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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. VIII.

FROM 5TH JULY TO 27TH DECEMBER, 1873.

<p>A</p> <p>Amiens, Aquatic Fete at, 157 ART PICTURES. A Combat Between Lions, 141 Adam Warner Hooded As a Wizard, 253 An Interior, 152-3 A Summer Landscape, 136-7 Carved Work at the Dominican College, Valladolid, 235 Commemorative Picture of the Burning of Chicago, 221 Drake taking "El Capitan" into Torbay, 76 Falling Leaves, 209 Fine Feathers make Fine Birds, 125 Home Friendship, 329 "Hurry Up, Mother!" 183 Imogen, 321 Liberated France Returns to Work, 280 Marguerite Before the Image of the Mater Dolorosa, 349 St. Martin and the Beggar, 312-13 The Exile of Siberia in Sight of St. Petersburg, 384 The First Visit to the Invalid, 366 The Maid of Honour, 269 The Song of Tailleur at the Battle of Hastings, 205 The Suppliants, 93 The Swooping Terror of the Desert, 117 Viola, 113 Ahtautec War. The; Attack on Elmina, 103 A War Dance, 108 Map of, 348 The King and His Executioners, 108 Austria, View of Chateau Frohsdorf, 159</p> <p>B</p> <p>Balloon, The <i>Daily Graphic</i>, 57 Building the Boat for, 116 Despatching Pigeons from, 84 Section of the Car, 69 The Life Boat, 165 Boundary Line Between the United States and British Columbia, 65 British Columbia Sketches: Indian Grave, 149 Salmon Traps, 149 Buffalo, International Bridge between For Erie and, 328</p> <p>C</p> <p>Cabman's Rest, Birmingham, The, 261 Cape Breton: Cow Bay, 184-5 Emery Colliery, 388 Lingan and International Colliery, 181-5 Mira River, 328 Ruins of Louisbourg, 328 The Day After the Storm at North Sydney Harbour, 196 CARTOONS. <i>Excels at the Ottawa Clambake</i>, 361 Forgotten Fends, An Annual Millennial Comedy, 420-1 The New Master; or, A Lesson in Engineering, 376-7 The Youthful Aspirants, 392-3 Charlottetown, P. E. I., Departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin, 101 Reception of the Governor General, 104</p>	<p>China, Reception of Ministers at Peking, 325 Christmas Eve Under Difficulties, 409 Christmas Tree, The, 408 Commission, The Members of the Royal, 145 Cormorants' Nests in the Straits of Mackellan, 397 Cuba, Map of, 345</p> <p>D</p> <p>Dalhousie, N. B., View of, 244 Dog Men, The Russian, 352 Drinking Stones, The, 424</p> <p>E</p> <p>Egyptian Snake Charmer, 348</p> <p>F</p> <p>Fashion Plates, 29, 61, 109, 173, 237, 301 Father Point, 238 Fort Niagara, 121 France: Bazaine Trial, The, 293 Night Patrol at the Trianon, 341 Portraits of the Judges, 309 Stampede of Reporters, 308 The Marshal's Room at the Trianon, 341 Burning of the Grand Opera, 353 Evacuation of, Reception of Troops at Toul, 169 Evacuation of Nancy, 172 Restoration of the Vendome Column, 213 French Ambulance Train, 77</p> <p>G</p> <p>Germany: On the Terrace at Sans Souci, Potsdam, 332 Student Life at Heidelberg, A Duel Interrupted, 341 The King of Italy Reviewing the Guards at Berlin, 316 The Lake King of Saxony Lying in State, 465 Unter den Linden, Berlin, 252 Unveiling the Sedan Column of Victory, Berlin, 256 Gibraltar, Look Out Station, 158 Grand Lake, N. B., Moonlight on, 126 Guelf, Ont., Market House, 277 Railroad Viaduct, 277</p> <p>H</p> <p>Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, 36 Halifax, N. S., Fete Champetre on McNab's Island, 132 Melville Island, 244 Royal Yacht Club Entertainment in Honour of the Governor General, 156 R. Y. C. Race for the Sambre Cup, 217 Hamilton, Ont., All Saints' Church, 84 Laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Hall, 40 Sketches at the Riding and Driving Park Races, 21 The Central Fair, 264 The Regatta, 157 Holland, On the Beach at Scheveningen, 249 Havana, Sketches in, 359</p>	<p>Indian Town, N. B., 277 Italian Types, Louisa, 177 Pascuccia, 129 Stella, 161 Italy, Unveiling the Statue to Cavour at Turin, 401</p> <p>K</p> <p>Khivan Expedition, The: Russian Troops Entering Khiva, 381 Surrender of the Khan to Gen. Kauffmann, 265.</p> <p>L</p> <p>Ladies' Orchestra, The European, 364 Letter, The Stolen, 189 Locket Presented by Her Majesty to the Infant Daughter of Lord and Lady Dufferin, 197 London, Eng., Gathering of Pilgrims at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, 536 London, Ont., The Horse King at the Provincial Exhibition, 264 The Waterous Machines at the Provincial Exhibition, 317</p> <p>M</p> <p>Marquesas, The: Views in the Valley of the Talons, Nukahiva, 245 Medal, The Stevenson, 121 Medals Given by the Dominion Government to the Winners of the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup, 68 Midnight Mass, The, 401 Montreal, Campbell's Leather Belting Factory, 13 Decker Park Races, 56 St. Patrick's Society's Picnic, St. Helen's Island, 17 Sketch on St. Helen's Island, 31 S. E. R.R. Co's Offices, 333 The Dominion Block, 290 The New Post Office, 53 The Poisoning Horror, 356 The Provincial Exhibition, 193 Trial of the Backcock Engine, 33 View from St Helen's Island, 116 View from the Mountain, 197 Murray Bay, Arrival of the Queteo Boat at, 49</p> <p>N</p> <p>National Gallery, Student's Day at the, 181 Newfoundland, Light House at Rose Blanche, 84 The Cable Fleet of Heart's Content, 133 Union Mine, Pitt Cove, 5 View of Heart's Content, 120 News from a Far Country, 25 New York, Lacrosse Match between New Yorkers and Canadians, 41 Niniveh Stone, The, 357 Nipigon Region, Scenery in the, 248 Nuremberg, View in, 357</p> <p>O</p> <p>Ottawa, Design for Grounds in Front of the Parliament Buildings, 106 Dominion Rifle Match, 212 Forsyth Monument, 212</p>	<p>Ottawa, Hall of the Russell House, 292 Hon. Mr. Tupper Addressing the House, 289 New Post Office, Customs, and Inland Revenue Offices, 37 Sussex Street Stabbing Case, 308</p> <p>P</p> <p>Paspebiac, View of, 244 Pickwaukett Hills, N. B., 196 Picou Harbour, N. S., 244 Platonic Affection, A Case of, 225 Pompeii, Cast of Corpse Found at, 340</p> <p>PORTRAITS: Agassiz, The Late Prof., 413 Arch, Joseph, 249 Bazaine, Marshal, 273 Bernard, A., Esq., 52 Blake, The Late Judge, 140 Blake, The Hon. E., 345 Bourbon, M. de, 229 Bowie, D. E., 68 Bret Harte, 269 Castelar, Senor, 213 Chambord, Comte de, 340 Crawford, Lieut.-Gov., 347 Danbury News Man, The, 269 Day, The Hon. C. D., 145 Don Carlos and His Staff, 241 Eli Perkins, 269 Fleming, Mr. Sanford, 160 Fraser, Mr. W. J., 275 Gibbs, The Hon. T. N., 72 Gisborne, Mr. F. N., 191 Gowan, Hon. J. R., 145 John Hay, 260 Josh Billings, 260 Judges, Bazaine Trial, 379 Leslie, The Late Hon. Jas., 389 Mackenzie, The Hon. Alex., 305 Mark Twain, 269 McDonald, The Hon. Hugh, 73 McMullen, G. W., 181 Nym Crinkle, 260 Orpheus C. Kerr, 269 Petroleum V. Nasby, 269 Poletta, The Hon. A., 145 Riel, Louis, M. P., 281 Russia, H. I. H., Marie Alexandrovna of, 87 Shah of Persia, The, 12 Stoddard, Kate, 64 Victor Emmanuel, 257 "Virginius" Victims, The, 344 Pretty Pell, 1</p> <p>Q</p> <p>Quebec, Bridge at Port Neuf, 161 Citadel from the Queen's Wharf, 164 Fire at Drum's Factory, 143 Immigrant Sheds, 25 Lake Beauport, 164 St. Louis Gate, 164 View from Levis, 100 Wolfe's Cove, 83-9</p> <p>R</p> <p>Russia, Butter Week at St. Petersburg, 372</p> <p>S</p> <p>Saguenay, The, View at the Mouth of the Bergeronne, 20 St. Hilaire, Sketches at, 168 St. John, N. B., Regatta, 232-3 St. John River & River du Roup R.R., 210-1 St. Ursule, Lefebvre's Manor and Mills, 29 Sault St. Marie, Burning of the Industrial Home, Garden River, 324</p>	<p>Shah, The, at Laxenburg, near Vienna, 223 In Paris, Reception on the Place de l'Etoile, 92 Naval Review at Spithead in Honour of, 60 Reception at Windsor Castle, 44 Shediac, N. B., The Intercolonial Pier After the Great Storm, 216 Spain, Battle of Montepia, 412 Bombardment of Almeida, 261 Engagement on the Bilbao River, 412 Fortress of Montjuich, Barcelona, 204 Sinking of the Fernando Catalico, 324 The Carlisle Before Tolosa, 261 The German Frigate "Friedrich Karl" and the Insurgent Vessels at Cartagena, 204 Spring Hill Excursion and Celebration, N. B., 236-7 SS. "Bavarian," Burning of The, 329 SS. "Chionra," The, 149 SS. "City of Washington," The, 36 SS. "Francis Smith," The, 149 SS. "Polynesian," The, 133 SS. "Tigris," The, 52 SS. "Ville du Havre," The, 388 Switzerland, Funeral of the Duke of Brunswick at Geneva, 2, 8</p> <p>T</p> <p>Teheran, the Shah's Palace at, 12 "Thumbing," 413 Toronto, International Regatta, 24, 180 New Knox College, 165 New Union Station, 72-3 Scene at the International Quoit Match, 5 Trowel Used in Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Post Office, Montreal, 34 Turkey, The Old Bridge over the Golden Horn at Constantinople, 396</p> <p>V</p> <p>Vices, Eight Popular, 417 Vienna, The Haupt Allee of the Prater, 268 Reception of Victor Emanuel at the Railway Station, 381 The Exhibition, Austrian Dairy in the, 85 Birds-Eye View of the Building, 8-9 Carinthian Bier Hall, In the, 85 Coal Trophy, 245 Illuminated Fountains in front of the, 284 Indian Lodge Before the, 45 National Types at, 2, 0 Rotunda, In the, 124 Styrian Alpine Hut, In the, 85 Swiss Condemner, In the, 85 Turkish Coffee House, The, 45 "Virginius" Outrage, The, Execution, The, 360 Map of Cuba, 345 Portraits of the Principal Victims, 344 Santiago de Cuba, View of, 369</p> <p>W</p> <p>Wilberforce, Spot Where Bishop Lost His Life, 120 Widow, The Young, 28 Winter Sketches in Lower Canada, 373 Winter Sunday Morning, A, 389</p>
--	---	---	---	---

READING MATTER.

<p>A</p> <p>Agent, A Pushing, 26 Amateur Theatricals, 75 Arch, Mr. Joseph, 249</p> <p>B</p> <p>Behind the Scenes, 243 Bell Legend, A, 374 Be Natural, 98 Betting in the Olden Time, 342 Black, The Late Hon. Henry, 140 Boarding in the Country, 6</p> <p>C</p> <p>Carouba, A Visit to, 147 Calendar, The Lore of the, All Hallow Even, 280 Old Lamma's Day, 114 St. Bartholomew's Day, 184 St. Swithin's Day, 19 Cemetery Reverie, A, 162 Charitable Institutions of Canada, The, 101 Chess, 14, 31, 43, 59, 75, 91, 108, 125, 139, 153, 174, 190, 203, 222, 235, 251, 270, 286, 302, 319, 330, 346, 362, 378, 394, 406. Christmas, 403 Clothes, Concerning, 212 Cookery, Pearls of French, 358 CONTEMPORARIES: A Man of Principle, 339 " 'Till Crossed It, Though It Blast Me," 371 Independent Journalism, 275 Tight Lacing, 51 Corsets, Another Word About, 126 Corsets from a Physiological Point, 83</p>	<p>D</p> <p>Dickens' Presentiment, 3 Divination, For the Drawing-Room, 403 Dotheboy's Hall, 374 Dumas, Alexandre, 42, 83</p> <p>E</p> <p>Early Rising, The Other Side of, 155 Education of Girls, The, 110 Education of Women, The, 27, 78 Emigrants Go, Whither, 374 Englishman in America, The, 179 Episode in the Winter of 1870-1</p> <p>F</p> <p>Fashion Follies, 94 Fashions, The, 10, 26, 46, 59, 107, 126, 142, 158, 174, 234, 303 Flaneur, The, 211, 242, 299, 274, 291, 339, 355, 402 Fleming, Mr. Sanford, 100 French Marriage Agency, A, 109 Frost Crystals, 387</p> <p>G</p> <p>German Losses in 1870-1, 374 Gibbs, The Hon. T. N., 72 Glebe's Scholarship, The, 276 Girl's Cooking Club, A, 155 Gisborne, Mr. F. N., 190 Gourmand, The, 339 Graphic Balloon, The, 55, 75, 103 Gray, The Burial Place of the Post, 390</p> <p>H</p> <p>Heart's Content, N'ed., 121</p>	<p>Heine, Heinrich, 73 Home Service, On, 27</p> <p>I</p> <p>Ideal and the Real, The, 299 Italian Brigandage, 178</p> <p>K</p> <p>Kid Gloves, 147</p> <p>L</p> <p>Lollipop Girls, 179 London Memories, 290 Lord Byron and Lord Cadurcis, 380 Lost Art, A, 312 Love Letter, On an Old, 6</p> <p>M</p> <p>Mackenzie, Hon. Alex., 307 McDonald, Hon. Hugh, 72 Medals for the Winners of the Kolapore Cup, 68 Medicine, Romance of, 6 Meerschaum Pipe, The First, 121 Mistakes, 335 Moocheles, 229</p> <p>N</p> <p>Napoleon's Death at St. Helena, 300 Nast, Donn Platt on, 394 Natural Flowers, Drying and Colouring, 90 Newfoundland Correspondence, 22, 90, 163 Notes and Queries, 43, 131, 211, 299, 358 Notes by the Wayside, 291, 307, 323, 358</p>	<p>O</p> <p>Old Loves, 374 Original Articles, English Aristocracy and Canadian Aristocracy, 114 How to Make a Wife Amiable, 130 Introductory, 75 Law Suits, 369 Long, Long Ago, 99 The Autumn, 227 The Old Oaken Bucket, 74 Oysters and Insanity, 323</p> <p>P</p> <p>Parliamentary Record, 275, 291, 306 Pensions in England, 345 Pickles for Babies, 70 POETRY. Absolution, 122 A Christmas Carol, 410 A Dithyramb of Divorce, 74 Agony Point, 171 A Mother's Birthday, 246 An August Sunrise, 90 An Old Time Christmas Carol, 422 A Rhyme of Christmas, 407 Autumn Hours, 294 Autumn Tints, 275 Beautiful Leaves, 214 Beautiful Love, 331 Bric-a-Brac, 98 Carpe Diem, 150 Casablanca of the Period, 46 Childhood, 6 Christmas Morn, 414 Desolation, 138 Flown, 118 Future Years, 54 Hans' Visit to der "Garten," 58 Harvest, 106</p>	<p>POETRY. Hectic Flush, 230 In Excelsis, 7 In Exile, 318 Knight Tegeburg, 51 Light, 391 Looking Back, 282 Love In All, 238 Love Unbought, 278 Maid and Matrons, 115 Manitoba, 250 Mimi's Eyes, 22 Mohammed, 147 Mystery, 347 Nature, 359 November, 366 One Idea, 86 Our Best, 379 Passive Away, 99 Polly's Picture, 198 Revenge, 270 Scatter Your Crumbs, 418 Sonnet, 157 Sonnet, 213 Stanzas, 266 The Dance of Death, 214 The Demon King, 102 The German's Fatherland, 310 The Last Post, 22 The Long, Long Ago, 182 The Lorelei, 83 The Newsboy, 734 The Shortness of Life, 33 The Snow-Birds, 375 The Stage Driver's Parable, 327 The Weaver, 42 Thy Will Be Done, 195 Traurig, 67 What Might Have Been, 163 Ye Ballad of Lyttell John A., 155, 146, 166, 210</p>
--	--	--	---	---

INDEX TO VOL. VIII.

Presence of Mind, 314
 Provisions in the Early Part of the
 Nineteenth Century, 99
 R
 Reformatory Schools and Prison Dis-
 cipline. Miss Carpenter on, 19
 Riel, Louis, 280
 Robur, 261
 Rose Tree and Its Legends, The, 3
 Rothschilds, The, 26
 Runner, A Champion, 68
 Running Away, 58
 S
 School-Marm, A, 307
 Secrets of the Sanctum, 73

Shah of Persia, The, 12
 Shah's Private Secretary, Journal of the
 35
 Shaking Hands, 66
 Shoddy, 122
 Smoking, The Literature of, 122
 Social Genealogy, 22
 Something About Angels, 226
 Stevenson Medal, The, 121
 Studies for a Picture, 67
 Sunstroke Once More, 59
 T
 TALES AND SKETCHES.—
 An Adventure in St. Paul's, 363
 An Awful Position, 54
 An Involuntary Elopement, 122

TALES AND SKETCHES.—
 A Samnor Night's Adventure, 70
 A Very Improbable Murder, 11
 A Week of Death, 38
 Beyond the Hills, 86
 Bo-Peep the Great, 326
 How? 331
 In Deepest Woe, 102
 In Spite of Himself, 199
 Laura Nelson's Story, 150
 Peter Browzer As a Tombstone Agent,
 394
 Resurgam, 422
 Super Flumina, 314
 Taken at the Flood, 166, 182, 198, 214,
 270, 246, 282, 278, 294, 310, 331, 347,
 366, 379, 396, 414

TALES AND SKETCHES.—
 The Doctor's Secret, 218
 The Drinking Stones, 423
 The Ermine Tippet, 418
 The Fatal Draught, 30
 The Ghost of the Kiohem, 288
 The Heroine of Verobares, 326
 The Little Shoes, 231
 The Misanthrope's Story, 282
 The Moorish Doctor's Parchment, 266
 The Mystery of Lola Montague, 138
 The Phantom Warning, 347
 The Thumbling, 410
 'Tis Strange, 'Tis Sad, But it Ends in
 Joy, 418
 Two Thousand Francs, 250
 Telegrams, Gossip About, 59

Thieves, Ancient and Modern, 227
 Tight Lacing, 22
 Tobacco in the Waverley Novels, 151
 Touchstone Papers, XII, Clubs and Co-
 teries, 3
 Trip in the "Oriole," A, 115, 131
 Trip to England, An Autumn, 211
 Two Interesting Discoveries, 276
 W
 What is an Ogre? 195
 Wife Question, General Observations on
 the, 185
 Will-Making Extraordinary, 390
 Wise Explains, Professor, 6

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 "Polynesian," (Allan), " " " " " " " " 7th.
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 "Hibernian," (Allan), Halifax, " " " " " " " " Liverpool via St. John's,
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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1873.

It is to be hoped that in view of the appearance of the cholera on the northern portion of this continent, satisfactory and sufficient measures will be taken by the civic and urban authorities throughout the country to prevent the appearance of that dreaded scourge within our lines. We have of late, in the Dominion, enjoyed comparative immunity from the ravages of this fatal disease, but to this, under Heaven, we believe we are entirely indebted to the prompt measures taken for the promotion of cleanliness and the adoption of those sanitary reforms which have from time to time been recommended by experts in such matters. The immunities we have in the past enjoyed do not, however, absolve us from the duty of preparing for future contingencies. The note of warning has been sounded in time, and unless we take the necessary precautions, the whole blame of the visitation, should it occur—as it undoubtedly will if the present indifference continues to be shown—must lie upon our own shoulders. Such indifference would be criminal, and we are pleased to notice that one Canadian city has shown itself ready and willing to meet the coming situation. The Montreal civic authorities, who do not as a rule bear a high reputation for their fatherly care of the city's interests, have in this matter taken a new departure, and set an example to the Corporations of the sister cities which cannot be followed too speedily. The credit of the new measures adopted in this direction is, we believe, mainly due to the new Mayor, who on his accession to office pledged himself to watch with vigour and assiduity over the health of the city. This pledge has been amply redeemed, in promise at least, and there appears to be no reason for fearing that the promise will remain unfulfilled. The Sanitary Police force is to be increased, and a house-to-house inspection will be instituted. Foul premises will have to be cleaned and white-washed, the Corporation supplying lime and disinfectants where necessary. Meat inspectors are to be appointed, and any one visiting the Montreal markets will at once see the absolute necessity of this measure. Drains will be flushed once a week—the gratings and shafts being disinfected at the time—and the streets will be regularly watered two or three

times a day. The results of these salutary measures will speedily be made manifest in a reduction of the death rate. It is to be hoped that other cities will, for once, take example by Montreal.

We have chiefly to add to what we said last week on the subject of steamships, that the loss of the "Northern" has elicited a further enquiry by the Trinity Board of Quebec, which though unaccompanied by any decisive result in the way of verdict, was valuable in having drawn from Lloyd's agent at that port some remarks on the steerage of large vessels which are the result of a long experience in practical surveys. The ships that steer badly may be supposed to constitute a small minority, and one that by a little attention may probably be still further diminished. As has already been intimated, we must consider the responsibility of Lloyd's, in connexion with all such foundering of vessels to be a very grave one, and the way the practice of that corporation is every day operating, may be stated something after the following order: The body of underwriters of which Lloyd's forms the nucleus and guide, not being by profession the Insurers of Human Life, (as probably they ought, by law, to be) have kept the contingencies that affect life steadily out of sight—so that the certificate A 1 at Lloyd's, does not mean a ship in which all reasonable precautions have been taken to make human safety a reality. Very far from this. This reassuring grade in the books of that corporation merely asserts that on a general average of ships and traffic, it will be profitable for the underwriters to risk their money on ship and cargo, at the lowest rates current for Marine Insurance. A money compensation for the loss of life must of course always be, in the main, a fiction, either as concerns the perishing individual or his survivors. Life is something besides dollars and cents. But if the insurers of ship and cargo had also to make compensation for the lives sacrificed to wrong principles of construction in the building of the ship, it would certainly make them more careful, and bring the commercial transaction, and the life-value of the voyage into completer harmony.

It is plain a different criterion must be sought for the seaworthiness of a passenger ship from anything that the present Insurance Rules are capable of supplying. There is all the difference in the world between a good wooden ship of only moderate length in proportion to her beam, and a long iron one of insufficient stoutness in the plates, in the special case of grounding in bad weather; but the instances in which ships come upon the rocks being few in comparison with the total of voyages, the underwriters in their way of business, will say, "The average occurrence of this particular risk of foundering, though not inappreciable, is so small, as it affects our pockets as insurers, that a slight increase in our charges will readily cover it," and this will be final consideration with them—and Lloyd's Registry will be perfectly competent to enable them to reduce it to practice; for by its means, they will know the ships that are good against all but the occasional contingency of rocks or ice. Business is business, of course, but

Oh! for the rarity
 Of christian charity,
 Under the sun!

Practical charity,—the charity of organization,—the poet meant, and so do we, in quoting him. There is no lack of emotional charity. For how fares it, see, with the lives on board, on the occasion of the sinking of that particular ship which represents the average of casualty of iron over wood, and which will some day surely come to pass?

It is plain the unfortunate people on board at the time should have had nothing to do with these merely commercial transactions. But has it been so? Alas! no. The fact was quite different. They were, in actual fact, led to take the passage which has resulted to them in the loss of all things earthly, and has so awfully summoned them into the presence of their Maker, through this very Registry of Lloyd's, and those great Red Letters A 1 they saw placarded at all the street corners—and their surviving friends, if thinking people, will realize, when it has become too late, that the small increase of premium which was able to make the minds of the shipper and the underwriter perfectly easy, was no reliance at all in the case they are now lamenting, namely, the loss of the lives that were dearest to them. Investigations follow of course, according to the customary forms of the recognized courts; but in these, the great civic question of the seaworthiness of the ship is sunk in the subsidiary questions affecting the blame for her management under existing regulations and inspections. The court does not seek to go beyond the law. It is the law that is defective—the actual, incisive law of an A 1 Register. But it is the real constructive seaworthiness of the vessel in which the public is entrusted, and our consolation is that as that public becomes better instructed it will look to better standards for its information in matters involving a life-risk, and will go on to demand a reform in those governmental inspections which will one day, we trust, be its real security.

We are not going to tell an emigrating people that large bodies of population can be moved without some risk; but it is our business to remove, by every effort in our power, the inevitable contingent of risk to the lowest point possible.

Our Illustrations.

"PRETTY POLL!"

A picture of home life that needs no comment. Pretty Poll and its pretty mistress make a charming picture. Mr. Duncan, the painter, has been happy both in the choice of his subject and his execution.

SCENE IN THE COURTYARD OF THE PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

This is the first of a series of sketches taken at Kingston Penitentiary, which will appear in our pages. A detailed account of the establishment will appear in a future issue.

THE INTERNATIONAL QUILT MATCH,

Which took place at Toronto, last month, furnishes us with a subject for illustration. The original sketch, as also that of the scene in the Penitentiary courtyard, is by Mr. F. M. Bell Smith.

THE UNION MINE, TILT COVE, NEWF.

This mine was discovered about nine years ago, by Mr. Smith McKay, and has since been worked with great profit by him and Mr. C. L. Bennett. A full account of the mine, which yields both copper and nickel, appeared in a paper recently published in the *News* on mining in Newfoundland.

THE PANORAMA OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

Will be of interest at the present time. Full accounts of the doings at Vienna are given by the daily press. *An* *en* *route* a full description of the building has already appeared in our columns.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

An account of the appearance, etc., of the Eastern visitor who is just now the lion of Europe, accompanies his portrait. A view of the Shah's palace at Teheran is also given on the same page.

A MODEL MONTREAL ESTABLISHMENT.

On the south side of St. Joseph St., midway between St. Martin and Seigneur Streets, stands the Leather Belting Manufactory owned by Messrs. L. J. Campbell & Co., an illustration of which appears on another page of this issue. This is in every sense a model establishment and even in Montreal, where there is no lack of factories and large workshops, it occupies a conspicuous position on account of the perfection of its fittings and equipments and the thoroughness with which business is there conducted.

A visit to the establishment will well repay the curious, and amply atone for any sacrifice which may have been made of personal comfort in traversing, either on foot or in a crowded car, the muddiest, and one of the most unsavoury streets of Montreal. On entering the building, the visitor finds himself in a spacious apartment, occupying the whole flat, in which a quantity of hides are stored, and some of the hide-cutting operations are performed. Similar apartments, devoted to various branches of the belt manufacturing process, are on the first and second stories, and at the back is a two-story building in which some of the more elementary operations are conducted. The total superficial area employed in running the business aggregates 20,000 square feet.

Before conducting the reader through the establishment we may state that the number of hides used in this establishment average 300 per week—most of these being Chicago steers. Only twenty hands are employed, a large saving of manual labour being effected by the introduction of machinery, some of which is of a novel and interesting description. The business is by far the largest in the country, Messrs. Campbell & Co. supplying customers in all parts from Manitoba to Prince Edward Island inclusive.

But as to the process by which the raw and not by any means fragrant material is converted into glossy, odoriferous belts. The hide on its arrival is plunged into a tank of water and allowed to soak until it becomes soft enough for manipulation. It is then "skived," i. e. cleaned on the inner side of the fragments of flesh and horse skin that adhere to it, and carried off to the Fitzhery scouring machine. This operation used at one time to be performed by hand, but in this establishment a very effective machine is used. The hide is spread on a large board, so arranged as to be easily moved about on the table. The machine—in form a large wooden cube which rests on the hide and is worked to and fro by a piston—is set going, and by the double action of the scourer and the board, which is kept constantly moving, the hide, dampened by a small stream of water, is thoroughly scoured and cleaned. This operation over, the hide is taken from the back building, where soaking and skiving are carried on, to an upper flat in the main building. Here it undergoes the "stufing" operation. This consists in thoroughly growing it to render it soft and pliable. After having dried sufficiently, it is again wetted and placed in a stretcher, and left until all the elasticity is taken out. It is then removed to the "trest" drying rooms (an American invention the peculiarity of which consists in the rooms being separated from each other by grating floors and ceilings so as to allow a free circulation of air). After hanging here until dry, it is brushed and "glassed." By the latter operation it acquires smoothness and a certain degree of polish. Both for brushing and glassing machinery is used. The hide is now ready to be cut into belts. This is done on a long table by means of a stationary knife and a gauge to ensure accuracy in width. The hide placed in position and the gauge adjusted, is pulled along the table against the knife, and thus strips of the required width are cut with what seems to an unpractised eye, inconceivable rapidity. The strips are then taken to the back building, where the ends are shaved and trimmed, so as to secure an accurate join, and the belts are then made by cementing the prepared ends together until the required lengths are obtained. Additional strength is obtained by passing the cemented ends under powerful hydraulic presses, one of these, we notice had a ram of 22 in. diameter, which gives a power of over 100 tons pressure. The joins in each belt are afterwards rivetted, thus ensuring their strength, and putting the danger of a break almost beyond possibility. The size of the belts manufactured of course varies very much in width as in length. The narrowest average about two inches, and the broadest, one of which has just been supplied to William McLymond & Co., reach as much as thirty inches. Our representative who visited the establishment saw several of these larger sized belts—16 in., 18 in.,

24 in., and are nearly 30 in., measuring 100 ft. in length—which were just about to be shipped to customers. The whole operation is well worth witnessing, and, as we have said before, will well repay the curious. We know of no place where it may be seen to better advantage than at Messrs. Campbell & Co's. Manufactory.

A year or two ago Messrs. Campbell & Co. opened business in Toronto, with premises in the ill-fated Iron Block, but finding that it would be advantageous to concentrate the business, the manufactory was removed to Montreal, where a large amount of work is now turned out. A branch house still exists in Toronto, under the style and title of S. S. Campbell, and under the management of Mr. Thos. Haworth, well known in the hardware trade. The offices of the Toronto branch are situated in the old quarters, No. 15 Phoenix Block, Front Street, West.

On Tuesday morning the prizes were distributed at the Catholic Commercial College of this city, of which M. Archambault is the principal. There was a large gathering of the friends of the institution. The four especial prizes, *præ honoris*, of the value of fifty dollars each were awarded to Masters Robert Anderson (Dux) Emile Vanier, Joseph Ducharme, and Henry Pepin. His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Bernard, was present and addressed the pupils, and promised to give the sum of fifty dollars (following the example of the ex-Mayor, Mr. Judge Coursol) for the student who during the next scholastic year should be pronounced most irreproachable in his conduct, constant in his application, and successful in his studies.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED.

Anecdotes of Public Men. By John W. Forney. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.
 Quotations and Addresses, by William Cullen Bryant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Montreal: Dawson Bros.
 Absolute Religion. By Thomas C. Upham, D.D., LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

DICKENS'S PRESENTIMENT.

Blanchard Jerrold, in his charming little volume, "A Day with Charles Dickens," maintains that the great novelist had a presentiment of his sudden death, and prepared for the latter. He says:

Signs of the end were revealed day by day, immediately after his death; and they are so many marks of the love of order that was a ruling passion in Dickens throughout his life. Death could not reach Charles Dickens unprepared, in any sense. That he had misgivings, warnings, we cannot doubt; and these led him to prepare for the change. Only a few days before his death, he transferred the property of *All the Year Round* to his eldest son, and formally resigned its editorship. At the very day on which he died, he was to have met his staunch and affectionate friend and fellow-worker, W. H. Willis, to make a final settlement of accounts. He wrote to his "ever-affectionately" Charles Kent: "To-morrow is a very bad day for me to make a call, as, in addition to my usual office business, I have a mass of accounts to settle: but I hope to be with you at 3 o'clock. If I can't be, why then I shall not be."

[The letter was written an hour or two before he lay insensible, his light forever quenched, in the dining-room of God's Hill Place.]

"You must really get rid of those opal enjoyments. They are too overpowering."

"These violent delights have violent ends."

I think it was a father of your church who made this wise remark to a young gentleman who got up early (or stayed out late) at Verona.

The "opal enjoyments" refer to the early sky, and the whole is pleasant banter on the vehement devotion of his friend (the distinguished poet) to his work as editor of the *Sun*.

I had met Dickens about the middle of May, at Charing Cross, and had remarked that he had aged very much in appearance. The thought-lines of his face had deepened, and the hair had whitened. Indeed, as he approached me, I thought for a moment I was mistaken, and that it could not be Dickens: for that was not the vigorous, rapid walk, with the stick lightly held in the alert hand, which had always belonged to him. It was he, however; but with a certain solemnity of expression in the face, and a deeper earnestness in the dark eyes. However, when he saw me and shook me by the hand, the delightful brightness and sunshine swept over the gloom and sadness, and he spoke buoyantly, in the old, kind way, not in the least about himself, but about my doings, about Doty, about London as a subject (which I and my friend had just resolved to write upon together)—about all that could interest me, and which occurred to him at the moment. And he wrung my hand again as we parted; and the cast of serious thought settled again upon the handsome face, when he turned, wearily, I thought for him, towards the abbey.

That within a month he would be resting there forever, buried under flowers cast by loving hands, and that the whole civilized world would be lamenting the loss of the great and good Englishman, I never for one moment dreamed. But I thought sadly of him, I remember, after we had parted. Nor was I alone in this. He was walking with a dear friend of his a few weeks ago, when this one said, speaking of "Edwin Drood?"

"Well, you, or we, are approaching the mystery?"—

"Dickens, who had been and was at the moment, all vivacity, extinguished his gaiety, and fell into a long and silent reverie, from which he never broke during the remainder of the walk. Was he pondering another and deeper mystery than any his brain could unravel, facile as its mastery was over the hearts and brains of his brethren?"

We can never know.

It is certain, however, that the railway accident on the 9th of June, 1865, in which Dickens so nearly lost his life, made an ineradicable impression on him; and that, when he referred to it, he would get up and describe it with extraordinary energy. He closed his last completed work with a reference to it: "I remember with devout thankfulness that I can never be much nearer parting company with my readers forever than I was then, until there shall be written against my life the two words with which I have this day closed this book—*FINIS*."

Too soon for the country that loved him, and was so proud of him, were those two words written; and they were written on the 9th of June, 1870.

THE ROSE TREE AND ITS LEGENDS.

The Greek poets say that the rose was originally white, but that it was changed to red,—according to some, from the blood of Venus, who lacerated her feet with its thorns when rushing to the aid of Adonis; and according to others, from the blood of Adonis himself. The fragrance of the rose is said by the poets to be derived from a cup of nectar thrown over it by Cupid; and its thorns to be the stings of the bees with which his bow was strung. Another tale relating to the birth of the rose is, that Flora, having found the dead body of one of her favorite nymphs, whose beauty could only be equalled by her virtue, implored the assistance of all the gods and goddesses to aid her in changing it into a flower, which all others should acknowledge to be their queen. Apollo lent the vivifying power of his beams, Bacchus bathed it in nectar, Vertumnus gave its perfume, Pomona its fruit, and Flora herself its corona of flowers. Anacreon makes its birth coeval with those of Venus and Minerva:

"Then, then, in strange eventful hour,
 The earth produced an infant flower,
 Which sprang with blushing tinctures drest,
 And wanted o'er its parent breast;
 The gods beheld this brilliant birth,
 And hailed the rose—the boon of earth."

A beetle is often represented on antique gems as expiring surrounded by roses; and this is supposed to be an emblem of a man enervated by luxury—the beetle being said to have such an antipathy to roses that the smell of them will cause its death. In this connection the reader will remember the term *sybarite*, which arose from the youths of that town being so emasculated by luxury that a crumpled rose-leaf disturbed their slumbers; and hence the term is typical of the race, which certainly flourish in our day in undiminished numbers. Herodotus speaks of the double rose, and Solomon of the rose of Sharon, and of the plantation of roses at Jericho. Theophrastus tells us that the hundred-leaved rose grew in his time on Mount Pangæus; and it appears that the isle of Rhodes, or "Roses," received its name from the culture of the plant carried on there. Pliny mentions several sorts of roses which were known to the Romans, and which modern authors consider as the same as the Damascus French, and cabbage roses. The ancients do not appear to have known either the yellow or the white rose, unless we except those which Pliny calls the roses of Alabanda, in Caria, which had whitish petals. Among the Romans the rose was an especial favourite. They garnished their dishes with it, and floated its petals on their Fabian wine; wore garlands of it at their feasts; strewed their banqueting apartments with its leaves; and their ladies used rose-water for their baths, and as a perfume. During the reign of Domitian, the Egyptians thought of offering to the emperor's court, as a magnificent present, roses in winter; but at this proposal the Romans smiled, for, thanks to the forcing process employed by them, roses were abundant in the imperial city at that season. In every street, says Martial, the odour of spring is breathed, and garlands of flowers, freshly gathered, are displayed. "Send us corn, Egyptians, and we will send you roses" was the response. Roses were employed both by the Greeks and Romans to decorate tombs; and instances are given of rose gardens being bequeathed by their proprietors for the purpose of furnishing flowers to cover their graves.—*Gold n Hours.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. E., OTTAWA.—A School of Mining and Civil Engineering is attached to McGill College. For further information address Prof. Armstrong, Montreal.

Mr. Armstrong, of Buffalo, N.Y., is the inventor of a remarkably neat little charm, combining watch-key, nail-cleaner, and envelope-opener. Attention is directed to his advertisement. We have no doubt this Lilliputian, but very effective instrument, will meet with a ready sale.

We have received a very admirable "Guide to Edinburgh," published by Messrs. James Middlemass & Co. of that city. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a brief account of the antiquities, public buildings, and points of interest in and about the old Scottish capital. The information it gives is of sufficient value to entitle it to preservation.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

TOUCHSTONE PAPERS.

NO. XII.—CLUBS AND COTERIES.

The principle of association, like every other great, fundamental principle, has been used for good or evil, in all ages, by different societies and peoples. Men have united together in the bonds of close fellowship to further some of the noblest and holiest causes which have benefited mankind, while others, in secret alliance, have employed all the resources of their combined power and talents to undermine and overthrow thrones, altars, and the inviolable hearthstone of the family. Even in the peaceful republic of letters, this double influence of association has been felt, from the day when Plato projected his utopia, and of which he capriciously banished a certain class of writers, down to the establishment of the latest debating society in the most obscure of our country villages. The existence of cabals in literature forms one of the most curious chapters in the intellectual history of our race, and will explain better than perhaps anything else, the fluctuations of the standard of taste among various nations, the strange perversities of criticism, the malignities and ignoble rivalries of genius, and the merited or unmerited reputation of prominent authors.

In the domain of science, as well as of letters and arts, these cabals are still in vogue, under the more euphonious name of Coteries. In Italy, where there are least of them, owing to the generous enthusiasm of its people for every manifestation of talent, they have still their influence on the art of painting. To them, for instance, may be attributed the fame of many obscure disciples of Raphael, as well as the ill success and premature death of the gentle Domenichino. To them may be traced the violent controversy which raged in Paris between the musical composers, Gluck and Piccini. Gluck was driven from the lyric stage, but his genius has triumphed over malice and his glory burst upon the world once more in his classic

Iphigenia. What else but the same evil influence forced Rossini to renounce the divine art? Conscious of his own superiority and stung to the quick at the injustice of cliques, the immortal author of *Guillaume Tell* and *Il Barbiere* was silent for almost forty years before his death. What treasures of art, what gems of song have thereby been lost to the world. In Germany it is the same. It will be long before Wagner succeeds in winning appreciation for his new musical themes; long, before his *Tannhauser* will rank alongside the master pieces of Meyerbeer and Van Weber. In England, whence proceeded the almost national antipathy to the Labe School of Poetry, why was Wordsworth regarded as a sublime idiot? Why is it that the undoubted architectural genius of Pugin was never recognized? We shall have answer by turning to the pages of *Blackwood* and *Edinburgh Review* of those days. These periodicals were, as a great many more are still, the accredited organs of literary Coterics. The United States have not escaped the contagion. Without citing names, or pointing out localities, I may remark that, within a very narrow portion of the Union, there are Coterics where almost constitutional injustice and unfairness are aggravated by political, social and religious considerations. They would ostracize all that they cannot claim as their own, brand every intellect which would soar beyond their sphere. Why else have they not saluted Brownson as one of the first, if not the first, of American prose writers? Why else have they not acknowledged with all British Critics, that foremost on the scroll of American poets stands the name of the lamented Poe. Brownson has changed his religion and Edgar Poe had the misfortune to be born south of a certain line!

It was not my intention to say this much in regard to these associations, so hostile to intellectual progress, but I shall let it stand as a feeble protest against such combinations, whether held in the gilt halls of the Hotel de Rambouillet; the gays of Madame de Récamier, Queen of Beauty; the marble clubhouse of Regent Street or even the back room of a certain Boston publishing house. I had intended rather to consider the favourable aspect of the association principle, in relation to the literary and scientific future of the country. I hope the day is not far distant when the Dominion will be the focus and centre of an intense literary activity, destined to radiate to all the parts of the Continent. Unless the signs of the times deceive me, I believe there is reason to expect this glorious consummation.

Encouraged by such a hope, I should like to see native talent massed and concentrated. I should like to see our young men take their bearings, compare notes together, prepare for the work before them. In this purpose, I should recommend the formation of scientific, literary and artistic clubs. The evil which they have done elsewhere and in other times, may here be converted into good in the bright days that are coming. A vast deal has already been done in this direction, but a centuple more remains to be accomplished.

I would suggest, as the best specimen of the club system, the formation of Alumni Associations, such as they exist at Yale and Harvard. I know of no means better calculated to promote the educational development to which I look forward so hopefully. These Alumni Associations gather the graduates of their respective Colleges, at stated intervals, for social and literary purposes. They revive the wholesome reminiscences of school days, bring out the lessons of experience in the various walks of life, strengthen and vivify the good principles which pupils imbibed from their professors, and nerve the springs of the soul in virtuous resolves and aspirations. Canadian colleges turn out a number of promising young men every year. The hope of the future is in them. Let them band together in clubs and associations, under the auspices of *Alma Mater*, gather together in the shelter of those old college walls, where they learned all they know, hear occasionally the grave counsels of their former professors, and thus gird themselves for the work which lies before them. The several colleges of the different Provinces having each an association of the kind, would ultimately form a great united body, destined to contribute powerfully toward the accomplishment of the good work which, I believe, is reserved for the Dominion.

Lovers of angling are busily plying the line just now. From various favourite points, St. Anne's, Chateauguay, the Eastern Townships, come reports of fine takes. A veteran sportsman, E. B. Hodge, Esq., writes from the shores of Brompton Lake, detailing astonishing success with Harper & Smith's double spinner among the bass and lake trout. While the best English and American trolling baits failed to kill, the double spinner landed some splendid fish. Mr. Hodge bears testimony to the important facts that these baits play no matter how slow the boat is pulled, and never twist the line. We hear of a number of fishing parties organizing for a brief camp out. A more delightful way of spending a few days can hardly be imagined.

The Fire Record.

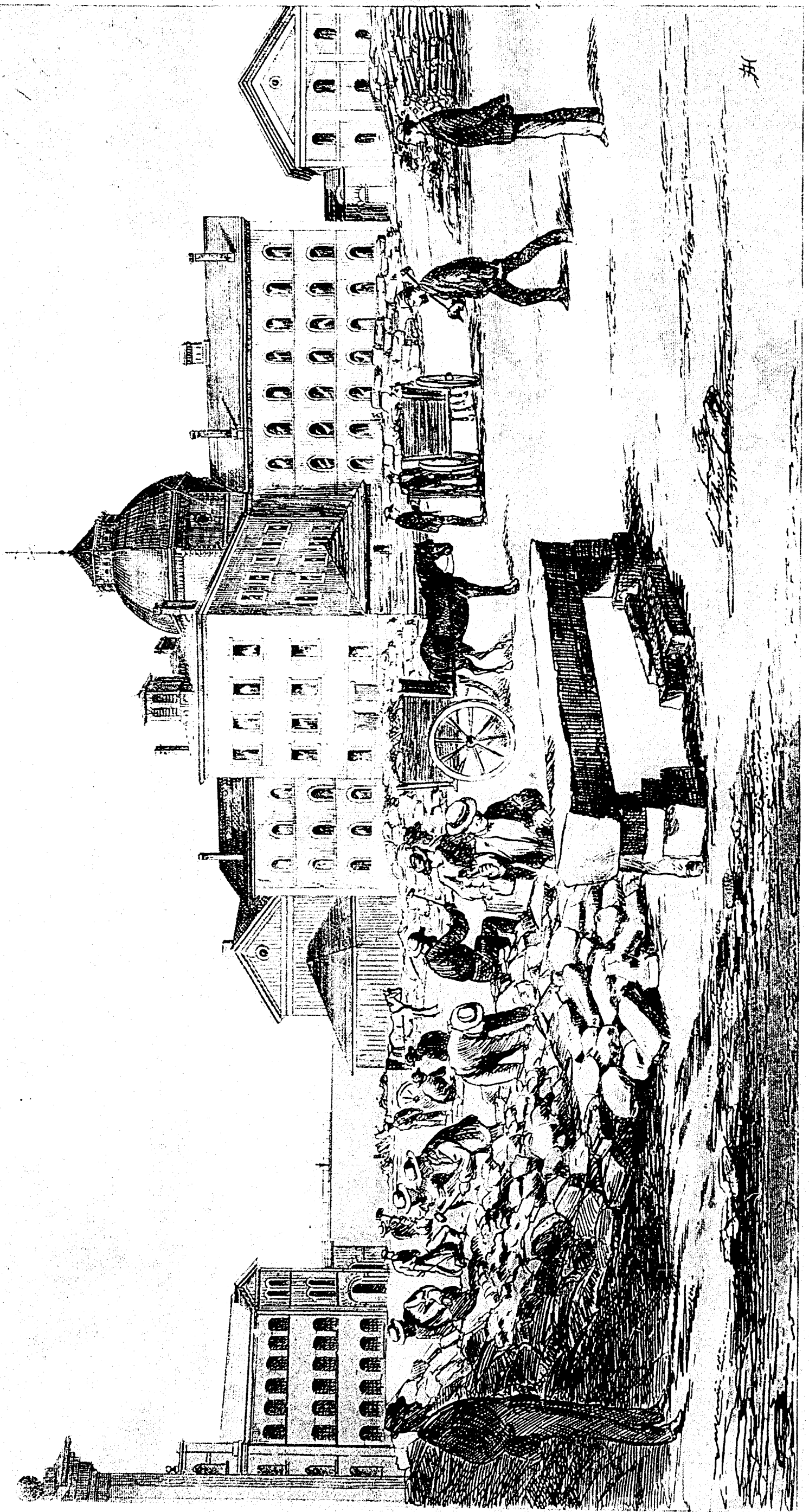
The following is a record of the fires which occurred throughout the country (so far as could be ascertained) during last week:—

On Sunday evening (June 22nd), McDougall's woolen factory, Montreal. Good deal of damage done. Cause unknown.

Wednesday, at noon, Gourdeau's Cabinet Factory, St. Roch's, Quebec. Entire building and a large quantity of lumber destroyed. No insurance. Another fire occurred at the same time in Olivier street, but it was soon extinguished.

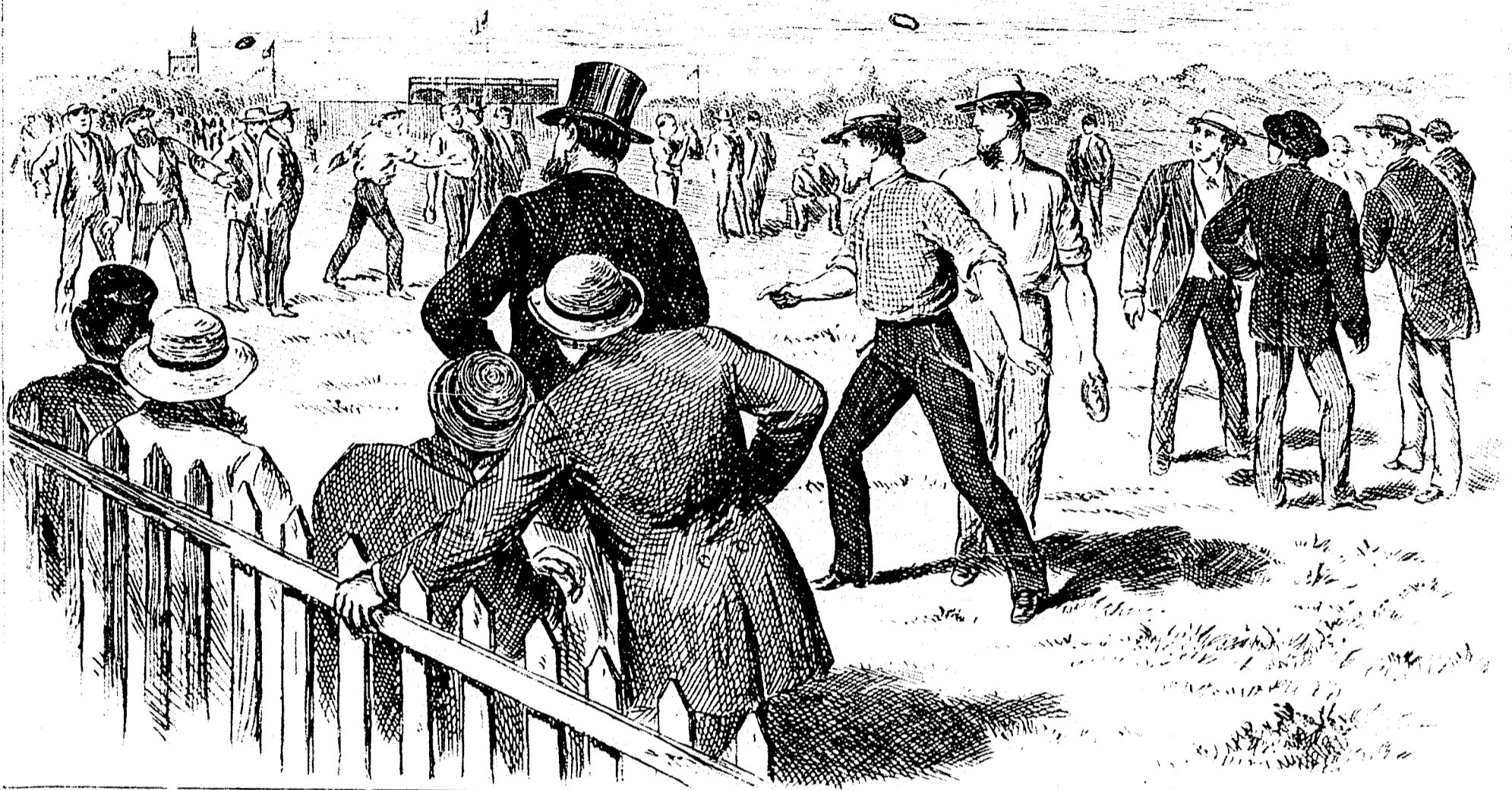
On Tuesday, at St. John, N. B., a brick building on the Railway wharf was badly damaged by fire. It was occupied by J. & T. Robinson, a wholesale house, and Charles Peters' hay and feed store. Robinson's goods were removed from the store, but Peters lost his whole stock. The loss was about \$8,000, insurance \$1,500. At Gananoque, Ont., at 1.30 a. m., on the same day, a fire broke out in the residence of W. H. Campbell. The house was totally destroyed, with part of the furniture. Loss about \$1,000, insured for \$500. Cause of fire unknown. At Ottawa, Ont., also on the same day, the store and dwelling house of Mr. F. W. Kay, including post and telegraph offices, together with two adjoining dwellings, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Kay's loss amounts to about \$11,000; insured for \$3,000. The two adjoining houses were worth about \$1,500. The fire broke out in the back of Mr. Kay's premises. In Montreal an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire some premises on St. Lawrence Main Street.

On Thursday a fire broke out in a stable, on Sydenham St., Kingston, but was extinguished before it could spread. Children playing with matches are said to have caused it.

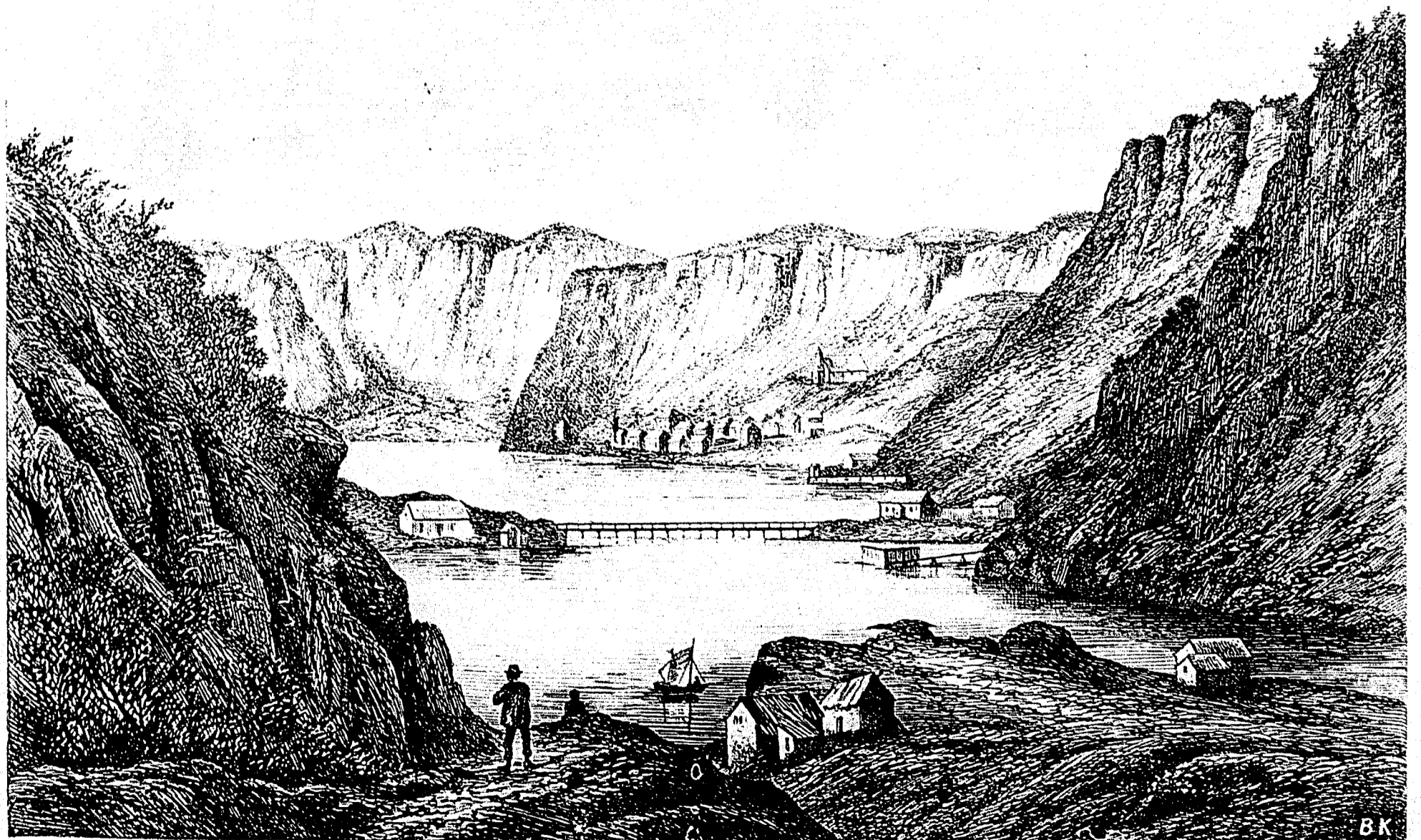


Kingston, Ont.—Convicts at work in the yard of the Penitentiary.

11



TORONTO.—A SCENE AT THE INTERNATIONAL QUILL MATCH.



NEWFOUNDLAND.—UNION MINE, TILT COVE, NOTRE DAME BAY

BK

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

CHILDHOOD.

(TRANSLATED FROM VICTOR HUGO.)

In the charm'd circle of our homes whens'er
A child appears, his sweet and smiling air
Fills every eye with light;
Brows the most gloomy, stained perchance with crime,
Forthwith unfold their wrinkles for a time,
Cheered by the joyous sight.

When June is green, or 'mid November's gloom,
While round the logs that flicker through the room
Our chairs all closely meet,
Each joy seems doubled, if a child appears;
Smiles fondly greet him, and his mother fears
To watch his tottering feet.

We talk, it may be, while we stir the flames,
Of God, of Country, of poetic names,
Of souls sublimed by prayer—
A child appears—our fancies quickly stray
From Heaven, from Country, and from Bards away,
Fixed on the cherub there.

Child! thy blue eyes with innocence are bright,
And thy small hands, soft, delicate, and white,
No harm as yet have found:
Thou hast not trodden in the mire we tread,
Unsullied infant! thine angelic head
With golden rays is crown'd.

To us thou seemest, in our world so dark,
Like the fair Dove that wandered from the Ark,
We deem that thou hast wings:
Sin is to thee a mystery, dear Child,
Thy soul and body both are undefiled,
To thee no blemish clings.

There is a magic in thy trustful smile,
Thy careless prattle, and thy want of guile,
E'en in each transient tear:
Thy soul is swayed by wonder and by joy,
Thy lips to kisses thou dost yield, sweet Boy,
Ne'er fluttered by a fear.

Myself, O God! my friends, and even those,
(If such there be) who triumph as my foes,
Preserve, in days to come,
From e'er beholding bird-abandoned trees,
Spring without blossoms, hives bereft of bees,
Or, worst, a childless home!

Montreal.

GEO. MURRAY.

University Intelligence.

(We shall be happy to receive communications from the various Universities respecting the conferring of degrees, etc.)

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

At the annual Convention held on Thursday, the 26th ult., the following degrees were conferred:—

- D. C. L. : Hon. Judge Sanborn.
- M. A. : G. W. Zulicke, James Hepburn, B. B. Smith, James King; H. Gattof, of Exeter College, Oxford, *ad eundem*.
- B. A. : R. Campbell, A. Stevens, Rev. Isaac Brock; A. W. Powell, Cambridge, *ad eundem*.

The following scholarships and prizes were also awarded: Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Scholarship, A. Stevens; Nicoll Mathematical Scholarship, L. Tucker; Mountain Jubilee Scholarship, F. Blaylock; English Essay Prize, L. Tucker; Classical Prize, Senior Lecture, A. Nicholl; Mathematical do., A. Nicholl; Extra Prize, Robert Campbell; Classical Prize, Junior Lecture, H. Chapman; Mathematical do., W. Westover; French Prize, C. Hemming.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

AN OLD LOVE-LETTER.

BY Δ

Looking through some papers the other day, I turned up an old love-letter, a dainty perfumed little *billet-doux* in its day; but the odour has long since departed from its yellow pages, and the sweetness faded years and years ago out of its terms of endearment. What a withered look it has, and how ridiculous its terms of affection! I was your Love and your Darling then, Lydia, and how would your terms apply now that so many *lustra* have passed? Your Love has got a bald head and a paunch, and you, Lydia, have you taken to a *loupet*, and do you rattle those old cheeks of yours, which I once fondled? Sylph-like form, indeed! Madam, I'm not to be deceived now; I can see through the thin disguise of Thompson's corset tightly laced, and puffings and paddings. Sylph-like, Lydia! Did you laugh in your sleeve when I breathed such nonsense into your ear?

When we quarrelled, Lydia, did you think I would feel terribly cut up? Did you fancy to yourself a pale-faced youth, with long hair flowing, sighing all the day till he became a mere *vox præterea nihil*? Did you look for suicide, possibly, and rapid consumption certainly, as the fitting end for one who had loved and lost you? Bah! Lydia. I wrote that touching poem, "Forsaken," while I was enjoying a beef-steak and a pot of porter. You thought I was all *en amour*, and crying out plaintively, "*Che farò senz' Eurydice?*" But I don't do that in private. We keep our sensibilities to sell, and write those touching verses and episodes after a comfortable dinner over the second tumbler! Heart-breaking is unprofitable business, and has been relegated to the regions of fiction long since. And you did not break your heart either; but in your excitement you forgot to return my presents! Oh, fie! Lydia; do not those bracelets weigh heavily upon your arm, or was it a lingering love for me that made you keep those ornaments I gave you?

I did not know I had this letter or I should not have kept it. Send me your address, Lydia, and I'll return it; or may I keep it as a reminder of what I have escaped? Heart-breaking, indeed! Do I not see others struggling from morning till night to keep the house over their heads? and when they come home it is to a cheerless place. They are not affected with *heimech*. They look lingeringly into the club windows as they pass, and sigh for former days, and then go home and hear the shrill cadences of their wives' tongues as they chase the children hither and thither, and the dinner is half raw, and home is very loveless, and they have their disputes *unguibus et ore*. Might not this fate have been mine, Lydia, had I married you? You had a sharp tongue—you know you

had—and after the honeymoon what squalls there might have been! But I have escaped, and I have my bachelor rooms and my club, and I can have my wine without querulous reminders that "that '46 port costs so much a dozen;" and I am jolly and happy, and not worn out and *usé* toiling for a progeny of brats! It is a very selfish doctrine, you say, ladies. I cry *peccavi*; but I go on sinning. Am I unlike others in this? Have you not all a darling sin? and do you not cherish and hug it, and give it the first place in your hearts, and deck it out and call it pet names? You know you do. I confess, *culpa mea*; but is the curtain drawn across the confessional, I go home and set up an altar and deity Selfishness. Who, in all the world, do I love as much as the writer of this confession? and who deserves such care at my hands?

It is only when we are very young that we fancy that we break our hearts. Did not Francisco Petrarch love his Laura, and make all Europe ring with his praises of her, and his undying affection, and so forth? Surely he ought to have broken his heart. Yet Miss de Noves died, and Senor P., instead of being consistent and dying, lived on for thirty years! *Allons, donc*, shall I break my heart? Long before I saw you, Lydia, I loved and lost Glycera. Then the world seemed very dark, and the light died out of the sun, and the perfume left the flowers, and I went about with a great *tristesse* at heart, but I survived. I suffered under a great disadvantage then. I did not know the value of beefsteak, and was ignorant of how sorrow can be washed down with generous wine!

Unselfish love rarely passes boyhood. When I loved you, Glycera, I would have plunged a needle in my heart to save thy little finger an ache, or committed any other boyish folly. I longed for some opportunity of showing you my love; but now—bah! And Lydia, you thought I loved you. Well, I did; but I loved myself more; and when you sent me back my letters, I trundled them into the fire without a tear. Was it for me to weep and grow pale, and forsake my business, and give up eating, and die, forsooth? And all for what? A woman's whims! Did some one else's eyes please you more than mine? Was he broader across the shoulders? Had he a darker moustache? Or did he jingle more dollar-pieces in his purse? Ah, Lydia! Lydia! Was not my purse deep enough? Didst thou over-love golden store that you turned away from me? Was the *auri sacra fames* stronger than the little word *amo*? And is that why you cling to those presents of mine?

Years and years ago, and the poor faded love-letter is all that remains! "My own Darling," forsooth! What a ghost of a voice it is coming out of the long ago, coming up to disturb me with its old cadences! Rattle your cheeks, Lydia; cover those wrinkles with powder an inch thick, and lace your waist into decent shape, and should I meet you to-morrow I should not see you, but only the Lydia of the old time. You may be married, Lydia, and have squalling brats tugging at your apron strings. Were I to meet you on the street to-day, I would only see a *simulacrum*. Your real self only lives for me three *lustra* ago. Fie! am I growing sentimental, and allowing an old love-letter to disturb me? James, order a carriage. I will drive to the club and dine with old Jollyboy to-day; a bottle of Moet and a cigar after will set me right.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.

One of the greatest delights of boarding in the country for the summer, is the pleasure a man derives from his efforts to catch the early morning train by which he must reach the city and his business. When he gets out of bed he looks at his watch, and finds he has plenty of time, so he dresses leisurely, and sits down to breakfast in a calm and serene frame of mind. Just as he cracks his first egg, he hears the up-train. He starts, jerks out his watch, compares it with the clock, and finds that it is eleven minutes slow, and that he has only four minutes left in which to get to the *dépot*. In a fearful hurry he tries to scoop the egg out of the shell, but it burns his fingers, the skin is tough, and after fooling with it for a moment, it mashes into a hopeless mess, and he gets his fingers smeared; he drops the whole concern in disgust, grabs a hot roll, and scalds his tongue with a quick mouthful of coffee; then he stuffs the roll in his mouth, while his wife hands him his satchel, and tells him she thinks she hears the whistle. He plunges madly around the room, looking for his umbrella; then he kisses his wife as well as he can with all that unswallowed bread distending his cheeks, says good-bye to the children in a lump, and makes a dash for the door. Just as he gets to the gate he finds that he has forgotten his duster, and he charges back after it, snatches it up, and tears down the gravel walk in a frenzy. He doesn't like to run through the village, because that would look undignified, but he walks furiously. He goes faster and faster. Half-way down he does hear the whistle, for certain. He wants to run, but he knows that he will start up that yellow dog there by the side-walk if he does. Then he actually sees the train coming in at the *dépot*, and he feels that he must make a rush. He does. The yellow dog becomes excited, and tears after him. Six other dogs join in the chase, one after the other, and bark furiously, and frolic around his legs. Small boys contribute to the excitement, as he goes past, by whistling on their fingers, and the men at work on the new meeting-house knock off to look at him and laugh. He feels ridiculous, but he must catch that train. He gets desperate when he has to slacken up until two or three women, who are on the side-walk discussing the servant-girl question and the price of butter, scatter to let him pass. He arrives within one hundred yards of the *dépot* with duster flying in the wind, coat-tails horizontal, and the yellow dog nipping his heels, just as the train begins to move. He puts on extra pressure, and resolves to make that train or to perish. He reaches it as the last car is going past. He seizes the hand-rail, is violently jerked around once or twice, but finally lands on the step on his knees, and is hauled in by his coat-collar by the brakeman, hot, mad, dusty, with his trousers torn across the knees, his shins bruised, and three ribs in his umbrella broken. Just as he gets comfortably into the car, the train stops, backs upon the siding, and lays there for half an hour while the engineer fixes a broken valve. Then he is madder than ever, and determines that he will move into town to-morrow, and swears, while he looks out of the window and watches the dogs that followed him engaged in a contest over a bone which the yellow dog found on the platform of the station; and he registers a silent vow to devote his first holiday to hunting up that dog and braining him with a club.—*Max Adler.*

ROMANCE OF MEDICINE.

Under this title, an article in *London Society* includes the ensuing professional anecdotes:—We know of a medical man whose duty it is to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England, and duly charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a very wealthy man, near a great city, who cannot bear to be left for the night. There is a physician of great ability who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and, if he goes out to dinner, he has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient a thousand a year, and I think he works hard for his money. Sometimes the services are such that money cannot repay them. A friend of mine, a young medicus, had a standing engagement of four hundred a year to look after the health of an old lady. She required to be inspected three times a day, and made an exhibition of her tongue and pulse. What made things so aggravating was that she was as strong as a horse, while the doctor was a delicate man. She was so selfish and perverse that he was obliged to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her case. Similarly, I knew the son of a rich man, who proposed to pay a clergyman several hundred pounds a year for leave to spend his evenings with him. The parson, however, was obliged to tell his rich friend that he talked such intolerable twaddle that he could not accept his company on any terms that could be named. But the oddest of these arrangements is the following:—A medical man has been attending a patient several years, and yet he has never seen his patient. The gentleman firmly believes that he has an œsophagus of peculiar construction, and that he is accordingly liable at any moment to be choked. That help may be at hand whenever any sudden emergency may occur, he has a physician in the house night and day. The physician, being human, must needs take his walks abroad, and it becomes necessary to provide a substitute for him two hours a day. Accordingly, a doctor attends daily from twelve to two, fills up his time by disposing of an admirable lunch, and finds the gold and silver coin, in their usual happy combination, neatly put up by the side of his plate, in tissue paper. Up to the present date he has never had the pleasure of exchanging words with his interesting patient.

PROFESSOR JOHN WISE EXPLAINS.

Professor John Wise writes as follows to the *New York Daily Graphic* respecting his theory on the possibility of ballooning across the Atlantic:—

"There is such a diversity of opinion, even in scientific circles, and there are so many different kinds of criticism, on the project of transmarine ballooning and the wind currents which are relied on to give effect and success to the experimental trip that a few words from one who is professionally and practically concerned in it seem to be demanded. A few of the fundamental principles will be sufficient to lead the inquiring mind into the train of thought that will make the matter clear enough for detailed investigation. First, we know that the earth turns upon its axis from west to east, and that it moves in its orbit in the same direction, and that its equatorial belt is hot, and that its polar areas are cold, and that the earth's revolving axis, although always parallel to itself, has inclination of 23 degrees to the plain of its orbit, and we know that the earth is one-half in shadow and one-half in light all the time, and that the line of shadow moves from east to west. This is the ground-work of the trade-wind currents. In the reduction of these elements to a mathematical precision, we find precisely the conditions and facts that we find by actual experience in the wind currents as observed by scientific aeronauts, and by noted meteorologists, foremost among them, Henry, Espy, Redfield, and Maury. Any person who has watched the upper clouds for a season in our temperate zone becomes satisfied of the main fact in the matter before us, i. e., that they sail from west to east in their general course; and any one who will take the trouble to note the weather predictions, will find that the condition of the weather in the Mississippi Valley of to-day will be the condition of the weather with us to-morrow, and the weather of the most eastern portion of our country the next day. The isobarometric line described on the weather map is the necessary offspring of the trade-wind current. I have seen local storms in the grip of this current dragged along from west to east oftentimes. I have seen the thistle seed suspended to its silken parachute travel by myriads in the procession, and nebulous masses of pollen on the same voyage and felt shamefaced to see them sail triumphantly to the eastward further than I dared to go at the time. Now I desire to emulate their example, not in propagating ill weeds, but to sow the seed of knowledge.

The declination of the earth to its orbit takes with it the northing and the southing of the trade currents in their most direct eastward motion, so that in winter we have them more from the northwest and in the summer more from the southwest. Nevertheless they both prevail in our latitude all the year round. I have found a southwest current in November that warmed the air at the height of three miles to a higher temperature than the air at the surface at the same time.

I may repeat again the experience of 446 aerial voyages, in which my balloon travelled eastward 414 times, and to me an ounce of fact is worth more than a pound of theory, as related to one and the same subject. There are a great many foolish things written on this matter. Scientific blunders, and weak-minded pretensions of knowledge concerning it, abound more than sound logical reasoning and experimental facts. I trust that the intelligent student will find enough in what I have stated of the facts to lead him to a fair investigation of its legitimate results. When the voyage is once made the thing will be plain enough, and the subject will be handled in a commercial way, as were the other "wild and visionary schemes" of Columbus, Stephenson, Fulton, and Field.

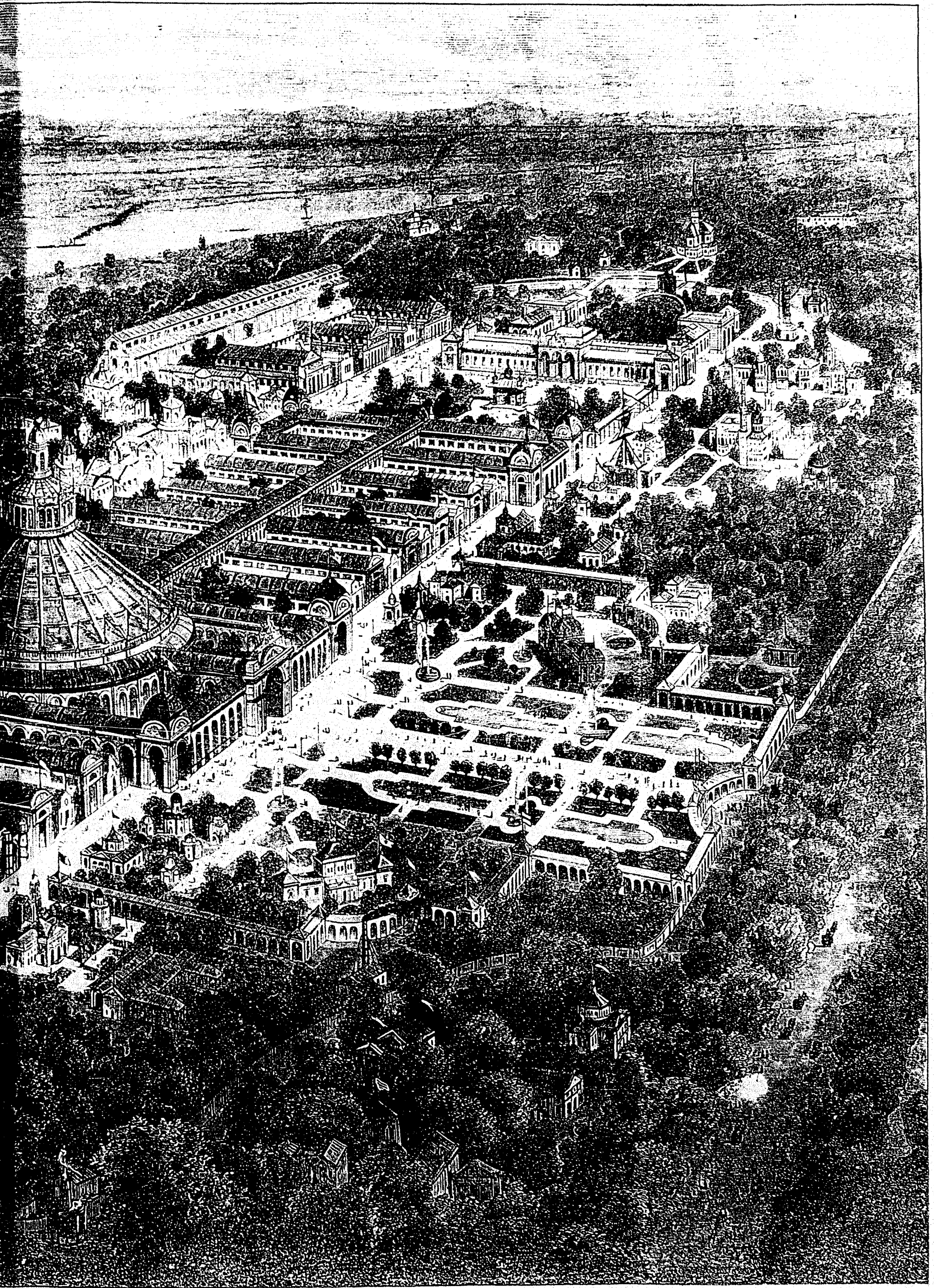
I should have gone into the analysis of the problem from the facts as stated, but it seems to me that the facts as stated with them will be sufficient for the student of nature and the progressive scientist.

On you, my dear *GRAPHIC*, I now hang my hopes, as I desire to hang my body to the airy castle in which I have a living faith, for the consummation of a transmarine voyage, and thus shut out the last doubt that may hang as a millstone to the neck of so simple a project as systematizing air-drifting from America to Europe.

JOHN WISE.—June 24.



VIENNA—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF



THE EXHIBITION BUILDING

appearance, and in addition to its other attractions the subscribers are presented with an elegant portrait of Miss Kellogg.

Edwin Forrest's estate, recently inventoried, is worth about \$250,000.

Rubinstein made \$50,000 during his recent tour.

It is stated that Emily Thorne will soon return to the stage.

Wienlowski, the wonderful violinist, is giving a series of concerts in California.

The celebrated German actress, Clara Zeigler, talks of coming to this continent.

Charles Matthews, the veteran comedian, has reappeared at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

E. Goodman's new play, "Gentleman," is to be brought out at the Charing Cross Theatre, London.

Brete Harte's poems, "Her Letter," and "Flynn of Virginia," have been dramatized for a San Francisco theatre.

The manuscript of Molière is as rare as that of Shakespeare. The French, who justly idolize him, would pay any amount of money to the person who should discover the smallest fragments of his writing. A gentleman who shrouds himself under the initial of Monsieur T—, professes recently to have discovered a small fragment of the great man's writing. "Four lines of Molière," says *L'Illustration*, "why that would be priceless. It would be a relic worth as much as a genuine Raphael." The note is very simple: "Veuillez, M. Brodu, send me tomorrow afternoon, Saturday, a pound of your good conserve of cherries. This Friday, 10 March, 1661. J. B. P. de Molière." The relic, however, seems a very doubtful one. It is, however, exhibited in the *Exposition de Molière*, now open in Paris in honour of the poet's jubilee.

It is just a century this month since the first German opera ever played in Germany was produced at Weimar. It is entitled "Alceste," the words being by Wieland and the music by Schuetzer.

According to the *Presse Musicale*, Mme. Carlotta Patti, having made an ample fortune, is about to retire from public life.

The latest intelligence from London gives the following information respecting operatic doings in the English metropolis. At the Royal Italian Opera the week's programme consisted of Rossini's "Otello," with Mme. Patti as Desdemona; "Lucia," with Mdle. Albani as the heroine; "Faust" and "Don Giovanni," with Mdme. Patti as Zerlina, and Mdme. Sinico, M. Faure, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Bettini in the other principal characters. At Her Majesty's Opera, the principal events were the production of M. Thomas's "Mignon," with Mdme. Nilsson, Mdme. Trebelli, Mdle. Grossi, and M. Capoul; "Les Huguenots," with Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Ilma di Murska, Mdme. Trebelli, Signor Campanini, and Signor Agnesi in the cast; "La Favorita," with Mdle. Titiens and Signor Aramburo; on the 11th Mdme. Ristori commenced her engagement of eight performances, and appeared in "Medea."

The Milan journals state that Signor Verdi has informed the municipal authorities of that city of his intention to write a funeral mass in honour of Alessandro Manzoni, to be performed on the first anniversary of his death. Signor Verdi will himself direct the rehearsals and conduct the performance.

Scraps.

There is to be a display of carrier pigeons at the Vienna Exhibition, with prizes for the best specimens of the class.

A communication from Chiselhurst states that the "Manifesto of the Empress Eugénie" which appeared some time ago was "entirely apocryphal."

From the 1st of July, all Money Order Offices in the Dominion will have authority to issue Money Orders, payable at any place in British India. Money Orders will also be procurable, drawn on Fort Garry, Manitoba.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of the Sun and Lion, in brilliant, on Prince Bismarck. The Prince's eldest son, Count Herbert von Bismarck, has received the same decoration in a less distinguished form.

Among the quaint sayings of Sir John Bowring is this concerning the marriage service: "With this ring I thee wed," is sorcery; "with my body I thee worship," is idolatry; and "with my worldly goods I thee endow," is a lie.

The Shah is not the only Eastern potentate who may visit England this summer. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharajah of Holkar are believed to have already communicated to the Imperial Government their intention of visiting the country.

Baltimore is to be congratulated. She has a Quaker philanthropist who has donated over \$4,000,000 for the establishment of a free medical college, a free hospital, a free university, and a free sanitarium. The latter will be located near the city, but not in it, and will be open to all classes, races, and religions.

The French Minister of Marine has sent out a circular, warning shipowners, captains, and insurance agents against a new "infernal machine," intended for the destruction of vessels, which for fraudulent purposes it is desired to destroy. It is put on board in the shape of coal, and at a given moment after the vessel is at sea it explodes, and the underwriters come to grief with the vessel that goes prematurely to the bottom.

The bells used as a signal for closing the Vienna Exhibition every evening having been found insufficient, an ingenious Italian has invented a steam fog-horn. This trumpet is eight feet long, and proportionately wide, and with a steam pressure on the metal mouth-piece of some fifteen pounds the performers can wake up the dullest visitor in the Exhibition. Occasionally, for diversion, they put on a pressure of four atmospheres, which rouses deaf old ladies thirteen miles off.

Surely the most practical man of our day has been discovered. He states that a young man writing to his sweetheart the other day said: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise against me, the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us and charge 4d. for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters, the more we save from the lawyers." Strange to say, the young man never received a reply!

Since Dean Swift delivered his model sermon on "the duty of giving for the cause of Christ," perhaps the shortest on record was delivered on Whit-Sunday, by a Sunderland clergyman. It is as follows:—"My dear brethren, the sermon this morning will be of the very shortest description; in fact, it is impossible for me to take it any shorter, because it will consist of but one word, and one word only. I wish to address it to the working men and others who intend to keep the Whitsun holiday, and I would to God that this one word may have the weight and influence of a thousand. It is—sobriety."

Father Hyacinthe insists on still remaining a Catholic, and believes that he can do so. Protestantism is not sufficiently churchy for him. In his fifth lecture at Geneva he said that for the building of a reformed Catholic Church there were three

plans: "The first would reconstitute it on the basis of simple deism. This he rejected, because deism was only a philosophy, and not a religion. The second was to accept Protestantism as a solution of the problem; but Protestantism had not preserved enough of the Church. For him more symbols were necessary. He wanted the chain of efficacious sacraments, embracing the whole life of man from baptism to extreme unction; he wanted a historical hierarchy and a visible centre of unity, such as was now at Rome, but might be elsewhere in the future." It remains to be seen if this scheme of Church reorganization is feasible.

Père Hyacinthe has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Paris Constitutionnel*, who tells us that M. Loyson believes he shall convert the Protestants of Geneva, though, unhappily, the Catholics hold aloof. His mission, he says, is one of peace; he would rather that all reform should perish than that it should touch any truly Catholic dogma. The interviewer is of opinion that the ex-Father still wavers between the old and the new doctrine and is very unhappy, that he knows his false position, but has gone too far to retract, that there is more folly than wickedness in him, more imagination than reason. "On nearer acquaintance one pities, and does not hate him; he acts with too much candour and simplicity." The success of the Father, however seems indisputable. He has now 1,500 followers, and is said to have refused a bishopric, although the fortune which he had with his wife has been swallowed up in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Bowles.

The *Italian News*, in its Roman news, says: "A young man of gentlemanlike exterior, in a moment when the church of St. Vitale was nearly empty, entered the confessional box and shut himself in, awaiting some applicant for confession. A young lady soon after knelt down and began her confession. But the sacristan, knowing that the priest of that particular confessional was away from Rome, suspected a trick, and ran to call some priests in the church; they immediately went to the box, opened the shutters, and lo! found the young gentleman hearing the confession of a pretty girl. The horror was general, but that of the young lady great in the extreme. The young man said he had entered the box with the intention of having a little rest, as he felt sleepy. Measures have been taken to denounce his conduct to the authorities for excommunication, and the young man was exceedingly glad to escape with so little punishment."

Early last month a despatch from Count Andrassy was received by Cardinal Antonelli in reply to an inquiry made by the latter as to whether the Austrian Government would allow the next conclave to assemble within the limits of the Austrian Empire. Count Andrassy states in the despatch in question that his Government is not aware of any reason why the conclave should not be held in Italy, and that it hopes the Italian Government will continue to pursue a wise and moderate policy towards the Holy See, and be ready to afford to the next Pope the same guarantees as those which it has secured to Pius IX. If, however, these views are not shared by the Roman Curia, or if, notwithstanding the sincere and disinterested advice of the Austrian Cabinet, the Italian Government should adopt a different course, then Austria would still not be in a position to allow the conclave to be held within her frontiers. A similar reply was made by M. Thiers to a proposal for holding the conclave at Avignon.

Much has been said of the politeness of the French people, says a correspondent, yet in every case the tribute has been paid by those to whom the Frenchman found it to his interest to be civil. For my own part, mingling with them as man mingles with his equals, I have seen their politeness, and have thought it as thoroughly superficial as any trait in their national character. The "bon jour, Monsieur," spoken cordially, costs nothing; the hat raised in greeting is hardly an inconvenience; the thousand pardons which he asks as he freely gives as one would be; but ask a Frenchman to do you a favour which involves some sacrifice, and he will invariably fail you. Expect him to give his seat in an omnibus or public assembly to a lady, and he will disappoint you; ask of him anything that involves any personal inconvenience, and you will see that his extravagant professions are mere words, and that his feeling has no more depth than a mathematical surface. He can lie fluently, if he fancies the truth will be unpleasant; but the brutal frankness of the German contains more real kindness than his soft equivocations.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has been elected for South Ontario by a majority of 150. Brooklin, Ont., has decided against a bonus to the Quebec and Ontario R. R., by a vote of 183 to 12. The "Great Eastern" arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on the 27th ult., have buoyed the cable 80 miles off and left convoys in charge. The shore end of the cable was transferred to the "Hibernian." The additional postal articles signed by the Ottawa and Washington Governments, providing for the interchange of postal cards upon prepayment of an additional cent postage, went into effect on the 1st inst. The opening of the Southern extension of the W. G. and B. R. to Wingham, took place on the Dominion Day. The resignation of Colonel Robertson Ross as Adjutant General of Militia, has been accepted, to take effect from the 15th September. It is said that several changes in the Quebec Judiciary are on the tapis.

THE UNITED STATES.—It is said that Gen. Butler will be nominated for the Massachusetts Governorship. General Grant's father died at Covington, Ky., on the 29th ult., of general debility. It is stated that on the close of the Vienna Exhibition, Minister Jay will be recalled. A verdict of "not guilty" has been rendered in the case of Victoria Woodhull, Fannie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood for sending obscene publications through the United States mails. The official report of the Agricultural Bureau shows an average increase of cotton over last year of nearly 12 per cent. The "Junata" sailed last week on a voyage in search of the "Polaris." The "Tigress" was to have followed on the 4th inst. The cholera still rages in Tennessee. It has also made its appearance in Cincinnati.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Shah was present on the 24th at a review of seven thousand troops held by Her Majesty in Windsor Park. On the following day a banquet was given him at Greenwich at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and 700 guests were present. On the 26th the Shah left for Liverpool. The Canada Loan Guarantee Bill passed its second reading in the Imperial House of Commons on the 24th ult. The militia barracks at Cork were broken into last week and several stand of arms taken. Several arrests have been made and a large number of the arms recovered by the police authorities. The Imperial Government has received despatches from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Khartoum, May 29, where he has safely arrived with other Europeans of his command. He reports that the south of the Equator has been annexed to Egypt. The slave trade has been suppressed, and all rebellious movements and secret intrigues checked. The country was orderly and its government perfectly organized.

The road and harbour has been opened to Zanzibar, free from interruption. He won a victory on the 6th May with only 105 men, over the army of the African chief. His mission has been perfectly successful.

FRANCE.—The municipality of Paris, reconsidering its vote refusing to appropriate money for the reception of the Shah, has adopted a resolution providing for a night fête and illuminations in honour of his Majesty. Jules Ferry, minister at Athens has been recalled. President McMahon intends to ask the Commission on Pardons to remit the sentences of those Communist prisoners whose behaviour has been unexceptionable since their conviction.

GERMANY.—On the 23rd ult., the session of Parliament was closed by Prince Bismarck, in the absence of the Emperor, who was indisposed. Owing to illness His Majesty was unable to visit Vienna, where he was represented by the Empress Augusta. He has since, however, completely recovered. The cholera has made its appearance at Berlin. The new Prussian Court for the administration of ecclesiastical law has been formed by Royal decree. It is composed of eleven Judges, five of whom are Roman Catholics. The Archbishop of Cologne and his suffragans have been summoned to explain the reasons for excommunicating two priests who joined Old Catholic organizations.

RUSSIA.—Kliwa was entered by the Russian troops on the 10th ult. The Khan immediately fled.

AUSTRIA.—A violent thunder storm flooded the exhibition ground on Sunday night, and did much injury. The American annexes and the German gallery were badly damaged. A further reduction in the prices of admission to the exhibition is contemplated by the Directors.

ITALY.—A crisis has occurred in the ministry. On Wednesday week the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 86 to 157 rejected the government resolution to proceed with the discussion of the financial bills. The following day Signor Lauza announced the resignation of Ministers. On the 27th Signor Minghetti was called upon by the King to form a Cabinet, but at latest advices he had not succeeded in doing so. It was said that he would attempt to create a Cabinet out of the old majority in Parliament. Ex-Queen Isabella has been paying a visit at the Vatican, where she made lavish presents, and received a most gratifying reception. There have been some severe shocks of earthquake at Venice and Verona, extending over fifty miles north as far as Pieve. Many persons were killed and injured in the country and several churches destroyed.

SPAIN.—A ministerial crisis has also occurred in Spain, Senor Pi Y. Margal succeeding in forming a composite Cabinet, with himself as President of the Council and minister of the Interior. The following are the other members:—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Alonsove; Minister of War, Senor Gonzalo; Minister of Finance, Senor Carvagal; Minister of Justice, Senor Berges; Minister of Marine, Arache; Colonies, Sorni. In the Cortes a bill abolishing the Spanish Legation at the Vatican has been introduced, and the proposal for the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt was rejected. The municipal elections are ordered for the 12th of July, and for Provincial Deputies on the 6th of September. Several disturbances have occurred throughout the country, notably at Seville, Barcelona, and Malaga. At the latter place the populace rose against the authorities and killed the mayor of the city.

The Carlists underwent a defeat at Estella (26 miles south-west of Pampeluna) on the 21st ult., leaving 60 killed and 300 wounded. On the 26th a column of Republicans under Castavon were surprised in Navarre, and fled in disorder to Pampeluna, where they were roughly received by the inhabitants. The Carlists are impressing able bodied men into their ranks, and seizing all arms they can find. Reinforcements are landing, and a general rising in their favour is anticipated in Biscay shortly. Four thousand men have already declared against the Republican Government and in favor of Don Carlos. The insurgents appointed officers for the provinces and municipalities from among their own number in the interest of the Carlist movement.

HOLLAND.—It is stated that the Dutch Government is willing to enter into negotiations with the King of Achens for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two countries. It is also rumoured that twelve Turkish vessels are on their way to Achens to support the King's forces in their war against the Dutch troops.

TURKEY.—A treaty for mutual protection has been concluded between the Sultan and the Khedive. The latter promises in case of the invasion of Turkey to provide 150,000 troops.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Panama advices state that President Nevia, who was expelled by the revolutionists in April, has returned and resumed his functions as President of the State.

CUBA.—There has been heavy fighting in the Manzanillo district in which the insurgents were uniformly successful, and a number of Spanish soldiers killed. The insurgent general Garcia is reported to have united the commands of Generals Diaz, Pornez and Prado, and with the formidable force thus formed, is marching between Bayamo and Manzanillo. A later report says that General Quesada has landed in the island and taken command of the insurgent forces.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Brazilian Council of State has decided that Papal bulls must have the *placet* of the Government, before they can be promulgated, and that sentences of excommunication are without civil effect in Brazil. The Government of Paraguay refuses to enter upon any negotiations with General Mitras, the special envoy of the Argentine Republic, until the Argentine forces are withdrawn from Chaco. Guatemala has been declared in a state of siege, and to continue so until the insurgents are overcome. Several sharp engagements have taken place between the Government troops and the revolutionists with varying success.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieut.-Governor Howland has consented, at the request of the Government, to continue in office until the 1st of November next.

Mr. W. C. F. Robinson, who has filled the office of Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island for some years under the Imperial regime, has been continued in that office under Confederation.

The Hon. Alex. Campbell assumes the office of Minister of the Interior, thereby vacating the Post Office Department.

The Hon. Adam G. Archibald, late Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Equity Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, vice Hon. J. W. Johnston, appointed Lieut.-Governor of that Province.

Mr. Witton, M.P. for Hamilton, will accompany the Canadian Commission to Vienna. No salary is attached to his position. The commission will leave not later than the 12th inst.

Major Amyot, A.D.C., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor.

Mr. H. Hartney, late Chief Office Clerk of the House of Commons, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the House.

It is rumoured in Kingston that Col. Jarvis will be the new Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Mr. Lazier, of Belleville, will receive the Judgeship of the County of Prince Edward.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

In an interesting letter to the *New York Times*, Dr. William H. Russel (the historian of Bell Run) gives some personal information about the Shah of Persia which will not tend to raise that potentate in the opinion of cultured society. It seems that the distinguished Oriental monarch is not only proud, but impunctual, ill-mannered, and rather immoral. As a matter of choice, he prefers to eat with his fingers, and cannot be persuaded that anybody in the world is the equal of His Sublime Highness. Yet rumour has not been up to the mark in describing the incredible richness of his jewels. Mr. Russel says: "No one was prepared to see, *moribus oculis*, a diamond nearly twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory), stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en echelon* upon his coat, from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut, and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure-house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse."

As to the personal appearance of the monarch, we are afraid that his picture has flattered him. For the keen-sighted journalist says: "He is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing alone in a crowd with a clear space round him and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, 'like a hen on a hot griddle,' and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not

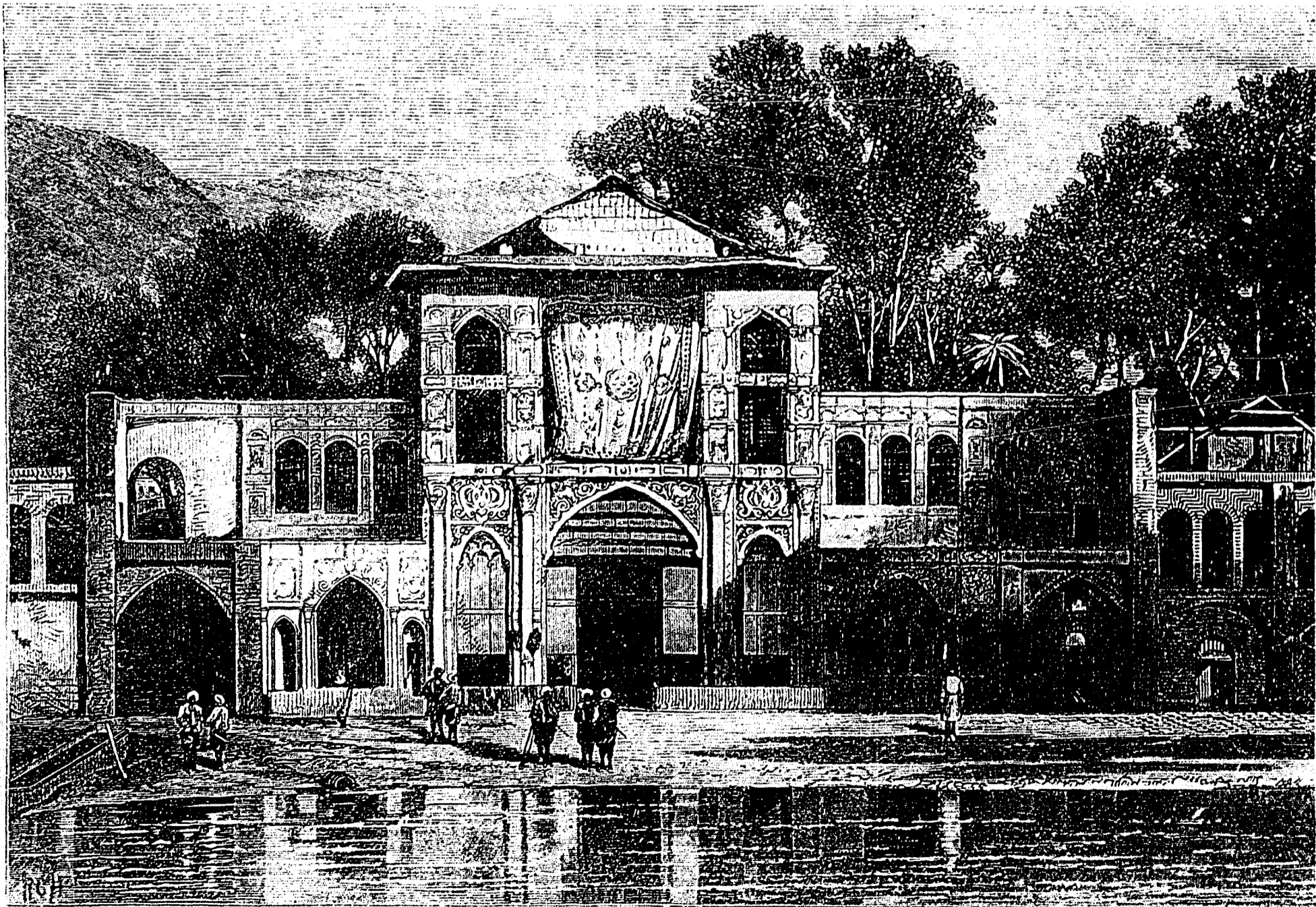


HIS MAJESTY NASR-OD-DEEN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

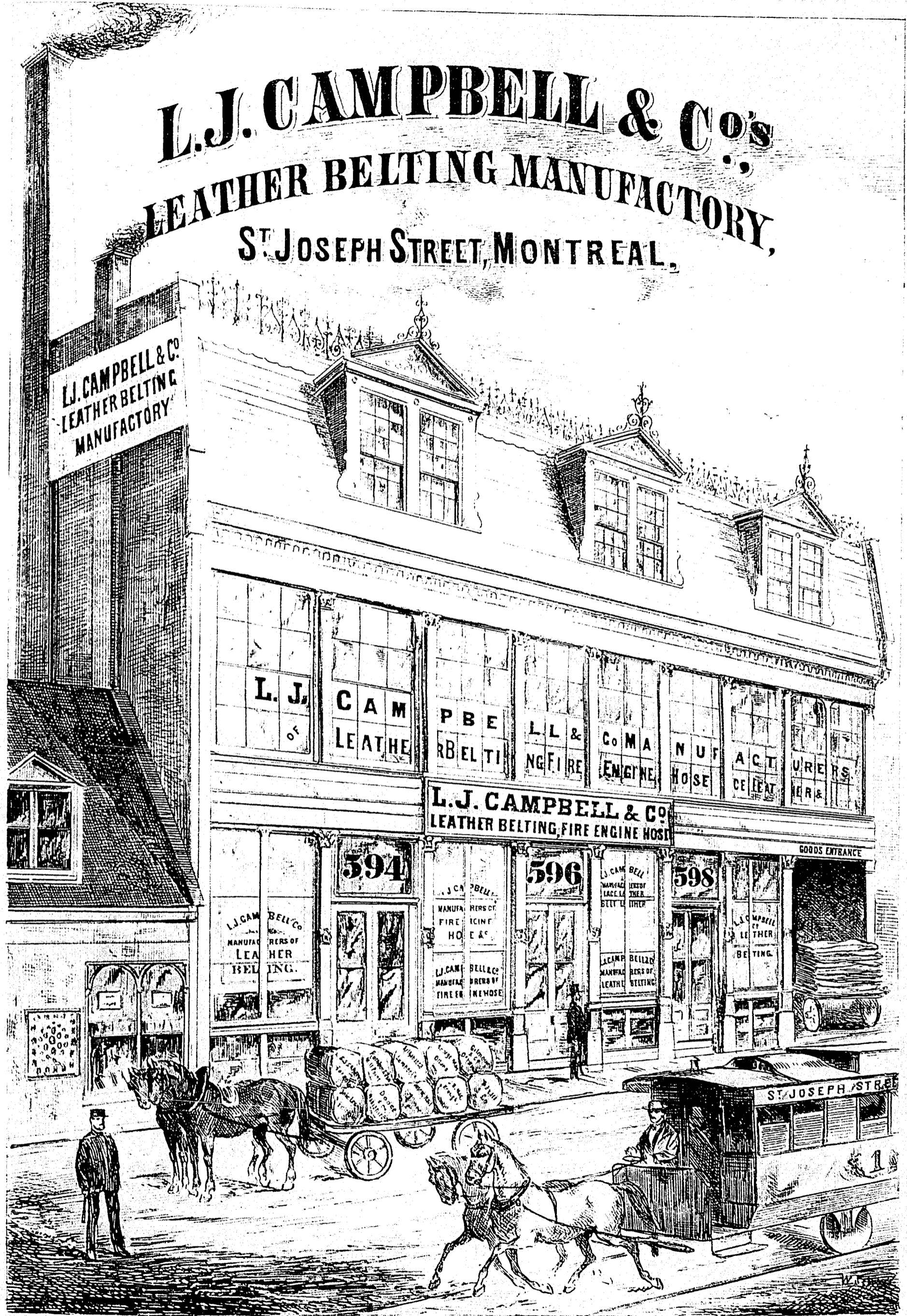
present an imposing appearance. I admit that the backs of most people fail to impress one, but his Majesty's tailor has rendered his *trousers* quite abnormally ridiculous by making his frock-coat with a multitude of fine plaits like those of a Highlander's kilt or of a lad of Queen Bess's time over the hips, and so all round. His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spectacles, *a la* "Chiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap, and, over all these, diamonds."

His personal habits would not render him an acceptable visitor in cultivated circles, whatever "shoddy" might think of him. At least so the writer seems to suggest in the following paragraph: "In spite of his jewels and external splendour, the Shah-in-Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, wilful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be the politeness of princes, as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbour which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress's) dress."

As to the morality of the royal visitor from Ispahan, our readers will regret to learn that "there has been some trouble in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect, even though they go about with their faces uncovered, and one of the most useful lessons they will carry back from Europe is that which will teach them to consider their wives their equals, and not their slaves—if they learn it. There is a great 'if,' for they do not at all approve of all they see here."



SOUTH FRONT OF THE SHAH'S PALACE AT TEHERAN.



MONTREAL — L. J. CAMPBELL & CO'S LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTORY, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

(Continued from page 11.)

paralysed every nerve in my body, and held me spell-bound while the scene lasted.

That which I had thought was a bundle, was transformed into a woman! Yes, a woman, lovely as an angel, was kneeling there in the moonlight, her white wrapper, one sleeve of which was partly torn off, giving a glimpse of a rounded arm and shoulder, which shamed the bright moonlight in their purity and freshness, floating loosely around her; and her bright, golden hair hung in rich masses over her neck and shoulders, as with hands clasped in anguish she turned her blue eyes sorrowfully and beseechingly up to the stern figure at her side. Did I say sorrowfully? That is not the word. The agony depicted on her face has haunted me ever since. It was not expressive of bodily pain or fear; it was rather the dumb, unutterable anguish caused by mental self-accusation, to which bodily pain would even be a welcome relief.

Her lips moved as if in prayer; but the man made no sign, except that he still pointed silently and sternly to a small locket, which was fastened by a narrow piece of velvet around her slender neck.

With trembling hands she obeyed the silent command, and shrinkingly gave it to her companion. He opened it, and then came over his face a change, so swift and terrible, that the woman gave a slight shriek, then buried her face in her hands and sobbed convulsively.

With what I could tell was a heavy curse, although no sound issued from his lips, he dashed the locket on the ground, seized the woman by her hair, jerked her head roughly back with his left hand, and as the awful smile deepened on his face, I saw the right hand—something glittered in it as it went up—raised quick as lightning. I knew what was coming, and frantically struggled to get off that infernal bed. Oh God! too late! I heard a dull, cruel thud and piercing shriek; and while the bright red heart's-blood welled out over her pure white bosom, she sank recumbent on the floor. And at this juncture I must have swooned away, for I remember nothing further.

When I recovered consciousness, the sun was shining brightly through the window, the birds were warbling their morning hymns of praise to the Great Creator, and not a trace remained of the tragedy I had witnessed during the night.

With a feeling of relief I sprang out of bed; but the terrible drama I had witnessed in my sleep of the preceding night still hung like a shadow over my mind, and caused me, before I had finished dressing, to fall into a fit of the bluest blues. This depression of spirit was not alleviated when, chancing to look at my wrists before going down stairs, I discerned on each of them a faint, livid circle, such as the pressure from cords would leave, taken in connection with my helplessness, while the dream tragedy was being perpetrated, this made the matter more inexplicable. Was it simply a hideous nightmare? Then what produced those marks upon my wrists? Had I really been a witness of a horrid and brutal murder? Then where were the traces of it? It was wildly improbable, nay, it was impossible, that nothing should have been left, and every trace removed from the room, if the tragic event had really taken place. I was fairly puzzled; and in my anxiety to leave the room and its memory behind me, forgot the examination of the carvings on the old oak bureau, which I had promised myself to make in the morning, before retiring to rest on the night previous. Going downstairs, I found Mason and his wife just commencing their morning meal. I sat down at the table, but could not eat anything. My depression and loss of appetite was soon noticed by the kind-hearted land'ord. He pressed me for the reason, but dread of his kindly ridicule kept me silent as to the real cause, and for want of a better, I gave as an explanation that the oak bureau being in the room for the first time since I had slept in it, I had not rested properly, and loss of rest had been followed by loss of appetite. It was a bad reason, and worse logic, but it was the first excuse that came into my head, and its flimsiness was not noticed by either Mason or his wife. "I will have it removed," said he, "by to-night; but as there is a curious tale connected with it, perhaps it may do you good if I relate the story to you."

I at once gladly assented; and the table having been cleared, Mason began thus:

"At Oak Lodge, about two miles from here, there lived some five years ago one Mr. Holmes, a man of morose, retiring disposition, and not at all liked by the people in the neighbourhood. This dislike was fostered by a report which got spread about, that he treated his young wife, whom he had brought with him when he came to live at the Lodge some months before, very unkindly. It was nothing more than a rumour, and no evidence had ever been brought forward to show that such was the case; still this one (as all idle rumours do) gained ground steadily, and in course of time the owner of Oak Lodge had the adjective 'Black' prefixed to his surname whenever he was spoken of by the villagers.

"Black Holmes, to call him by his popular title, did not seem much affected by his evil repute among the neighbours. He still secluded himself within his own house, still went upon mysterious journeys for a week or a fortnight at a time, was persistently 'Not at home' when any one ventured to call upon him at the Lodge, and, according to popular belief, still maltreated his wife; an idea which was strengthened by the fact that simultaneously with the message brought down that Mr. Holmes was out, it was invariably added that Mrs. Holmes was seriously indisposed.

"But the villagers soon had another cause for wonder. There lived at an old-fashioned house, just outside of Cairo, a certain Mr. Frank Leslie, a man of middle age, handsome, open-hearted, and good-natured to a fault, easily led astray, and in his young days supposed to have been dissipated to a degree. I say supposed, because little was known of his past life, for he had left home in high dudgeon with his father and mother, and the reports which afterwards came to their ears concerning his mode of life, had materially shortened the days of their pilgrimage towards that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

"On the death of his father and mother, events which happened within a few short weeks of each other, Frank returned to the old house at home. This was about four years after Mr. Holmes had settled at Oak Lodge.

"Any one knowing the two men and the diversity of their dispositions, would think nothing more unlikely than that there should ever be even a semblance of cordiality on either side. Yet, strangely enough, a friendship sprang up between them which, so far as is known, was never interrupted.

"Matters continued thus for about three months, when it began to be whispered about that Leslie's friendship was rather for the wife than the husband, and that though the intimacy between the men still continued on the same footing, that Holmes had been heard to utter threats against some one, and as Leslie was his only intimate, it was shrewdly conjectured that he was the one denounced.

"As time went on, Leslie's visits to the Lodge grew more frequent, and were generally timed to take place while Black Holmes was supposed to be away; though whether he was really absent there is, in my mind, room for great doubt.

"One morning the news spread like wildfire through the village that Black Holmes had left the Lodge, and gone no one knew whither, taking, as was supposed, his wife with him. People had hardly got over the excitement of that event, when it was whispered abroad (originated by one of his servants, no doubt,) that Leslie had not been home for two days and nights, and as the third day grew on and he did not appear, his friends became anxious: for he was always a favourite in spite of his faults, and the excitement culminated when a labourer came here with Frank's hat, which he had found lying on the outskirts of the little fir plantation, which is situated on the north side of the Lodge.

"A search party was organized; and in a dark, stagnant pool, in the midst of the plantation, they found the body of poor Frank. They drew the remains to the bank, and laid them on the soft brown carpet of dead branches, fallen from the melancholy firs. There were no marks of violence on the body, with the exception of a livid mark round each wrist, as if caused by a ligature of some kind."

Here I could not help shuddering violently, as my eyes fell upon the discoloured marks on my wrists, which had not disappeared even then. Mason perceived my agitation, and enquired the cause; but I assured him it was nothing, and entreated him to proceed. He then continued:—

"The body was fully dressed when found, but the clothes were in disorder, as if put on hastily, and the face wore an expression which even the slimy waters of the pool had not been able to obliterate, and which all noticed: an expression of deadly horror, as if he had met his fearful death while trying to flee from some sight, which had overwhelmed him with its dreadful reality.

"A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned, much to the dissatisfaction of some in the neighbourhood, who maintain to this day that Frank met his death at the hands of Black Holmes; but there was no proof of this; as far as anyone knew they were friends up to the time of his death, and the threats of violence turned out to be greatly exaggerated; in fact, in most instances, could not be traced to Holmes at all.

"The Lodge was shut up for some time, and last week Lawyer Black received instructions from Holmes, dated from Milan, to sell the house and furniture, with the exception of the oak chest which is in your room; Mr. Black received special instructions to send that to Holmes' address by the first steamer, so it will go from here on Monday next. I don't know why he should want a thing like that sent such a distance to him; but it is an heirloom, or something of that sort, I suppose."

The horrible truth had been gradually dawning upon me, as Mason proceeded with his narrative, and a strange impulse moved

me as he finished to stand up and say solemnly to him:—

"Mason, as God is my judge, that chest contains the evidence of a foul and barbarous murder!"

I could see that he thought I had turned lunatic suddenly; but as I related my dream to him, I perceived that he was gradually being converted to my opinion; and when I had concluded he was of as strong an opinion as myself that the chest should be opened. It was a ticklish thing to do, and at first it was promptly negatived by Mr. Black, to whom Mason applied; but I was so positive on the matter, and the two persons I had seen in my dream tallied so exactly with the descriptions of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, that at last the lawyer consented. But there was another difficulty; there was no key. This was obviated by getting the lock picked; and there, as the lid was opened in the presence of numerous witnesses, was seen the plain evidence of an atrocious murder. To make my story short, within the chest the body, or rather the remains, of a woman in her night-dress, was huddled. The haft of a bone-handled dagger protruded from what had once been her loving, throbbing bosom; and her long yellow hair, still clinging to the shrunken scalp, floated over the form, which by a cruel hand had been stricken down in the prime of health, hope and love.

The remains were identified by several present as having once been Mrs. Holmes; and in a small battered gold locket, found lying under her head in the chest, was a likeness of Frank Leslie.

The authorities were communicated with, and a detective despatched with the necessary papers to the address that Holmes had given. He was found and brought to the spot where the supposed crime had been committed. My time did not admit of my staying longer at Cairo; but soon after my return to Montreal, I received a letter from Mason, by which it appears that the detective, taking my vision for his cue, so worked upon Holmes' fear that there was a witness to his guilt, that he made a full confession. The details agreed substantially with what I saw in my dream, and I must, by some supernatural agency, have, during the vision, taken the place which Leslie occupied on the night of the real tragedy.

Holmes was sentenced to death, but cheated the hangman by taking poison in his cell. How he procured it is not known; he probably had it secreted somewhere on his person at the time of his arrest.

To conclude, they say that dead persons tell no tales. 'Tis true, perhaps, in the strict sense of the words; but fortunately for us, there are other ways beside that of the dead speaking, by which, surely and certainly, murder will out.

Dean Stanley has come to the front, after a certain sort, as a woman's rights man. He recently preached in London in aid of the Woman's Hospital. His text was, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" He thought women much better spiritual directors of women than the most dextrous priest, saintly confessor, or authoritative pontiff. Heading the sick he regarded as woman's special mission. He alluded to the late Mr. Mill, remarking how the philosophy of a master mind was touched by reverence for the woman he had loved.

The following rare bit is from the Saturday Evening Post: We shall never forget that evening we spent at Magruder's years ago. We admired Miss Magruder, and we went around to see her. It was summer time, and moonlight, and she sat upon the piazza. The carpenter had been there that day gluing up the rustic chair on the porch, so we took a seat on the step in front of Miss Magruder, where we could gaze into her eyes and drink in her smiles. It seems probable that the carpenter must have upset his glue pot on the spot where we sat, for after enjoying Miss Magruder's remarks for a couple of hours, and drinking several of her smiles, we tried to rise for the purpose of going home, but found that we were immovably fixed to the step. Then Miss Magruder said: "Don't be in a hurry," and we told her we believed we wouldn't. The conversation had a sadder tone after that, and we sat there thinking whether it would be better to ask Miss Magruder to withdraw while we disrobed and went home in Highland costume, or whether we should urge her to warm up the poker, or whether we should give one terrific wrench and then ramble down the yard backward. About midnight Miss Magruder yawned, and said she believed she would go to bed. Then we suddenly asked her if she thought her father would have any objection to lending us his front steps for a few days, because we wanted to take them home for a pattern. We think Miss Magruder must have entertained doubts of our sanity, for she rushed in, called her father, and screamed. Magruder came down with a double-barrelled gun. Then we explained the situation in a whisper, and he procured a saw and cut out the piece of step to which we were attached. Then we went home wearing the patch, and before two o'clock crushed out our young love for Miss Magruder. We never called again, and she threw herself away on a dry goods man. There is a melancholy satisfaction in recalling these memories of youth, and reflecting upon the influence of glue upon the emotions of the human heart.

Those who use Colby's Pills recommend them to their friends.

Chess.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correct solution of Problem No. 81 received from G. E. C., Montreal.

A lively skirmish during the first Canadian Chess Congress in Hamilton.

French Defence.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| Dr. I. Ryall, Hamilton. | J. Henderson, St. Liboire. |
| 1. P. to K. 4th | P. to K. 3rd |
| 2. P. to Q. 4th | P. to Q. 4th |
| 3. P. to K. 5th | P. to Q. B. 4th |
| 4. K. Kt. to B. 3rd | P. takes P. |
| 5. Kt. takes P. | B. to Q. B. 4th |
| 6. B. to K. 3rd | B. takes Kt. |
| 7. B. takes B. | Q. Kt. to B. 3rd |
| 8. B. to Kt. 5th | K. Kt. to K. 2nd |
| 9. Castles. | Castles. |
| 10. B. to Q. B. 3rd | Kt. to Kt. 3rd |
| 11. B. takes Kt. | P. takes B. |
| 12. P. to K. B. 4th | P. to K. B. 4th (a) |
| 13. K. to K. | P. to Q. B. 4th |
| 14. P. to Q. Kt. 3rd | P. to Q. 5th |
| 15. B. to Kt. 2nd | Q. to K. R. 5th (a) |
| 16. P. to K. Kt. 3rd | Q. to K. 6th |
| 17. K. to Kt. | B. to Kt. 2nd |
| 18. K. to B. 2nd | P. to K. R. 4th (c) |
| 19. Q. to K. B. | Q. to Kt. 5th |
| 20. Q. to K. 2nd | Q. to K. 6th |
| 21. Kt. to K. 2nd | P. to R. 5th |
| 22. Q. to Kt. 5th (d) | Kt. takes K. B. P. (c) |
| 23. P. takes Kt. | R. to B. 2nd |
| 24. K. to B. 3rd | P. to Kt. 3rd |
| 25. Q. takes R. P. | R. to R. 2nd |
| 26. Q. takes Q. | R. takes Q. |
| 27. Kt. to Kt. 5th (e) | R. to R. 5th |
| 28. Kt. takes K. P. | R. to Kt. 5th ch. |
| 29. K. to B. | B. to R. 3rd ch. |
| 30. K. to K. | P. to Q. 6th |
| 31. P. to Q. B. 4th | K. to B. 2nd (a) |
| 32. Kt. to Q. B. 7th | R. to Q. |
| 33. Kt. takes B. | P. to Q. 7th ch. |
| 34. R. takes P. (a) | R. to Kt. 5th ch. |
| 35. K. to B. 2nd | R. takes R. ch. |
| 36. K. takes R. | R. takes B. |
| 37. Kt. takes P. | P. to R. 4th |
| 38. P. to Q. R. 4th | P. to Kt. 6th |
| 39. P. to Q. 6th ch. | K. to K. 2nd |
| 40. P. takes P. | K. to Q. 4d |
| 41. P. to K. Kt. 6th | R. to R. 7th |
| 42. P. to Kt. 5th | Resigns. |

(a) Instead of this move, Black might now have commenced a strong attack by B. to R. 3rd, followed by Q. to Kt. 3rd, and then advancing his Pawn.

(b) This gives a fine attack, but B. to Kt. 2nd, threatening Q. to Q. 6th, seems stronger.

(c) Here, apparently, the game might have been continued as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Black. | White. |
| 18. Kt. takes K. P. | Kt. takes K. P. |
| 19. P. takes Kt. | P. to K. B. 3th |
| 20. Q. to K. B. | Q. to Kt. 5th |

and Black's position seems fully worth the piece sacrificed; we cannot see how White could have saved the game.

(d) White promptly avails himself of the opportunity afforded by his opponent's last move to free his zone, beginning a strong counter-attack at the same time.

(e) The sacrifice comes too late; better, even yet, however, to have taken the K. P.

(f) White now obtains a manifest advantage, his Kt. committing sad havoc in the enemy's quarters.

(g) B. to Q. B. White could play K. to Q. 2nd, with a won game.

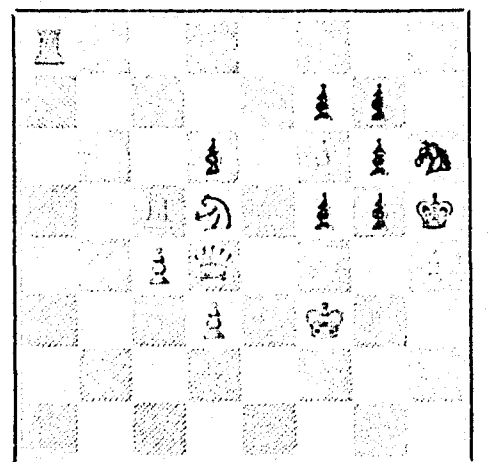
(h) This loses a piece, but White's resources can now fully afford it.

The following fine stratagem appeared some time ago in the Chess Player's Chronicle.

PROBLEM No. 87.

By Prof. J. B. Cherriman, Toronto.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

ENIGMA No. 27.

(From Bell's "Life in London.")

White.—K. at K. sq. R. at K. R. sq., and K. 4th. Black.—K. at K. Kt. 5th. P. at K. R. 5th. White to play and mate in three moves.

ENIGMA No. 28.

By T. C., Toronto.

White.—K. at Q. Kt. 5th. R. at K. sq. and Q. B. 6th. B. at K. 3rd. P. at K. R. 4th, Q. 7th, Q. B. 2nd, and Q. Kt. 2nd. Black.—K. at K. 4th. B. at K. R. 5th. Kt. at K. Kt. 7th. P. at K. B. 3rd, K. B. 5th, Q. 4th, and Q. Kt. 5th. White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 85.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B. to Kt. 8th | P. to Kt. 4th |
| 2. P. to R. 5th (bee's, KD) | P. to Kt. 5th |
| 3. Kt. to K. B. 7th | K. to B. 5th |
| 4. Kt. to Q. 5th dls. ch. and mate. | |

Fun.

When Rachel, the great French tragedienne, saw her sister, who was somewhat stout, dressed for the part of a shepherdess, her comment was, "Sarah, dear, you look like a shepherdess who has just dined on her flock."

A spread-eagle orator wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every town and county, to every village and hamlet, in the broad land; but he witted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shut for a goose before you had flown a mile."

A contributor to a sporting paper says: "I heard the cuckoo this year in March. When I did so I pulled out my watch; it was just three o'clock, and the cuckoo had actually gone cuckoo three times. I never knew the use of the bird before."

A lady, returning from an unprofitable trip to church, declared that "when she saw the shawls of those Smiths, and then thought of the things her own poor girls had to wear, if it wasn't for the consolation of religion, she did not know what she should do."

The young folks in Boston are getting to be high-toned. "Why-y-o-u-o-u-d-e-s-s-a-r-d-e-r-e-n-o-t-I-s-that-you?" is the way one fair one salutes another one, and the angel in bustles and high boots meekly and poetically responds, "You bet! I'm your Katydid every time."

The other day a countryman asked one of Barham's men, "Where is the monkey?" The latter replied, "He is dead!" and the inquirer passed on, perfectly satisfied, for he couldn't expect that even Barham could prevent an occasional death among his curiosities.

An Illinois editor speaks of an "eighty-year-old octogenarian" in his town "who has seen the snows of three score years and ten." What was the matter with his eyes during the other ten years? or didn't it snow for ten winters? This is something the public is interested in.

An arch boy, having taken notice of his Sunday-school teacher's often reading a chapter in Gulliver's Travels when in this seat, "We shall be changed in the twinkling of an eye," privately erased the letter e in the word changed. The next time the teacher read it, "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye."

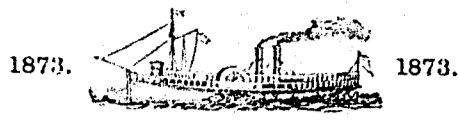
A gentleman, whose morning train had been a little too much for him, in saddling his horse got the saddle wrong end foremost. Just as he was about to mount, a German friend came up and called his attention to the mistake. The horseman gazed for a moment at the attendant, as if to do p. thought, and then said, "You let that saddle alone. How do you know which way I am going?" And the gentleman, from to many passed on.

It is interesting to notice a man of tender years on a croquet ground. He will stand around, always in the way, until some sunny-haired maiden croquets on his pet, and then he will throw his might wildly among the players and go waiving off on one leg among the shrubbery, choking himself black in the face with exclamations he dare not utter, while the maiden will smile serenely, and murmur, "Oh, Mr. F., I did not mean to."

Jacobs' Liquid has been before the public for twenty years.

HEALTH TO THE SICK. Strength & Vigor to the debilitated. DOES NOT REQUIRE COOKING OR WARMING. BARON JUSTUS LIEBIG, M.D., F.R.S., Professor in the University of Munich.

MANSTON HOUSE, CACOUNA, is now opened for the reception of guests. E. A. Michelletti.



Ottawa River Navigation Company's MONTREAL TO OTTAWA DAY AND NIGHT LINE.

New Iron Steamer "Peerless," Capt. A. Bowie. Steamer "Prince of Wales," Capt. H. W. Shepherd. "Queen Victoria," Capt. P. Y. Macdonnell. "Princess," Capt. P. McGowan.

Passengers leave by the 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. trains for Lachine by Railway, and connect with the Steamers "Prince of Wales" and "Princess" for Ottawa and intermediate landings.

Passengers leave Ottawa at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. by Steamers "Peerless" and "Queen Victoria" for Montreal and intermediate landings.

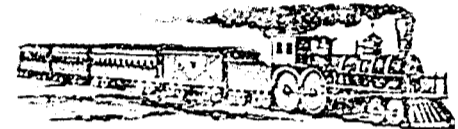
25¢ BAGGAGE CHECKED. (Mails and Staterooms Extra.)

Passengers leaving Ottawa by the evening steamer will descend the Rapids. No Through Passengers taken on Saturday Evening Boat.

The Comfort and Economy of this Line are unsurpassed, whilst the Route is one of the most picturesque in Canada. Tourists will find this a delightful trip.

Single and Return Tickets may be had at the Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure Street; at the Grand Trunk Depot, Montreal; and at the Office, Queen's Wharf, Ottawa.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.



Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

1873. Summer Arrangements. 1873.

Pullman Palace, Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:--

Table with columns for train names, destinations, and departure times. Includes 'GOING WEST' and 'GOING EAST' sections.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hour named.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Montreal every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m. for St. John, N.B., &c.

Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations. For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Depot, or at No. 113 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, May 26, 1873.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

A LADY OF MIDDLE AGE DESIRES a re-engagement as Governess in a Protestant family, or as Companion to a Lady.

Address: "Governess," care of Wm. Manson, Esq., Illustrated News Office, 1 Place d'Armes Hill.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Culbute Rapids," will be received at this office, until noon of Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, for the construction of a Dam, and Two Locks, in the Culbute Rapids, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specification of the works can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Ottawa, 27th June, 1873.

LEGGO & CO., Leggotypers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Engraver.

Chromo and Photo-Lithographers, Photographers, and General Printers by Steam Power. Office: No. 1, Place d'Armes Hill. Works: No. 319, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Maps, Plans, Book Illustrations, Show-Cards, Labels, Commercial work of every description, executed in a superior style, at unprecedentedly low prices.

A BRAVE BOOK! "What Woman Should Know."

A Woman's Book About Women. By Mrs. E. B. DUFFEY.

The only work of the kind ever written by a woman, is a necessity in every household, its entire novelty and eminent practicalness will create an immense demand. Notwith standing the delicate subjects necessarily treated, it is written in such brave, pure style as will offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never have had such an opportunity to make money and do good. Terms and sample sheets mailed free on immediate application.

LAKELAND BROTHERS, Hamilton, Ont.

THE NEW CANADIAN WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN AMERICA.

16 pages WEEKLY for \$2.00 per annum.

"THE FAVORITE" PLAN.—We have planned out a paper which gives more reading for less money than any paper in America. We propose to furnish a better, fuller, more interesting, more carefully edited paper, at \$2 per annum, than any imported paper which costs you \$3 per annum.

"THE FAVORITE" SHAPE.—The elegant 16-page quarto form we have adopted, while more convenient for reading in sheets, is also better adapted for binding, and contains fifty per cent more reading matter than the unwieldy 8-page folio heretofore in vogue.

"THE FAVORITE" TEST.—"THE FAVORITE" will be issued: 1. In weekly numbers of 16 pages at 5 cents. 2. In monthly parts of 64 or 80 pages, in a handsome cover, at 20 cents.

N.B.—Subscribers at \$2.00 will be served with the weekly issue for one year, unless they specify that they prefer the monthly.

"THE FAVORITE" MATRIM.—Canada for the Canadians—whether by birth or adoption. Let us help each other, if we aspire to be a Nation. "The Favorite" is a genuine Canadian enterprise.—Canadian in its conception, its plan, its execution.—written, edited, printed by Canadians, on Canadian paper, with Canadian type.

GIVE IT YOUR SUPPORT. Club terms and sample numbers mailed free on application. Great cash inducements to clubbers.

"THE FAVORITE" is sold by all News-dealers and on all Railway trains.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and THE FAVORITE will be sent to one address for one year for \$5.00.

ADDRESS, GEO. E. DESBARATS, Publisher of THE FAVORITE, the Canadian Illustrated News, L'Opinion Publique and L'Etendard National.

No. 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses mentioned in the following List:

CALT, ONT. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HENDERSON DIXON, Proprietor.

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE, JAMES GOULD, Proprietor.

PORT ELCIN. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Wm. ALLEN, Proprietor.

QUEBEC. THE CLARENDON, WILLIS RUSSELL & SON.

ST. JOHN, N. B. VICTORIA HOTEL, B. T. CROGAN, Proprietor.

TEESWATER, ONT. KENT HOUSE, J. E. KENEDEY, Proprietor.

TORONTO. THE KOSSIN HOUSE, G. P. SHEARS, Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, CAPT. THOS. DICK.

WALKERTON, ONT. HARTLEY'S HOTEL, Mrs. E. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

ALBION HOUSE, KAMOURASKA.

THIS favorite Sea-side Resort will be open for the reception of a limited number of guests on and after 25th instant. HARRIET SMITH, PROPRIETRESS.

4th June 1873. 7-23f

CAMPBELL'S GOD LIVER OIL. Sold by all druggists 50 Cts. per bottle.

"HEALTH THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE."



WINGATE'S Standard English Remedies.

These valuable Remedies which have stood the test of trial, and become a household necessity, are the best that experience and careful research can produce for the cure of the various diseases for which they are especially designed.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISE THE LIST: Wingate's Cathartic Pills.—For all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Wingate's Nervo-Tonic Pills.—Used with remarkable success in all Nervous Affections.

Wingate's Chalybeate Pills.—Designed especially for Female use in complaints peculiar to their sex.

Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets.—A powerful aid to digestion, and cure for Dyspepsia.

Wingate's Pulmonic Trochescs.—An excellent Remedy for all Irritation of the Throat and Lungs.

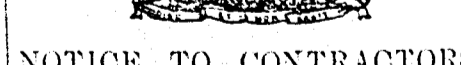
Wingate's Worm Lozenges.—A safe, pleasant and effectual Remedy for Worms.

The above Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Descriptive Circulars furnished on application, and single packages sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Dr. N. A. SMITH & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. No. 215 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

NEW ROYAL LYCEUM,

TORONTO, ONTARIO. SAPHORE & WAUGH, Lessees. STERLING ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Ste. Anne, Ottawa River," will be received at this office, until noon of Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, for the formation of a channel through the shoal below the Rapids at Ste. Anne, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next where printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender. The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th June, 1873. 8-1 e

JEWELS HAVE BEEN WORN AS AN ADORNMENT IN ALL AGES, BUT CIVILIZED NATIONS ALONE BRING THEIR PRODUCTION TO THE HIGHEST PERFECTION. FINE GOLD, artistically wrought, is beautiful, but it is a luxury only to be enjoyed by the few.

GOLDINE

combines the beauty of 16-karat gold, with the important qualities of DURABILITY and comparative CHEAPNESS. This fact accounts for the extensive reputation it enjoys not only in this country but in Europe.

GUARD CHAINS, JEST CHAINS, SUITS OF JEWELLERY, BRACELETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, and all other articles are produced in this metal. To prevent the sale of worthless imitations, chains are stamped, and all earded articles are marked "GOLDINE" on the card in red letters. This should be observed in all cases. To be had of all dealers in the Dominion.

ROBERT WILKES, Sole Proprietor and Patentee, Montreal and Toronto. 7-92208

T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, W. C.

Jurat of the London Exhibition, 1851. Paris, 1855, and London, 1862

WORKS—HORNSEY ROAD, N., and SUMMERFIELD WORKS, ROBERTON, N. L., LONDON.

Manufacturers of PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE. MORSON'S PEPSINA PORCI.

Pepsine obtained from the stomach of the Pig, in a pure and palatable form. Free from Starch and Acid. Dose—2 to 4 grains.

MORSON'S MEDICAL PEPSINE

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (PEPSINE ACIDE AMYLACEE, OU Poudre NUTRITIVE.)

Contains the active digestive principles of the gastric juice of the stomach, purified and rendered permanent and palatable. Dose: 10 to 20 grains

CAUTION.

As many of the low-priced Pepsines of commerce possess little or none of the digestive properties of TRUE PEPSINE, the following tests of the purity and activity of the above preparations are given and every bottle bearing the trade mark of T. MORSON & SON is guaranteed to answer the tests indicated.

TEST.

TESTS OF DIGESTIVE POWER OF TRUE PEPSINE.—Mix 4 grains Pepsina Porci or 10 grains of Medical Pepsine, with an ounce of water, then add 15 drops of Hydrochloric Acid and 120 grains of coagulated egg. Albumen (hard boiled white of egg). Apply a gentle heat, not exceeding 100 degrees Fahr. (the temperature of the stomach) for about half an hour, stirring the mixture occasionally, when the process of digestion will be found to have commenced, the Albumen becoming soft and pulpy. This action may be continued until after the lapse of a few hours, a solution is effected, such as occurs in the stomach.

PEPSINE WINE.

The efficacious properties of this preparation are already well known, when the digestive organs are weak, or their secretions imperfect or unhealthy, it has been found invaluable.

PEPSINE GLOBULES

One or two for a dose. These, like the Lozenges, may be carried in the pocket and taken when required.

PEPSINE LOZENGES

Each Lozenge contains a dose of Pepsine, and will be found a very convenient and agreeable mode of taking this remedy, as it may be carried in the pocket, and taken when dining out, or at any other time, without observation.

These preparations bearing our Trade Mark, but not the name, will be guaranteed to possess the full efficacy of the digestive principle.

Morson's Pancreatic Preparations.

PANCREATINE EMULSION (substitute for Cod Liver Oil). Perfectly soluble in water or milk. Dose: 1 to 3 tea-spoonful twice a day in milk or water. Sold in stoppered bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. each.

PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each.

PANCREATINE POWDER, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. Dose: 20 to 30 grains.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. In packets, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

MORSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, in 4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

CREOSOTE—(Caution)—From Wood Tar. Test of freedom from Carbolic Acid. Insoluble in Price's Glycerine.

Artificial Essences for Flavouring.

CHLORODYNE

Has now obtained such universal celebrity as a remedial agent, it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its essential composition being known to most European practitioners.

Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce are not of uniform strength, and vary in their effect, which has induced many to buy the compound this preparation is made of.

The dose for an adult is from 10 to 20 drops (and 1 pound is equal to 160 drops) in the day, however, 15 to 20 drops is a safe dose, to be taken in 30 minutes, but it is to be continued with the lesser dose. It may be administered in almost any fluid or on sugar.

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS are sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

TO PRINTERS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Old Type, or paid by Electrotype or stereotype. Apply at this office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Group, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

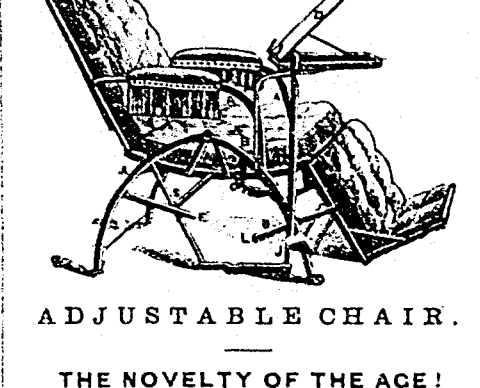
From LORD FRANCIS CONYNHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal: 17th December, 1868. Lord Francis Conynham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

'Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.'—See Lancet, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS. CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s., 1s. 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words 'DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. W. 12th St.



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR. THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

An ingenious piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in

THIRTY POSITIONS. AND CONVERTED INTO AN

Levelling, Parkour, Librarian, Reclining, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's, and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounger, Bed and Child's Cradle and Stroller.

Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., Sole Manufacturers, 245 St. James St., Montreal. P. O. Drawer 222. 0-7-14 22

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the worst Pains In from 1 to 20 Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Intestinal Pains.

JNO. RADWAY & CO, 330 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 6-17-22

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather.

From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Oshawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per gallon than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully, F. W. GLAN, President.

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSRS. LYMAN'S, CLARE & CO., 22, 24, & 26 St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the principal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

We want star energetic Business Agents; will pay \$1,000 to \$1,500 salary per annum, besides allowance for expenses, to any man who will remain permanently with us, as soon as we become convinced he has the requisite experience and capability for the position.

To inexperienced men, gifted with right address and stamina, we will furnish an opportunity to earn full wages while qualifying for business. This only, however, to first-class men.

Our business embraces Engraving, Lithographing, Publishing, Printing, and general Job Work of all descriptions. Our agents will make it their business to secure work for the Establishment, and also to attend to the canvass of our subscription works, (Maps, Books, &c.) secure subscribers for our Magazines, Illustrated Papers, &c., attend to collections and such other business as may present. London, Guelph, Kingston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Halifax, Sydney, or Charlottetown, P. E. Island, may be Head-Quarters for as many districts, and the entire territory worked embraced within circuit of one hundred miles.

Address: Geo. E. Desbarats, Care of BUSINESS MANAGER, 319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. 7-211f

Reduction in Freight Rates.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY WILL continue to send out, daily, THROUGH CARS for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, and other Western points, at reduced rates from the winter tariff.

Shippers can get full information by applying to Mr. BURNS, Agent G. T. R., Chabouilles Square, or at the Office of the General Freight Agent, C. J. BRYDGES, MANAGING DIRECTOR. P. S. STEVENSON, General Freight Agent. 7-211f

"BEST IN USE."

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-151f

MAYNARD'S HOTEL.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC HAVING felt the want of a first-class Hotel in the Village of Arrondissement, the undersigned begs to inform the public that he has now completed a large and commodious brick building in the most central part of the Village, and furnished it with all the comforts necessary for a first-class house. Guests from all parts of the Dominion may rely upon prompt attention to all their wants. Four good Sample Rooms Omnibuses meet all trains free of charge.

Terms: \$1.50 Per Day. J. E. MAYNARD, Proprietor. 7-161

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 7-211f

NOVEL WATCH-KEY CHARM PAPER

Cutter, Envelope Opener, and Nail Cleaner—four in one. Sells at sight by Agents—boys and girls—everywhere. Charms sent to fit any watch on receipt of watch-key and 25 cents. Special terms to Agents. CITY NOVELTY COY., Drawer 217, Buffalo, N. Y. 0-7-22 72

FOR SALE.

A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence. The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 149, St. James Street. 4-121f

MACORQUODALE BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, (RIDDELL'S BUILDING,) 31 & 33 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

The handsomest Studio and finest light in Ontario. us 7-23m.

AMERICAN WATCHES

Illustrated catalogues containing price list, giving full information

How to Choose a Good Watch. Sent free. Address S. P. KLEISER, 7-20 2102 P. O. Box 1022 Toronto.

Grand Trunk Railway

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, 19th instant, an Accommodation Train for MONTREAL and Intermediate Stations will leave RICHMOND at 5:30 a.m., arriving at MONTREAL at 9:30 a.m.

Returning, will leave MONTREAL at 5:15 p.m., arriving at Richmond at 9 p.m.

C. J. Brydgos, MANAGING DIRECTOR. 7-211f

GRAY'S Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum. BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC. (Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally. For sale at all Druggists. 25 Cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 7-12 208 MONTREAL.

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph Street.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872

DEAR SIR.—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARBOUND AND CHERRY BALM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I live as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE. Mr. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1872-3. Winter Arrangement. 1872-3.

On and after SATURDAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 8:35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 5:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 8:30 p.m.

Trains will connect At Lunenburg with trains to and from Shediac and intermediate stations. At Truro with trains to and from Pictou and intermediate stations. At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Danville Junction, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, MONCTON, N.B., Dec. 1872. 7-211f

DR. BESSEY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 19th March, 1873. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

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