give a very pretty effect. Near the front entrance, standing a little apart, are six or eight pianossome large, square, modern in style, and of fine
tone; others old-fashioned-one made ten, tone; others old-fashioned-one made ten,
twenty, or forty years ago, and some of the old
" houses, as though the long projecting end would haves, os be put out of the window. There are
also to the the this also in the pdepartment, harmoniums, meloleons,
violins, and all kinds of musical instruments, intermixed with cngravings, paintings-some of them mere daubs, and others, works of real merit -landscapes, portraits of mothers and fathers, zines, telesscopes, time-pieces, grand old English
 ohd china, swords, pistols, stuffel birls, deer's
heads, and other specimens of natural history. Yonder sits a hirpy couile, evidently lately oom suite wit! hamdsome green silk cover and they are not going to leave the spot till that is sold; another couple select a handsome bedroom suite, with marthe-top; an elderly gentle-
man walks up and down before a wardrobe which inan walks up and down before a wardrobe which
he intends to purchase ; and an old lady with glasses is intently examining a Brussels carpet, and, to prevent another who seems likely to comhere have been moths ;--yonder is a shrewd bargain hunter, brushing the dust off a mirror to see that there are no flaws ; another takes possesanwilling another should even look at it ; another examines the forks and spoons, or silver tea sets; another holds a piece of china up to the
light; a young miss runs her fingers over the light, ; a young miss runs her fingers over the
keys of a piano; a book-worm pores over the misty volumes, while an old woman down the tends cooking her old man's dinner on the mor-
the the the on the ow. The whole scene is a study for an artist or the student of human nature. Meantime Mr. management of the sale. His manner is pleasant heard distinctly at the farthest end of the room. Since he has taken the sale in hand,; the bidding is more spirited, and we have to change our position,
or be borne down by the mass of people who crowd or be borne down by the mass of people who crowd
around to get a view of the articles. Though the purchasers know they will have to pay more for he things, they seemed pleased at the change. He is counted a first-class auctioneer, and those articles, depend on his representation of them ; like all anetioneers, he gets all he can for the vods, but without misrepresenting them, nor excitement, advance on their own bid-and is as polite and considerate to the poor mechanic or aboorer, who buys a five dollar cooking stove, as
to the wealthy who can run up to six or eight to the wealthy who can run up to six or eight
hundred dollars for a drawing-room or bed-room ${ }_{\mathrm{H}}{ }_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{hit}$. ave placed reached the young couple who he pretty green suit ;, the bidding has already, "seventy,"' "eighty," "sixinety," "one hunred," "one hundred and ten," says the gentle man with the young wife; "one hundred and the pleading looks of the young lady, who stil etains her seatin one of the large chairs. After a moment's hesitation, a word more of recommendation, it is knocked down to the young pair,
and with a look of real satisfaction, the lady and with a look of real satisfaction, the lady
grasps her husband's arm and both leave the oom. It is no wonder that Charles Dickens e drew may lessons of humanity therefrom. Consider for monet the probable history of the articles sold at auction. Some are sold supplying themsel ves wave beconer rich1 and are "Thompson's." Some have met with minsfor une, and one by one, are paiting with their household goods. Other things are sold under
seizure to satisfy rapacious landlords. Whatever the causes, an incredible amount of goods chang the year. The new and splendid building deserves sone the Doninion, but probably the best lighted and adapted for the purpse in America. The ground was purchased by Mr. Shaw some six years ago eet. Judgin oining lot a few months ago, it is now worth with the buildings above $\$ 70,000$. The present billuing was erected on the site of that destroy under the in October, 1872, on the plan and chitect, and cost Mr. Shaw about $\$ 38,000$ to
and coal cit. It is five stories high, with an arched or haselar under the sidewalk: The lower fiat
hand furniture, and is 12 feet high, about 42 feet
wide and 140 feet long. The next flat-the prin cipal show-room, and the one represented in the engraving-is the same area, 16 feet high, with for the better display of goods. Those who visi the place during the display and sale of furniture will remember the ine effect this arrangemen gives to the appearance of the furniture. There
are also two fire and burglar-proof vaults. In are also two fire and barglar-proof vaults. In
the flat above this is stored the fine walnut and other furniture for which Mr. Shaw is agent. piano room, and in this is to be seen a largen nam her of valuable instruments of various makers for sale ; noticeable among them are the cele-
brated Vose \& Sons, of Boston, and of J. P. Hale of New York, who also have their agency here. The number of pianos sold in this establishment is something sarprising, averaging two a day
during the past year, besides the large number during the past year, besides the large number
of second-hand instruments sold in the auction of second-hand
salesroom below.
The tth flat is filled with chairs and cottane furniture from the Bowmanville and other manudepartment where parties can have their furniture covered in the best and neatest style, select ing the quality and color they prefer
The whole building is admirably alapted for its present purposes, and is crowded with furniture, pianos, carpets, and general household ef-
fects, and is in striking contrast with the small delapidated place ing contrast with carried on his business a few years ago, in St. Francois Xavier Street.

## THE FASHIONS.

Fig. 1. Recertion Costexe.- Dress of black faile with long train, which is trimned with of black lace. Sleeves plaited with narrow longitudinal folds, and at the waist two volants with bow of black faille
Fig. 2. Dinver Dress.-Dress of grey lavendides by large bias variegated with band of theck sides. Corsage open square, and laced. Sleeves bouillonnes.
Fig. 3. Parlor Dress.-Dress of maroon poplin of two shades. The train is of the darker opened heart-shape on the bosom.
Fig. 4. Mourning costume.- Dress of cashmere. Skirt with light puffs. Ro
Corsage with short round basques.
Fig. 5. Visiting Toilet.-Dress of pearlgrey raile. skirt ample, with ostrich eathers
in front, and bows below, in the shape of trefoils. Corsage with large basques. Wide belt. Fig. 6. Visiring Toiler.-Dress of rub
ored faille. Skirt timmed with volants.
Fig. 7. Carriage Drrss.-Skirt of cashme
dorned with a high rolant. Large apron.
Fig. 8.--Monning Dress.- Simple skirt nar-
ow above, and almost like a bell below. Paletot sack of light cloth.
Fig. 9.--Dress por Girl of 6 or 7 Years. Blue poplin dress with roun
volants. Belt with clasp.
Fig. 10. Dress for Girl of 5 or 6 Years.Whe rep wh yolio bian. Bre plot. Fig. 11. Walking Dress.-Maroon dress
with rounded skirt, and tunic forming a second with rounded skirt, and tunic forming
skirt. Corsage with adjusted basques.

## THE GLEANER.

It is reported that up to the present date 60 volunteer regiments in England, have adopted Office regulations on the subject, and that 82 retain grey clothing and 62 green.
It is expected that the money testimonial which it is proposed to present to Cardinal Mannwhich in
ing, from Roman Catholics in England, will amount to $£ 10,000$. Cardinal Manning is expected in London next week.
An English grievance against Ireland is given by the Registrar-Genera, ind and half sterling is lost in Ireland an nually through the farners allowing weeds to grow unchecked.
The Pullman cars have at length reached Manhester, and there are now two daily services on The extension of the system seems to show that it has been found successful.
Good Friday was observed in Scotland with annually increasing respect. Besides the banks
nd public offices, many leading mercantile and public offices, many leading mercantile
honses closed their places of husiness. Several honses closed their places of husiness. ${ }^{\text {Presbyterian churclies were open for Divine ser- }}$ vice.
Considerable progress has been made with the swimming-bath which is in course of construction on the Thames, close to Charing Cross
Bridge. One feature of the structure will be an rnamental tower. It is said that the bath wil? not be ready for the use of the public
end of May or the beginning of June.
By order of King Alphonso, his sister and housekeeper, the Countess of ofrgen A, has assum other words, the King, having no brother, has made public intimation of his dosire that his eldest sister should meanwhile he regarded as heir to the Throne.

It is worth knowing that if one volume of casspirits of wine it will render paper transparent spirits of wine it will render paper transparent
and, the spirit rapidly evaporating, the paper in a few minutes bpecomes frit for use. A drawing in pencil or in Indian ink can thus be made, and if the paper is placed in spirits of wine the oil is dissolvel out, restoring the paper to its original
condition. This is the discovery of Herr Fuscher.
It is decided that the ships for the Arctic expedition shall be supplied with 36 sledges of various sizes, including two which can be used either as briages or ladders. There are also in
preparation two ice saws, which, worked by pripod stand, will be usefal occasionally to cut a
tripo dock for the vessel in the fixed ice when threaare 14 feet in lenp from floating masses. They teeth 24 inches wide and deep and half 94 inch thick. The ships will leave early in June.
A project is on foot to present a testimonial to Her Jowenthal, to whom much is due by the
overs of the game of chess in England. He has been for more than 23 years past engaged in the gromotion of the practice and theory of the colum or th 1854 to 1866 he edited the chess nected with $L a r a$, and has since then been conperiodicals. The Chess Playerg' Mrugazine the desservel to have heen, bears ample evidence to
his talents as a chess editor He various times delivered lectures on the game with great success, and was appointed
of the British Chess Association in 1861
A French gentleman of the name of Georges has, for many years past, been experimenting on
the preservation of fish, and has at last discovered a fluid which will effectually bring about the long-desirell result. For this flid he has taken Fish of bath of the solution for two hours only; they were then tak:n out of the solution and placed in a cellar for six days. The fish, salmon especially,
is found to live kept its flavonr and colour. Delicate fish, such as soles, mackerel, red mullet, turbet, \&e., are found quite up to the mark and though three days from the sos as palatable importance of this invention applied on a large scale is very great. Many hundrell tons of scaas fod to the inhabitants of large towns because
the time reguired for the railway journey is too great.

CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE GRAPEIN QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News.
In your paper of the 27th ult., an article with of Philipsburg, being the author.
In reading said article 1 have found a number of unreliable statements (honestly made, no doubt), but liable to mislead persons unacquaint--
ed with the culture of the Grape in our good old Province of Onebe
I merely wish to point out ont a few inaccur acies contained in Mr. Smith's paper can be grown in the open air in this in any place where Corn will ripen.
Certain hardy varieties of the American Grape, when well sheltered and cared for, can be grown for amusement and adornment, but with very little success as to fruit-bearing.
I think Mr. Smith is inaccurate in saying that
the Adirondack is a variety introducer but four years ago. I have seen it advertised in Nursery The maturity of Crapes ago.
The maturity of Grapes stated by Mr. Smith, United Stands with those cultivated in some of the enial climate than ours. My experience on this point warrants me in saying that the earliest varieties will mature about two weeks later, when not sooner injured by the enrly frosts of

## September. 1 will hail

of some hardy choice varieties of Grape that will fully mature during our short seasons.
Whose in the market have not dones s.
We want a Grape that can be cultivated for profit in the open air, withont costly protection, dessert, tha rawarding the cultivator for the outlay. Snch a Grape is still wanting with me These few comments are not intended to discourage the Grape culture. Very far from it. Even though the crop should be neither abun grodge to spend time and monev on the cultiva.
tion of a Vine, which has such splendid foliage and creeping properties
dadre heir first peeping buds in the spring. and their opening roseate silver and bronze tinged leaves ; their ninute ivy pistils circled in tered fruit he wing I love ther lascious cluscered that always creates in, for they have beauty tiat, aways creates in me a charm, a
satisfuction, a joy that is never impaired, only when the cruel frosty chills strike down their eaves in the autumn, leaving on their rade past glory.
Coatie
oaticook, April, 1875.
H. L.

## HUMOUROUS.

Betrer ran in old clothes than run in debt.
Those old Greeks were pretty wise fellows.
In their vooabalary maiden is translatod nothing, and "SARAR was a good wife," said a Georgian,
arking or hifl.ast wife, "but ahe could never do up a phirt real nice",
Advice to Htsbands.- Settle as much money dellow, may not have a caixpencor seend husband, poor

 A sUbscribir to a South-Western newspaper
 "Why do you ase paint?" asked a violinist
 Noroisious as a reader of his sermons, a reve-
 with modern baildinge, put the question, Coun yon tell


A Lover of good coffee, who has been several imes awindied entered a Wood ward-ave. grocery ire.
Centy, and holding ap a handful of ground coffee froun



## JITERARY.

M. RAvgabe, the Greek envoy at Berlin, has raniated Taso ${ }^{\text {B }}$ "Jerusalem Delivered "into Greek
rerse, and dedicated his work tw the King of Italy. M. ThiRRs is occupied in writing another important work, entitited "Histor r de
colliected during his late tour in taly.
$A$ propos of the recent revival of Nicholus

R. G. Haliburton, son of the author of "ram Blitk." will shorty publish a volume of poens.
Mr. Hilliburun if the author ot the quaint Nova Sevtian Nomber of Temple Bar.
Don Pedro, Kmperor of Brazil, has just been aamed corresponding menuber of the Frencl. Academy
of Becences, in the sectiou of navixation and geok raphy
 since ith foundation in 1766.
A SHAKPRER
Memorial Theatre is to le
 Mr. Swinbuens is progressing rapidly with

 which date from college sears, and one or two pieces
hitherto enprinted.

## VARIETIES.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Inperial Montijo, the Empreses's muther.
Usibielias are now made with an oval pane of glass inserted in tie front breadth, through whiel The statue of Jean d'Are, put up in Paris in
 Phesidert Macmahon has consented to
 The Empress of Japan has decided on causing a new eollege to be built for joung girls who wish
dit
devote themeveves
given the oureer of teachers, and hait
 Mant of the London squares are now being
 ing, which will plimot, yive a b bill and dale effett fromn
the hoidnens of the undertaking.
The new egg and poultry voyage from houen
to Leith, noticed lately as contemplated is now an ar . to Leith, noticed lately ys contemplated. is now an ar.
oomplished funt, and the burghers of Miduthian now


## ARTISTIC.

IT is said in art circles that Gustave Dore will receive 2110,000 for illustrating M nesm
Acent plotorial
edition of Shakepere.
M. Philippoteac, a French artist well known Yor his exquisite drawings and bis pictures of military
life of varions emocha. has forwarded



Captain Mercier has juat finished a picture


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SKATING ON WHEELS.
It is only a few years ago that in a moment of ingpiration there was born the design which has
made "Prince's" a club apart, and has crowned made "Prince's" a club apart, and has crowned
it with the extraorlinary measure of sucecess it it with the extraordinary measure of sucecess it now enjoys. It wis the introhurtion of the skating and the concurrent circumsture of the ad mission of lalies as members. The opening of
the skating rink revalutionised the club. of course skating on wheels, was not accepied by the fabbionabfe world with instint readiness. But the mere fact of its having theen introfluced at "Prince's" was much in its favour, and there were among the members certain lahos and gentlemen whose bigh privilege it is in gonte :measure to set the fashions for socioty. When lond A-was sean conrsing over an oaphaste phevement on tight hon Miss $:$ were abseried gliding to and fro by the ait of the thane contrivance, no one conild donlt that, however dangerous and inconvenicat the mole of trankeres. gion might be, it certainly was "quite the thing." The next distovery made was that skating on wheels is in no way dangerous, and in a healthful and graceful exercise. In a weck a laly will the able to get about on her skates with confidence, and in a month she may with fair practice bopi
to be proficient. Sany of the ladies who now appear on the rink have been skating for several
seasons, and have, with the matural aptitude for the on a plane lowet than the upprearface of scquiring gracefal habits which listinguishes the stock ta combination with one smaller roller
their gex, teeome as much at home on the under the toe, and another uuder the beel." The their sex, beeome as much at home on the asphalte as they are in the ball-room. Wonder-
fnl thinys may be done ou the skates, indogl an fol things may be done ou the skates indond an
ordinary skater can do all that may be done un ordinary skater can do all that may be done un the ice, with the exception. terhapm, of enecompartion of the skaters, particularly in the eariy part of the day, are young ladien who are atill at school, for there in no limit to the age of akating members, the only stipulation being that "boys" shall not have access to the rink. A lithe gin on akates is neil enough. But is is intuitively folt that a selbellogy similarly equipyed would be undenirable compriy, and accordingly bows are relegated to nn outhouse tu the right of the entrance gate. All the skatis in use at the elth
come from America, and are of very nimphe and and, njparently, inexpensive construction. The great pupularity of the exercise has piven rise to a meries of efforts in the direction of making skates suitable for uae on ordinary macaumoniwat reads and tlag pavements. The leading characterigtios of one such denign juat matented are haus termely and nearly demeribel by it inwa. tor :- "Two driving wheels, each ontaide of the atock, on an axle suspendert under the arell of the ingtep, in lirackets, depming from the upper perta of the peripheries of the wheels may
shate in use at "I'rneer's" is a much simpler artiele to lonk at than this iming nothing more than a wrik of nuon, ! latiarr- wound, and hraxstipped at heed and tee, and carriod byon fout alluer spring that allow, allached by anl minda. "the onter edge" can lee accoraplished currea madr, athl toghote the expreanixe summing up of an enthusiastic: hilminal who is one of the heaviest skatore on the rirk. "You can skate ont thes pheture on a willuw pattern dmaer. plate.

## HATZAC.S STISOLANT.

A writer in the Home Journal mays: "Bulzar who had the dixate of ereatire groius in iti Theophite Groutier form, 'propled to us, sny aropwinded smong laymen, If wo dene ever to hamt down our names to powterity an authors, it wis implisjmanable that we xhonhtitinmurn wur. selvos, abolutely for two or three years; that wo thoult drink nothing liat water and ont moakod beans, like Protegenes; that we Ahould go to till ut sumsent atid rine at midnight to work hard till uorning; that we ahoull apend the whol
day to mising, amending, extending, phamg. prfreting, and pulthing ear nightin woth, is corratimg profis or laking notes, of in dint: nexmang etody." If the uthor bappenel to b. in lova, he we conly to mee the lady of his bexi for one half hour a yens. but the might wnin: ber for the cold hlowited racon that letion, -riting improvea the ntyle lanathor of the Codonat of the daty life of the nathor ind In began lindiay with dimacr at wix in the afternoot. at which, while he fod his frienda generonsiy, Bt hiniwif a whitule lavides fruit and lrant nothor but enter. At cevent riclenik the winhed bir frienia goocl night and went to bed. At mudaght he fome atil worked till dimacr time the ness day; and so the world went round. Goote Sand calls him, "linuik on water, intempertice in frork, And aoler in all other parationa. Mien he wat down th hin donk his gerrant used to piace coffer within reach, nnd upon thin he nothen
till hin full brain would drive lisk nturved and
 that be often foum himadf at daytreak, tare headed amd in dreasingegowil and alippers, in the Dlaco du Carrousel, not knowing low ha came thero, and milen akny from howe. Now, coffer acta upoh some tenperamenta like la udanam upon othorv, and many of the mamuers ant cuntoms of Batzac wero thone of a coufirme ophumeater.

a hundred years ago.
[read at a mekting of sorobis april 19.]
A hund rea years ago :






Aye and with blood teras wet-

And hood ifs rich, you know
Giood bondi, $i$
mean.
nuch haood das jears aqg;
Twatane neen ithen-
And
An maves mben
Anda fiveate when
Iover $i$ leans.
nd love, just then, did lean
Betmen the
ner
Hetwen the tron
Whatind ourn hur
When freadom's
Was dne.

And efees
Sur itite priz



Kor far, onf near,


as better thought than gold.
And re to day do reap
From seed hum sown

That we orr fildat have kept
That we have ne nevere slift
Were bent by byand band,

Have cried aloud, " On for the Right,
No tyrant spare;
No tyrant spare; follow night,
For as the morn doth foll
For as the mo
So God
Doth make the
Doth make the righteous rod,
(irown on whatever sod,
Grown on whatever sod,
First leaves, then fruitage bear.
April $19 . \quad$ Caroline A. Soliz.

## MISTAKEN IDENTITY

I was standing, I remember, a beardless youth, on the steps of the chief hostelry in a small
West-of-England country town, trying to look as West-of-England country town, trying to look as
much like a man as the absence of all virile indimuch like a man as the absence of all virile indi-
cations would permit, when another young felthan myself, passed, and, seeing me suddenly topped, and betrayed by his looks some feeling of astonishment. 1 affected, in pursnance of the lofty role of grown-up man I had undertaken to play, not to see this moonstruck individual, who
to nyy view was still the lad I would fain be deemed no longer. I, however, furtively marked him, and had debated within myself whether he might be in the commercial or in the agricultural interest. There had been something in
the easy swagger with which he had lounged up the easy swagger with which he had lounged up on I stood, which announced the self-satisfied in of the being who travelled for somebody or mouthed and somewhat stupid gaze of wonder when he detected me, together with certain pe-
culiarities of attire, led me to conclude that he culiarities of attire, led me to conclude that he was connected with the soil and the produce of
it. Presently he recovered himself, and making as thongh he would enter the inn, opened the conversation with a casual remark, which I have
forgotten-possibly it had reference to the weather. The ice loing thus broken, he plied the with a question or two, asked me if I knew aside glance, inquired whether I had ever been to Tewkesbury. I replied that I had once visited that historic and somnolent town, with the object of seeing its ancient abbey. My riend
looked at me with an incredulous air, and said,
"Are you sure you have only been there once ?"
"Quite," I answered.
' Quite," I answered.
Again an expression of incredulity passed over
any longer, he exclaimed, '" Why, don't you renember me at old Skinner's establishment for young gentlemen, where a sound English edu-
cation, the rudiments of Latin, and comforts of home were imparted for ten guineas a quarter, not including extras and dancing?"
I disclaimed all knowledge of old Skinner, and of his establishment and its educational advan". Whes.
not Poppleton minor, and don't you recollect the devil of a licking you got from old Skinner for picking gooseberries one Sunday after oon out of the old boy's garden?
I told him, with the calm air of a man who makes a statement of whose truth he is assured that I was not Poppleton minor, and that theregeous young thief was not felt, and accordingly geous young thief was ne.
"Well, it's most extraordinary ! I never saw ' Pon my word I can't believe it. You must be, you are, Poppleton minor !
Again I asserted my own identity in more forcible teims, and even hinted that it was, to say the least of it, unusual to doubt a gentleman's word, especially on
My friend, or rather Poppleton's friend, felt that he had slightly passed the bound of polite-
ness, apologised, still with the remains of incredulity hanging about him, and handed me his card, from a perusal of which I perceived that neither of my suspicions as to his calling or pro-
fession was wholly unfounded. fession was wholly unfounded. I gathered from the document he placed in my hand that Mr. (I forget his name) was a commercial gentleman,
who dealt in British and foreign corn (which acwho dealt in British and foreign corn (which ac-
counted to some extent for his semi-agricultnral counted to some extent for his semi-agricultnral
appearance), and occasionally roamed into the appearance), and occasion
kindred region of "seeds."
The meeting was the first intimation I received The meeting was the first intimation I received
hat I possessed a double ; for I then thought that I possessed a double; for I then thought
there could be but one Poppleton. However, I was soon undeceived; for not many months
after the occurrence I have just related, I was walking down Regent street on a summer's afternoon, when I met two young ladies, strangers to me, fashionably attired and of engaging ad-
dress. The taller of the two, and also the more dress. The taller of the two, and also the more
prepossessing, no sooner caught sight of me than prepossessing, no sooner caught sight of me than
she rushed upon me, and, and overcome as it would seem by emotion, laid her hand on my arm, and would not be persuaded that I was not whom, to judge from her behaviour to the person she mistook for him, she must have been on terms of the warnest affection. I protested that my name was not Tom, and that I knew her not; whereupon she called her companion to
witness also that I was no other than Tomevidence which the latter hastened to give, testifying in the clearest possible manner that I was their cousin, and that they were ashamed of my want of breeding thus to affect not to recognise my relatives. their sanity or megan to have doubts as to their sanity or my own, when, suddenly re-
membering my adventure with the corndealer, I said "Perhaps you mistake me for a gentleman of the name of Poppleton
"Good gracious, no !" exclaimed the younger
of the two with vivacity. "Who ever heard of such a ridiculous name? You are Tom, that's who you are, and we insist upon your coming with us.'
From certain indications, incapable of exact description, but still even apparent to my then inexperienced eye, I began to suspect that the
conduct of the young ladies might be prompted conduct of the young ladies might be prompted
by motives other than those of affection for by motives other than those of affection for a
much-loved cousin ; upon which I hurriedly left them, covered with reproaches for my unfeeling desertion of relatives so warmly attached to me. I omit all mention of many subsequent occasions on which I was mistaken for a double, and come to more recent times. Not many months
since, while "on circuit"(a solemn farce I, in company with a number of other young barristers, go through with edifying gravity and at much useless expense twice a year), I called at one of the towns on the circuit upon some peopie,
strangers to me, but friends of connections, who strangers to me, but friends of connections, who
had given me an introduction to them. Several members of the family were in the room when I was announced, and the moment I entered I observed that each inmate seemed to shudder as if he illumined a number of commonplace countenances that would otherwise have been singularly wanting in expression. I was, however, very kindly
received, and asked to dine with them on that received, and asked to dine with them on that
very evening. During the meal the host, glancvery evening. During the meal the host, glanc-
ing at his wife, turned the conversation to the ing at his wife, turned the conversation to the I said, Cambridge. Whereupon he inquired whether I knew a Mr. So-and-so there. The
words were no sooner out of his mouth than his wife exclaimed, "Good heavens, John, how can you ask Mr." (naming me) "such a question!'
Why, he is the very image of Mr. So-and-so (not Poppleton). I disclaimed all knowledge of this other double; upon which I was told that Nature, pleased, it inay be presumed, with her model, had made an exact imitation of me in the person of their friend. Some merriment followen at the coincidence, and anxiety was expressed
to see what Sophia would do when she saw me. Sophia, it appeared, was a grown-up daughter, Who was spending the evening at a neighbour's I was pressed to stay until that hour, and p.m. as I could, play the part of my duplicate. In an evil moment I consented, but as the time drew
near sad misgivings seized me. What interest
could Sophia have in this young copy of me, un-less- But no, the thought was too terrible ; discomfort. Punctually as the clock struck, the exemplary Sophia returned to the parental nest. A few minutes later, a tall and elegant girl entered the room. "Don't you see Adolphus, Sophia?" asked her father, pointing to me with a
reproachful air. I rose to meet what I felt was reproachful air. I rose to meet what I felt was my inevitable and well-deserved fate. A rustle as of a silk-dress rapidly whirled throngh the air palpitating bosom of a lovely creature full six left taller than myself, "Dolly! my own darling Dolly !
A loud and derisive laugh from a hobbledehoy suspicions. She unclasped me, took one long searching glance at my crestfallen countenance, satisfied herself that I was not Adolphus, uttered a piercing shriek, and swooned. The situation was truly appalling. I turned and fled.
Strange to say, it was at the very same town that, a month or two after the harrowing occurrence just related, I was again mistaken for some attending sessions, which to juniors is commonly the more lucrative performance of the two. The mat, and every that part of the write the Bar to a sumptuous spread. It was on the occasion of one of these entertainments that the event I am about to tell happened. After dinner, while we we were chatting together in the diawing-room, a young fellow whom I had observed eyeing me
with some appearance of interest across the mahogany, but whom I hal never seen before, came up to me and said,

I think we were at college together."
I should fancy not," I replied; "I must be your senior ; "a
took my degree.
"I was up then," he answered ; " and I think I met you at Illoyd's of the 'Hall.'
I said I knew Lloyd by sight and reputation well, but was not acquainted with him.
Il the 'Ha, exclaimed my companion, "didn't all the 'Hall' men know each other ?
"Most probably they did,", I said; "men generally do in a small college
triumphant air "that if yod my friend with a triumphant air, "that if you were at the 'Hall " But I was not at the

But I was not at the 'Hall,'" I said
his-name of the 'Hall?'," Your name is the same at any rate.
So here was another double; and so far the worst of the lot. This double not only resembled me in personal appearance, but he had the same name, spelt in the same way as I spelt mine; the same number of initials as I have, and two of them the same; he was at the same university at about the same time that I was; and he was fate there may be in store for me arising out of this extraordinary coincidence, I know not. Up to the present time, the most inconvenient result has been that produced by an unsuccessful attempt of my ambitious double to gain a seat in the Legislature. I suppose I have been the recipient of as many derisive condolences from my friends upon my presumed ill luck as have been poured into the ear of the real sufferer.
But, to come to the last, and in some respects the worst, instance of my duplieation and reduplication. I have actually met in the flesh one
of my doubles. Whether it was Poppleton, or of my doubles. Whether it was Poppleton, or Adolphus, or which of the others it might be, or
whether it was a new and previously undiscoverwhether it was a new and previously undiscover
ed one, I can't say; but I undoubtedly met a ed one, I can't say; but I undoubtedly met a
double, and he and I knew that each was the double of the other. The hideous rencontre took place at a concert, where by a strange fatality the number of my seat followed arithmetically that of his. In point of fact, I sat next to myself. I had often, of course, seen my own countenance in a glass darkly, and gone away and forgotten what manner of man I was ; but to meet myself face to face-oh, it was a gruesome thing! I
shuddcr whenever I recall to mind the dreadful event. The moment we looked at each other we felt with horror that we were in every respect similar. A glance did it; a momentary look from that instant we hated each other with a perfect hatred. And yet it was strange to note how, notwithstanding the certainty each of us felt that he was, in the minutest particular, the double of the other, we both of us persisted in
taking furtive and sidelong glances at each other with the sole object of trying if possible to dis cover the minutest shade of difference. I have, unhappily for my personal appearance, a Cicero-
nian wart on the right-hand side of my nose ; so had my double. He was on my left, and I had consequently a full view of the right-hand side of his face. But he, not being so situated with respect to me, was uncertain whether I had a
wart or no. The possibility that, by som chance the extraordinary resemblance between us might fail in the matter of the wart provoked an extravagant anxiety on the part of my double
to catch a glimpse of that side of my face on which the wart, if there, ought to he ; but guessing what was passing in his mind, I kept it stu-
diously averted from him. The efforts that man diously averted from him. The efforts that man attracting notice, and the subterfuges he made use of in order to induce me to turn me made would have been ludicrous if the almost super natural likeness that subsisted between us had not rendered the whole occurrence so unspeak
ably ghastly. Not only did we ourselves per
ceive this remarkable identity of dress (for we were both in evening costume), form, age, man ners, and features, but it attracted also the notice of the performers whom we faced, for we all stared front view of the audience. The imitation and not real men; and I heard the primo tenore say to the principal lady vocalist in a whispered reply to some allusion she had
made to us, "Yes, it's perfectly astounding. made to us, Yes, it's perfectly astounding. never sa

I suspect the donble heard this remark, for he turned and glared at me like some fiend. I was more composed, but am convinced, from my igns were nurtured in our respective bosoms. Each of us felt the existence of the other to be an injury to him, and would have had the most xquisite pleasure in terminating it, could he have done it without imperilling his own. I thought the concert would never end, yet I was
afraid to leave before my double, lest I shnuld afraid to leave before my donble, lest I shnuld
discover to him the wart on my nose; for I am discover to him the wart on my nose; for I am
certain, had he seen it, he would either have gone certain, had he seen it, he wolld either have gone
mad on the spot, or offered to do me some grievmad on the spot, or offered to do me some griev me. When the concert was over, my double stooped to pick up his umbrella, which had fallen behind the seat. I seized my opportunity when his head was turned, slipped quickly ly him his head was turned, sipped quicky yy him and escaped. I have never
devoutly trust I never may.
I have now briefly described some of the conIequences which are likely to follow, and which do follow, the possession of a type of figure and countenance common to oneself and to others of
one's fellow creatures. For years I was of the pinion that the drawbacks which, as my reader have seen, atttend this unhappy state of things were compensated by no redeeming feature. I have, however, recently had occasion to modify that view, and I now hope that what his so long been a source of vexation to me may ultimately
turn out a mine of untold wealth. When I firs arn out a minpect that Nature, when she moulde my manly proportions, had copied a model with
the form of which she must have become by con tant practice pretty familiar, I felt disposed to consider the matter in the light of an odd but mewhat laughable freak, over which it was a lowable for the victims to make merry at their own expense. But when one case of mistaken dentity followed the other in rapid succession, the subject assumed a more serions aspect. A intimate friend to whom 1 had been relating frst note of alarm, a note which vibrated through fy nothe afterwards "Ah," he said, in the easy, agreeable, and sell atisfied tones of the man who regards with com placency the possible misfortunes of his neighours, you'll be hanged by mistake some of these days, dashed if you won't. Capital joke
hat will be-capital. Do you see?" And the unfeeling soul chuckled with glee over the wretched pun. "Hanged by mistake," I re-
fected. What an nncomfortable position to be placed in, and yet how likely to occur in my ase! I had often dreamed that I was going to waking to find that I was still alive and free; nd here was the ghastly suggestion that there was a chance, and not such a very remote one of these hideous dreams one day coming true. the notion that eventually it might be my lot to xpiate on the scaffold the crime of one of $m$ many doubles. For a length of time this gloom ide of the subject was ever present to my mind and whereas I had once perused with a kind o relish the appetising accounts of murders, which relieved the otherwise dull columns of the daily press, I now shunned all such as in many plague-spots, and even ceased to scan with my accustomed interest the reports o minor offences, and gloat atrocity and revoltin cuelty, lest by the death of the victims the pe ptrators might have rendered themselves liable to be put on their trial for the capital crime.
What would have been the result had I conti nued long in this frame of mind, I cannot say; as to the fate which might befall me in the fu ure were at their gloomiest, that a prospect of a ar more agreeable character was presented to me in the career then just brought prominently beore the public of the notorious philosopher, tem porarily under a cloud, tent for so many months the attention of our courts of law. If I might ne day suffer for the deeds of my doubles, that mightalso benefit by them? Of course there was. Poppleton, for all I know, may be rolling in riches ; Adolphns may be oppressed with the magnitude of his possessions. Yet if either were wander over the face of the earth, and were to e lost (the the face of the earth, and waring). and were to be advertised for under a description which would infallibly resemble me in every particular, how easily might I step into the place
of the lost heir ! Soothed, then, hy such reflections as these, I cease to regret that Nature me, and dwell in the hope that one of them will atone for the annoyance his existence and theirs have caused me, by gracefully secluding himself not miss him, and permitting me to enjoy whatever advantages may have been attached to hia lot in life.

LEXINGTON.
Brig the mist o'er the meadow was creeping,
Brigh ou the dewy buds glistened the sun.
When from his couch, while his childiren were
Rose the bold rebel, and shouldered his gin. Waving her golden veir
Over the silent dale,
Blithe lonked the morning on cottage aud spire
Hushed was his parting aigh, Hushed was his parting sigh
While from his noble eye
Whashed the last sparkle of liberty efire
On the smooth green where the fresh leaf is springing,
Calmly the first-born of glory have met ; Calmly the frst-born of glory have met;
Hark! the eath- Folley around them is ringing!
Look! with their life-blood the young grass is wet with their life-blood the you,
Faint is the feeble breath,
Murmaring low i, death,
Tell to our sons how their fathers
Nerveless the iron hand, Lies by the weapon that gleams at its side Orer the hill-sides the wild knell is tolling From their tar hampets the Yeismanryg, come ;
As through the storm -cloud the thander burst rolling, As through the storm-cloud the thunder
Circles the beat of the mnstering drum. the beat of the mustering drat
Fation the oldier's path
Darken the waves of wrath. Darken the waves of wrath.
Long have they gathered and lond fhall they fall:
Red glares the musket's flash, Rharp rings the rifte's crash,
She Blazing and clanging from thicket and wall. Gavly the plume of the horseman was dancing:
Never to shadow his cold brow ngain; Never to shadow his cold brow again;
Proudly at morning the war steed was prancing,
Reeking and panting he droops on the rein: Reeking and panting he droops on
Pale is the lip of seoru, Torn is the sileelens tringed red cross on high Many a belted breast
Low on the turf
gall rest Low on the turf shall rest,
Ere the dark hinters the herd have paseed by. Snow-girdled crags where the hoarse wind is raving,
Rocks where the weary floods marmur and wail, Wilds where the ferr by the furrow is waving.
Reeled with the echoes that rode on the gale;

Far as the tempest thrills
Over the darkened hills, Far as the sunshine streams over the plain, Roused by the tyrant band,
Woke all the mighty land. Woke all the mighty land,
Girded for battle, from monntain to main.
Green be the graves where her martyrs are lying!
Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest While o'er their ashes the starry fold fying Borne on her northern pine, Long o'er the foaming prine Heaven keep her ever free,
Wide as o'er land and sea,

Ouver Wave wil Holmps.

SEVEN OF THE THREE HUN DR ED Children gathered at, the weatern home,

NIAGARA, on the 22ND OF SEPTEMBER LAST
To meet mr. doyle, the english inspec-
tor. No. 1, Louisa, from Bristol.- Indentured to
service. Been in Canada since 1873,--her indenture will expire this autumu. She intends to remain in the same family after that date. Miss Rye was visiting at the house of her master and
mistress, when Mr. Doyle' report reached Canamistress, when Mr. Doyle report reached Cana-
da. Noticing that her friend was in great trouda. Noticing that her friend wask asked her mistress the cause, and being told that Mr. Doyle had written to say that poor girls in England, were far better off in
Work Houses than in Canada. The following was the characteristic comment: "The brute, anyhow, l'm glad, we're here, (alluding to her
two little sisters). Then after a pause, with a two little sisters). Then after a pause, with a
long sigh, "But I'm sorry for them, poor things long sigh,
at home."
No 2, Little Hepzibaif, from Greenwich Union.-This child came out in 1873 , with a little sister, and a widowed mother who has,
since that date, been house servant at the Home since that date, been house servant at the Home,
Niagara, Hepzi living with her mother. The medical men belonging to the Union warned Miss Rye she should never get the child across the chance of the fulfilment of the prophecy, for the
child was a mere bag of bones, and the Workchild was a mere bag of bones, and the Work-
house authorities declined to pay one cent towards the expense of removing either the mother or the children.
No. 3, Nancy, from Holborn Workhouse,
who left England in 1870.-A poor plain, delicate little waif, now adopted by a wealthy gen tleman who has no children of his own, and this is how little Nancy won her way in the world.
A request was sent to the Home, that a specially A request was sent to the Home, that a specially
pretty and attractive child should be sent topretty and attractive child should be sent tothat the only child in the Home available for adoption was little Nancy, whose merits and detrembling the child was sent to her new home Great and serious was the disappointment felt on her advent in the place, and toleration was all that was felt for a few months. After a while, the lady of the house fell sick,' and the child's
affectionate devotion became very apparent "Oh!" said the step-mother, one day, as the child lay with her on the sofa, kissing and stroking the pale cheek, "do you really love me, "ancy?" "Why yes," was the ready answer, me 'cept you and my Father in heaven." That ittle speech sealed the foster-parents and gold now che
the child.
No. 4.-Martha, from Kirkdale, Liverpool, came out in October, 1869. Been in one place
six years ; removed this spring, by advice of her mistress and with Miss Rye's consent. Has saved $\$ 60, \$ 53$ of which, she writes, are in the bank, alding in her last letter to Miss Rye, à propos of Mr. Doyle and his report: "thenn gentlemen in
England, as says we poor girls are better off in England, as says we poor girls are better off in
the workhouses at home than out, here in Canada, don't know nothing ahout it."

No. 5. Kate, from the slums of Islington.Father dead. Mother, a worthless reprobate. When brought to Miss Rye's London Home, the little feet were so full of sores that the child could barely stand, and one of the ladies working in that home, was so touched at the sight that she
herself knelt to wash those feet, and as she washherself knelt to wash those feet, and as she wash-
ed, the tears rolled down and down her kind ed, the tears rolled down ande by the child was
face; while the comment made face; while the comment made ay cruel woman, she said, she Truly, the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. No. 6.-Sarah, from 1870 Bark, Liver pool, came out in (indentured for service), time up this summer ; intends to ramain in same place ; has a sister who came out from same school, at same time. Living in the same village in Canada, the joint prayer of the two sisters, who saw
Miss' Rye two months ago, was to bring out a Miss' Rye two months ago, was to bring out a
third sister from England, if she could only find her!
No. 7.-Amie, from Kirkdale, Liverpool, came
out in October 1870. Adopted in same family out in October 1870 . Adopted in same amily ahe lives, to be "just the very best girl Miss Rye has ever brought out." The photograph was sent by the child to Miss Rye, just before
the last great gathering at the Hone, for fear an invitat
Children brought out by Miss Rye, since Octover 1869,-13 union children.
Mr. Doyle reverses the figures, and makes out
that Miss Rye has added the Workhouse that Miss Rye has added the Workhouse
children as addenda, the truth being that her Home, at " Peckham," London, for waifs and strays, was not opened until 1873.

## MR. CHILDERS ON CANADA-

Mr. Childers delivered an address to his constituents at Pontefract lately on the subject of his recent visit to the United States and
Canada.- Before speaking of his tour in the Canada.- Before speaking of his tour in the
States, to which the greater part of the lecture States, to which the greater part of the lecture
was devoted, Mr. Childers gave his impressions of Canada. He said that he travelled through the greater part of Canada, ant, with the excep-
tion of Quebec, visited all its most important tion of Quebec, visited all its most important
cities. He found among all classes only one cities. He found among all classes only one
great sentiment, and that was the sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the mother country, coupled with the hope and desire that Canada
might long flourish as the most important colony of this country. As to the condition of Canada Mr. Childers said that if any thought that the Dominion of Canada was overshadowed by the great empire of the United States close to it, they were greatly mistaken. The Dominion of Canada has advanced in wealth, prosperity, quite as much as any other part of the world, and quite as much as the United States of and quite as much as the United States of
America, and we might be satisfied that we had in Canada, not only a thoroughly loyal, but a horoughy prosperous and wel-governed coun
try. "But," Mr. Childers continned, "I hav been told-and I have heard it said since I came home--' Oh, the Canadians, however you may speak of their success and of their loyalty, are not such fine fellows as the inhahitants of th United States are, and in the long rivalry between the two nations the Canadians must go to the wal. I think mome speaking of warfare, of what might happen if any differences between ourselves and America were to lead to a war in that country, but as to the character of the people which occured to me, watching, as I did, the different classes from the top to the botton of society. I saw both their public men; those those engaged in the humbler vocations of lifeand it seemed to me that the Canadians bore to their American neighbours much the same posimay be in some respects a colder people, they may have all those special characto we attribute to the scoch, at all times to hold their own with Englishmen-as however proud we may be of being English, the Scotch character is a thoroughly independent and thoroughly stable character-so it seems to me that our Canadian fellow-subjects will be thoroughly able to hold their own with the United States, and retain their thoroughly national charactenstics On that ground, therefore, as well as on of our
others, we may well be thoroughly proud of others, we may well be
connection with them.

## DEATH OF CHARLES DAWSON

 SHANLY.It is not often a man of conspicuous ability can prass through a long life without creating a who died last week at Jacksonville, Fla., it Who died last week at that he had not an
could be truthfully said that enemy in the world. No one ever spoke of him
except with respect and kindness, and he was recognized as the type of a chivalrous, modest gentleman. Mr. Shanly was born in Ireland, and part of his early life was spent in Montrea, where he first began to write for the press, and and for the last twenty years he had resided in daily and weekly press and to the leading mapoetry with uqual facility and with remarkable
evenness of merit. He edited Vanity Fair and Punchinello, to which he contributed drawings probably not a daily paper of any reputation in New York to which Mr. Shanly was not an almost constant contributor, and his work was always Whe in a thorough and conscientious way. While he was one of the most gentle and cour visited any of his friends, and few of them knew where he lodged. His favorite amusement was to take long solitary walks, and he often began the day by a walk to High Bridge and back. For the last two years it has been evident tha consumption had taken firm hold of Mr. Shanly, and last fall he was compelled to give up work
and seek the milder climate of Florida. He died and seek the milder climate of Florida. He died
at the age of sixty, and there is not a man who ever met him who will not read with warm regret of the death of this honest and noble gentleman

HOUSEHOLD THOUGHTS.
Modrety.-Nothing is more amiable than true nodesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false ; the one guards virtue, the
other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to good reason ; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humour of those with whom the
party converses. True modesty avoids every thing that is criminal ; false modesty everythin that is unfashionable. The latter is only a general, undetermined instinct; the former is
that instinct limited and circumscribed by the ules of prudence.
Scotch Gibls.-We question if a more beau tiful sight can be seen upon this wide world Edinburgh, any sunny day about four o'clock. Let the spectator take his eye from the picturesque glories of that exquisite landscape, and fix ho pass him by one occasion during the past summer with an American gentleman of considerable taste; and, ladies is their healthy look and their educated faces." He had struck the right note. In the ealth, without vulgarity ; ease of manner, with anapprochable dignity ; elegance of costume,
with common sense. Scotch girls are educated for use, not showse. to Scotch girls are educated and pleasure to others and themselves. What they know they have learned solidly. If they play the piano, which they generally can, they
o not offend the musical sense by sitting down ike a mark of interrogation, and thumping the soul out of a showy piece of music like an eccenric sky-rocket in a shower of whirligigs. The Scotch girl may not venture on the confines of marvellous exerution; but what she plays is generally executed with feeling, trained accent, and proper time. The sam
Faces.- How many and how varied are the faces which Nature has imprinted on our fellow-
creatures! The human face, with its different reatures a The human faco, with truly a study none are sufficiently wise to read and fathom none are sumdientinctly.
Often merely an expressior keeps an otherwise perfect face from being beautiful ; and again, one containing hardly a regular feature has been ren-
dered almost divine by its extremely lovely expression. Hence, to a true reader of human nature, besuty consists not only in perfectly chiselled eatures, but the disposition, character, and reelings are helping elements; for has it not
How quick we are to notice one's face, and ho ready and lavish with our criticisms and judgments, and how wrong and harsh these judgments are many times! There is nothing which has so great an influence over us for a time as a truly
beantiful face. It was no marvel that Mark Antony with " such lofty scorn did cast a world away from Cleopatra's lips!". It was a strange enchantment that held his great he
Circean bands stronger than life itself.
There is as much differance exiating
There is as much difference existing between two pretty faces as between an ugly and pretty There are some faces we gaze on as we would a There are some faces we gaze on as beautiful picture, with faultless features and dazzling complexions, but soulless; which fade from our memory when removed from our sight. There are faces, too, which are, at a glance, pronounced cold, cynical, and proud; then passed by. Stop and study such. Note the pallor of
that classic brow, radiant with the light of genius ; drink deep from the depths of those large midnight eyes, for they are the well-springs
of nobility of sonl. A face of this kind takes its of nobility of soul. A face of this kind takes its
destined place in the gallery of life's pictures, destined place in the gallery of lifes pictures,
whose likeness, though shadowy, will never entirely fade away.
arm hearts, bearing their heavy burdens harsh faces; while many a fair face has been the mask behind which foul play and many dark deeds have boen carried on. Would that the world be more careful, and draw a line of disof the human face ; more would be read rightly, and fewer worthy souls would go down to thei graves misunderstood and misappreciated!

Love, Frar, Hate. - Love nothing but what is just and honourable ; fear nothing but what is ignoble; and hate nothing lut what is dishouest.

OUR CHESS COLUHN.

## 

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## Lachute, P.Q.. Solntion of Problem 14, received.

## Correct.

We have this week inserted in our columns, a game recently played between
The late contests between that University and Oxtord aving Atlantic, we thought a fair specimen of the skill of the Cantabs in Chess might prove to nome extent acceptablo our subscribers.
Next week we purpose insertigg one of the game played in the Inter-University Match.
It will be borne in mind that Cambridge came out
victorions in the late trial of Chens akill. victorious in the late trial of Chesu atill

PROBLEM No. 17
By M. D'Orvil
Black.


White, playing first, gives mates in four moves.
solutions.



PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.-No. 15.


GAME 2nd.
The following game was reoently played at Cam.
bridge, England, and is a good specimen of Vniversity

[a] Exception may be takens.
some of the moves in
the opening. a] Exception may be taken to some of the moves in
the opening. At Whits fourth move it is uasul to
oarry the Bishop to Q third. At Black's fift he loses
time by playing the Bishop to K Kt fifh. Finally, this
policy of Castling on the Queen's side is slinost always reprehensible in the French Game, as the hostile pawna
can avanane so readily.
[b] Well devised, but certainly not sound, an the Black ueen can so readily be certainly not sound, an the to the rescne
(c) Too slow to be effectual to
(c) Too slow to be effectua.
d) Agoud move.
el He shonld have continu
 chance of retrieving himself.
fgl Ry taking the Pawn with Kight be might have
drawn.



# THE STORKY OF A PEASANT (1789.) 

## THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,
Authors of " Madame Therese," "The Conscript," "The Blockade," \&c.
part the first.

## 1789.

## Iv.

It was a very good method of toaching; and only throuyh learing the others answer, at the
end of three months I knew nearly all my catechisin.
He also made us say our lessous by question and answer; about eleven he used to go down bebind the benches and lean o7er to see that
we were learning; whille we were spelling in a low tone, be would plnch one's ear genuly, and
${ }^{\text {an }}$ That's right-you will get on!"
Every thue he sald that to me I lost breath,
and my eves dimmed with pleasure and my eyes dimmod with pleasure. Once he
" You may tell, J
well satisfed with you. Give him this mes
sage."
That day $I$ should not have cared to call the felevins or the governor hum self cousin; still sald notbing about it to Maitre J By the beginning of
fortunately, Jean could march I could read. Unfrtunatiely, Jean could not koep me doing
noung all the year, and with the return or spring I was again down in the pastures. But I had my catechism in my bag, and while my goats were clllimbing about the rocks, quietly
seated on a tuft of heather, in the shade of a beech or an oak, I learned over again what the cure had taught us.
Thus, Instead of forgetting wbat I had learned,
like the Hultenhausen, Chevreho 1ike the Hultenhausen, ObDerrebor, and other
boys, I knew it stlll better at the cose or aut boys, I knew it still better at the close of autumn
and M. Cbristopher at the begioning of winter and M. Cbristopher at the beginning of winter
removed me into the cless of the well-to-do removed me into the class of the well-to.do
boys of Lutzelbourg, year round. I learned all there was to learn in our viliages - 0 read, -and on the 15 th of Maroh. 1781 , I received the com muilion for the first time. Here my studiles
came to an end; itnew as much as Mattre came to an end; I knew as much as Mattre
Jean; the rest would come of itselfif I worked ${ }^{2}$ will.
From this time my godather took me on-
tirely into the forge; he put his calue the of old Yori, the town herdsman; I still looked after them in the stable, but I was learuing a
trade at the same time, and some months anter trade at the same time, and some months after,
having gained strength, $I$ became third hamhaving gai
merman.
Madame Catherine and Nicole were kind to me, for in the evening, when the forge fire had tired Maltre Jean's eyes, it was I who read the bv Chauvel. I read them of all sorts brought us much about them. For instance, when the paper spoke of the crown rights, of state pro blood and water, as they say, but I sweated get the sense of that into my head. I saw clearly enough that money was to be given to the king, buti i could not unders.
way it was to be ralsed from us.
In everytning relating to our country it was
another thing. When the paper gabelles, as I used to go every weeke of the gabelles, as I used to go every week to buy
salt in town for the house, at six sous a pound which would be more than twelve sous nown fancy I heard the salt-dealer at his wicket crying out at some poor devil. You were not here last Tuesday. You are
buying smuguled s tht. I've got my eye on you
-take care what you are ábout."

For not only were we obliged
at the office of the ge oblle, at a price much above its value, but also to take so much a head and weekly
When It was a question of tithes I could see the tithe-collector, "ith his pole and his carts, caling out in the flelds, "Mind the eleventh." to be bad or stormy, we were obliged to put the sheaves in a line, and the collector ca me so slowly, and stuck his pitchtork into the finest
before your face, to add to the help he had before $y$
already.
In the middle of all recolleotions, what causes the saddest recollection is the state of want of my parents, always at work, and always fall-
ing short of food in winter. Etienue had grown -the poor child worked with father, but was always weuk and ulling-he oould hardly earn enough to feed him; Claude was herdsmau at
the Tiercelin convent at Lixheim, Nicolas was at work in the forest as woodeutter; he was a at work in the forest as woodeuttor; he was a
workman, but he was fond of Llppling and ighting in the wline-shope on Sundays, and hardly and iittle Marceline, waited on the offleers and town ladies at Tivoli, but that was but once a week; on sundays and the rest of the weet they begyed on the bigh road, for there were then no manufactories; they did not $k$ nit those
fine woollen hoods, jackets, and puffis in our fine woollen hoods, jackets, and puffis in our
villages, nor did they plait those thousands of straw bats which are now sent to Paris, Gorreached the age of eighteen or twenty without haviug earned a penny.
But, worst of all, our debt went ou increasing;
it already exceeded nine crowns of
and M. Robin knooked at our window regn'arly such and such a corvee-thin was our nightmare all our other tils were small by cuiapuisun We did not know that owing to the system of farmers-general, of tolls and taxes, we were much as they were worth; for a pen thes as we paid the price of a loaf, for a pound of salt the price of ten, and so on, which was our ruin. We did not know that at a distance of iwenty. ave leagues, In Switzerland, with the same amount of labour, we could have lived better and put money by as well. No, pror peasants is asked from them in coln at the close of the year, if oniy twenty sous, disgusts them; but if they knew what they paid for daily necussaries, they would cry out in another fashion. There is nothing of that now: the barriers quarter of their nume or; buts out down to a what robbery and what distress !
How I longed to be able to relleve
how I comforted myself by thlnking-
"Next year Maltre Jean will give me three
ivres a month, and so we shall be able to pay
off our debl iittle by little!"
Yes, this idea gave me d
Yes, this idea gave me double strength. I At last, afler suffering so
good fortune happened to us. Nicolas, in dre of ing for the militia, drew a white ticket. At that time, instead of being numbered, the thezets were white or black_black tickets ouly had to

## What good luck!

The idea of selling Nicolas immediately came into my mother's head; he was five feet six inches (Frencb) bigh; he was fit for the grena-
diers. That would be more than nine crownAll my lie long I khall see the joy of our amilly. Mot
"Now we can sell you! Many married men are forced to serve in the inilitia. You can luke the place of one of them.
It was only married men who were allowed substitutes, but you had to serve double the time-twelve years instoad of six! Nicolas
knew that as well as bis mother, but he answered all the same-
"Just as you like. I am quite satisfied."
Father would have preferred keeping bi he said that by cutting wood in the forest, and doing corve woik in winter, he could earn
money and pay his debts; but mother touk money and pay his debts; but m
him aside, and whispered to him-

- Listen, Jeanittile Jeannette Lorisse. They will mary after have a family, and that will be worst of all for
Father then asked, with his eyes full of tears : "You want to be a substitute, Nicolas; you And Nicolas with
And cocked hat, with a bit of red ribbon in his
"Yes, I'll go! I ought to pay the debt."
He was a giod fellow. Our nother threw
both her arms round his neck, kissed him, and both her arms round his neck, tissed him, and
told him she knew be loved his parents, she knew it long ago; and that he would come bick ollar village in a white coat and a sky-biue "All right! all right!" replied Nicolus. He kaw through our mother's plans, who was only
thinking of her family, but he made bellive to thinking of her family, bat he made belf-ve to notice nothing; besides, he was ready for war.
Our father sat crying by the hearth with his head in his hands. He would have liked to bave kept his whole family by him; but mother leaued over his shoulder, and while the
rest of the family were crying at the door and disturbing the neighbours, she murmared in his
"Listen! We shall have more than nine and they will be pald for extra; that will oome, to twelve louls! We can buy, cow will oome bave milla, butter, and cheose; we shall be ab o fatton a pig.
He made no reply, but was sad all day.
However, next day they went to the tow
logether, and in spite of his sorrow father sal that Nicolas would be a substitute for the salit of the baker Josse, that he would have to serve twelve years, and that we should get twelve louls-a louis for each yenr's service; that Robin should be paid Arst, and then we should see what to do.
He wanted to give Nicolas a louis or two; but mother said he wanted nothing, that he well clothed; he would have atockings to his feet like all the militia, and if he had money in his poozet, he would spend it in the wine-shop and get puniehed.
Nicolas laughed and said
"Well, well, so be it""
Father alone was it.
Father alone was grieved. But you must not No, she loved him a good deal; but great misery hardens the heart; she thought of the younger ones, of Marcellue and Eitenne : in those das s $t$ welve louls was a fortune.
So the affar was settied;
be signed at the town-hall in the course of the
week. Nicolas set ofr for the town and of cours. Ns he was to be the substitute of the son of the house, Futher Josse, who kept the Inn gulled the Great Stag, opposite the German gate, treated him to sausages and oboucroute;
nor did he refuse him a glass of good wine nor did he refuse him a glass of good wine. Nicolas passed his time in langbing and singing
with his comrades, who were substitutes for with his comrades, who were substitutes for
other townspoople. I worked on with courage than ever, for at last Robin would have his money, and we slould be freed from that rascal. I struck the anvil with pleasure, and
Maltre Jean, Valentine, and all the household Mnderstood my satisfaction.
und
One morning as the sparke and left under the hammer, there suddenly apfeet high, the doorway a strapping fellow six egiment, his corporal in the Royal Allemand ear, the coat buttoned, a chamots-col over his yellow leather breeches, and long bootw up to hls knees, his sword belted round his walst to call out-
"Good morning, consin Jean ; good morning." first looked at him with surprise, and then he sald-
"Oh, it's you, is it, you raseal? You are not hanged yet?"
Thd other

Thd other began to laugh, and cried-
joking. Won't you pay for a bottle of Rike
When I work it is not to wet the whistle o a fellow like you," said Maitre Jean, turning his back on him. "Go on, buys, work away." And while wo went on hammering the copoHe was really Maltre Jenn's cousin his sabre. sin Jerome, from Quatre-Vents; but he had been in so many scrapes before he enlisted that his family no longer noticed bim. Tuis fellow him is because next day when I went to buy salt I heard some one call out at the coruer of the market-
" Michel! Michel!"
I look round and I see Nicolas with this fel. low before the Bear tavern at the entra ice to
Coeur-Rouge-lane. Nicolas takes me by the Cour-Rouge-la
"You must have a drop."
"Let us go to Josse," said I
"I have had enough chvucroute," said he.
And when I said something about money the other struck in with-
" Never mind that; I like a fellow-country-

## I was obliged to go in and driuk.

Old Ursula brought whatever they called fir -wine, brandy, cheese. But I hat no time to smoking, crying and singing together, did nita please me elther. Another Baracuin, not ean Kat, the clarionette player wis with us and he too was drinking at the Royal Alleveterans, their wigs pushed back, inats co one side, nose, eyes, and the whole face covered with red putches, were sitting at the table lemuing on their elbows, and biack pipes between Nicolus or their toeih. They thee and thou'd I saw then relus when Nicolus said anythlug they laughed, and cried-
"Ha! ha! ba! that's it."
I could not understand it.
that the other paid for everything.
Outside, the rappel was belng beaten at the nau's regiment wont running by ; they Bche. lieved the De Brie regiment some days siveAll these Swiss wore red coats, and the French solditers white. But the old soldiers who were pald-off veterans belonged to no regiment, so The Royal Allemand tasern.
he said notbing more to me.
Nizolus beg.an to siug but, ple conthualliy coming in, took ing bag from under the bench, and I made haste home to Baraques.
This happeued the day before the papers were W be signed at the town-hall. This night
Nicolas did not come home to sleep. My father was uneasy wheu I told him what I hy seen. My mother saidNicolas can no longer come baca to us every lay; he had better make the most of his time, But my htuser, since others pay for it." and sisters had been long asleep; my mother went up the ladder, and left us alone by the hearth; wy father sald nothlng-he was think ing; at lasi, very lale, he sald-
". Let us go lo bed, Michel, and
To-morrow morning, early I will try to sleep. The sooner this business is over the better. I must sign, as I promised."
He went up the ladder, and 1 was undressing, from the garden lane, My father went dow II,

Here is Nlcolas."
He opened the door, but instead of Nicolas it " Listen ; don't be frigltened; but a misfortune has happened."
What is it $9^{" \prime}$ criel my father, trembling. early killed big Jerome, of the Royal Allemand Fith a jug. I told him to take care, and do as I pense of the kidnappers; they drink at the exne, but I won't sign-I leave them to pay, but I never algn."
"Oh, my God " said iny father, " how many Hls fall on us !
I could not keep quiet; I was silting by the hearth. My mother got up-they were all "What has he signed ?" asked my father ; uad vur promise. He could not do it."
"Well," suld Jean Kat, "it was neither his rault nor mine. We had had too much. The recruiting-sergeants told him to sign; I made signs to him not to do it, but he could not see
distinctly, be was too far gone I was obliged o go out for a moment, and when I recurned he had signed. The Royal Allemand had sir ady pocketed the paper with a laugh.
took Nicolas into the kitchen, and I asked him if he had sigued. 'Yes.' •Then instead of res; you have let them chet one houndred livgies back in a rage, and tells the others that the paper must be torn ap. The Royal Allemand laughs at him. Well, I can only tell you that your Nicolas upset everything; he had the Royal Allemand and one veteran by the cravat.
Everything shook in the house. Everything shook in the house. The old woman
called for the guard. I was shut in between the called for the guard. I was shut in bet ween the
table and the wall. I could do nothing; I could not get away. Jerome drew his sword, but Nicolas took a jug and gave bim such a blow on the bead with it that it was broken in pleces and full length by thal Allemand was stretched was upset Was upset, botties, jugs, and glasses rolling un-
der one's feet. The guard came to the door, and I was just able to get away by the stable at and back into the Rue de la Synagogue. As I turn ed the corner I saw Nicolas in the middle of the guard near the archway. Market-street was Thll of people. It was not possible to get near. They suid the Royal Allemand was nearly dead: was not golng to let him kill him. Jerome was to blame in it all; I will awear it if called upon -he was to blame!"
there crushed dow wid us this sad tale, we stood nothing to hands every one burst into tears. it whed her saddest remembrauce ; not only it Was my ed, but Nicolas was in prison.
$H$ id not the city gates been shut my father
would have set off at once but he was to wail have set off at once, but he was obliged Our nol morning in all this trouble.
up one nfier the other when they heard our lamentatious. As they came Jean $i$ the same story, while we sat cn the edge of our kness and cryinger, resting our hands on nur misery is. No; The rich do not know what everything is against them. At first my moor-
had blamed Ner had blamed Nicolas, but afterwards she was Early in the morning my him.
Early in the morning my father took his stick, wait. Maltre Jean was getting up, and he might give us good advice, and perhaps he could go with ux and try to arrange the matter.
We waited till five, when the forge fre We waited till five, when the forge fire was was ed, and sat out for the inn. Maitre Jean room. He was much surprised to see us, and when I told him our trouble and begeed him to help us, at Arst he was very angry.
" What can I do in all this?"

Is?" kala he. " Your of a cousin is worse! What is tha big rogue hed? Thlngs must follow their ow al course best thit muat lake it in hand. Any way the your scamp that cisuld happen wruld be to see he has been such a. fool as to let them kidnap $\xrightarrow[\text { him." }]{H}$
fast, he all on an sudden put father's tears fell Tast, he all on as sudden put on his Suuday coat,
took his stiok, and sald"Come, you are a good man, who deserves to be helped, if it be possible, but I have very tit. He told his wife we should be hoine by nine, forge. We then set off, very much cast dowu Frge. We then set off, very much ca
Frome to time Muitre Jean cried-
". What can be done? He made his mark before witnesses, he is tive feet six, strong as a
trox-tree. Do you think they will let off such fools when they allow themselves to be caught? Why, they make the best soldiers; the less
brains they have the bolder they are. And-he brains they have the bolder they are. Andthe wher fellow, that great gallows-bird, would h.-
have had stx monthe' leave of absence if it was whint he would catoh it if he did not Dorn't you
one or two with him to the regiment Royal Allemand ? I don't see what is to be done." The more he talked the sadder we were Jean toet, courage again.
"Let us go first to the hospital. I know the id airector, Jacques Pelletier. We can get leave to see my cousin, and if he will give up he enlistment paper we shall gain everything Wet me try."
We went aloug the ramparts till we came in the Porte de France and that of the Pondriere. Maitre Jean rang a bell at the gate, where sentry stands day and night; a hospital atten ant came and opened the door, and my god ather went in, telling us to wail.
The sentinel paced up and down; my father up at the old window in a state of grief which may be easlly imagined.
At the end of a quarter of an hour, Maltre Jean came back to the door and beckoned us in. The sentry allowed us to pass, and we enteres, he great corridor, and pien wont wentup be gight up the the opened the door of a oom, where Jerome lay in a little bed, hts head o covered with bandages that it was dimelt w recognise hiln.
He raised himself on his elbow and looked a as from ander his cotton ead back.
o him. "I heard Jerome," said Maitre Jean ng, and I am sorry for it."
Jerome made him no answer; he did not look as proud or as gay as he was two days before. "Yes," said my godfather, "it was very untured; but forcunately it won't be anything; the ajor tells me it will be of no consequence, only you will have to leave off drinking brandy or a fortnight, and you will be all righo
Jerome was still silent. At last he aald, as
"، You loked at us-
hat is it?n ask me momething 1 know "Well, cousin, this is what I want. I am glad to see you are not as bad as they said you were," replied Mallre Jean; "these poor poople come from Baraques ;
"Ah! ha! I see," said the rascal, lying down gain. "I understand now; they come to ask you for the other fellow's enilistment paper ! I thief! you will strike people, will y will throttle them, you blackguard! If ever you come into my company I will pay you or He
He ground his teeth, and drew the sheets over his shoulders, in order not to see us.
"Go to the devil!" said the rascal.
Then Maitre Jean lost his temper, and sald-
"Then you won't give up that paper !
"Go and hang yourself!" said the vagabond. The hosplaigure But belore leaving, Maltre Jean cried oit-
"I thought you good for nothing, cousin; I thought you bad enough when you sold your father's cart and ozen before enilisting; but at his moment I wish you were on your heel als. well, to have the pleasare
He would have continued in this strain, but the attendant came and I shut the door; we went downstairs in deapair; we had nothing to hope for now.
Once more, at the door of the hospital, Maitre Jean said to us-
"Well, you see we have lost our time and trouble too. Nicolas will, doubtiess, prison till he is sent of to all the expenses and damages out of his bounty, and you will get nothing. Suddenly, in spite of our grief,
laugb, and sadd, wiping his eyes-
(To be Continued.)

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

April 19.-The Luwer House
Thas Ned the Ecclesiastioal Bill. sia will support Geruzany in her demands.
This. Faruell, a
county of Meath has returned Hone huler, to the Inperial house of Commons.
The Waterworks debentures of the city of Ottawa, to
the amount of $\$ 500$, 600 were sold iu Londou last Saturday at 95.
In reply to a question in the Imperial House of Com-
Con mons latt night, Lord Derby said pace of Europe nur the happy to thep that Deither te poace oed.
independence of Belgium was threatened.
The Contennial Anuiversary at Lexiugt The Centennial Anciversary at Lexiugton yeaterday,
pased off very succesfully, though the weather was somewhat trying to the patriotism of those why were not
inside the dining tent, where plates were laid for 3,740 inside the dining tent, where plates were bay Gersons. has not sought to interfere with the internal affairs of Belgium. Lut to prevent foreign intervention iu her own
The obligations whioh Belgium is under, on account or her neutral position,
status, are also oited.

## A PBIL 20.-The iron factory at Che <br> Kirkcald has returned Sir George Campbell, the

 Liberal andidate, to the Imperial CommonsDalham won the handicap at the Epsoun Spring Meeting yesterday, Freeman second and Tom O'Shanter
third.
 the massacre of all the Russiansid been ordered by the
military operations have already ber Ruscian Goverument.
Ruscian Goverument.
Dr. Kenealy appeared at the Guildball, London, yest
terday to cerday, to answer as oharge of iser. Tue case war, how.
him by the editor of the $A$ davertiser
iver, dismisced, much to the gratifioation of the nume-

APRIL 21.-At the Epwom apring moeting yectordas,
 aide over that Aneembly,
At a dinnor given by the Liverpool Chamber of Com-
nerce to $\mathbf{M}$. Michel Chevalior, the colabrated French neroe to $m$. of his speech to thise subject of froe trade, eappecially osing duties on foreign grain, and at the same time Whiliams, yesterday Condered his resignation to the Presiden
that Seoretary Bristow will sucoeed him.
hat Seoretary Bristow will sucoeed him.
The Ducheone conspiracy exsmination was oommenced at Brussels yesterday. The prisoner refused to give the
names of his accomplices. The gold medamproesested by the French Geographioal
nociety to the family of the late Captain Hall in comme-. Societt to the tamily of the late Captain Hall in comme
moration of his arotic oxpedition, has been handed to moration of his arotic expedition, has been handed.
Minister Washburue by the President of the Society.
APBIL 23.-It is authoritatively denied that Seorata
Delanil has resigned his position, or hat been requested Dy tho President to do so. It is stated, on the contrary,
that in deference to the Prefident's wishes Delano hat haregone his original intention of resigning.
In the Imperifil House of Commona laat night, a mem.
ber notifed the House that he wonld eooh night call at.
tention to the proceeno of strangera, which would oompel tention to the proeenoe of strangers, which would
thoir withdrewal, this action being taken for the purpose
of terminating the present anomalous relations between of terminating the presen
the House and the Prose.
APRE
April 24.-Brigham Young has been summoned to
show oase why he should not pry Ann Eliza $\$ 9,500$
pending the suit. pending the suit.
Despatches from the Pennsylvania cosi districta indi-
cate that there is no prospect of a reecumption of work in cate nat fature.
tharther
Fut
Farther outrages by Mexicans are reported from Cor-
pus Christi, and a feeling of great indignation and repus Christi, and a feeling of great indignation and re-
taliation is said to exist among his many friends for the murder of Dr. Lovell.
murder report from St. Petersburg telegraphed to the
London Standard, to the effect that the Marquis de Caux, London standard, to the effifet that the Marquis de Caux,
husband of Adelina Patti, has been killed in a duel, is

IN all buildings, particular care should be taken to have an open space between the tlues and pipas, by
hion hot air is conducted, and the woodwork, and were this precaution always observed, fire originating with this precaution always ore occurrence. The experience
the fuue would be of rare oce
of the Fire Insurance agents, and others whose business of the Fire Insurance agents, and others whose
is to investigate the oasuess of fres, geos to show that in
many instunces they arise from the fact that the beams manich support the fiooring are made to reste either directIy in the brick work of the flues, or cose against in, and
it is almost impossible to tell in a finisherl house, whether this open space had been left or not.
The only remedy is a fire insurance policy in the
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of the marked priee.

 6.16-13-332. ${ }_{\text {and }}^{\text {an sit. James }} \mathrm{Cl}$

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under the said Act.
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