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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS



THE MONTREAL WINTER CARNIVAL. the ice palace on dominion square.

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Montreal, Saturday, Jan, 27, 1883.

## THE MONTREAL WINTER CARNIVAL.

trs origin and progress-sketch of our
winter sports-our prinelfal olubs.

The Winter Carnival which Montreal telebrates this week, and of which the present issue of the Canadian Illuustrated News contains a unmber of pictorial representations, is the final evolution of an idea that has long germinated in the minds of our enthusiastic sporting men. The late lamented " Evergreen Hughes," whose dying wish was that he might be buried in the track of the snow-shoers over the Mountain, is said to have been the first to propose it in practical form, but it was reserved for Mr. Robert D. McGibbon, as eager a clubman as he is ardent an advocate, to bring the scheme to the point of fulfilment. Last winter he unfolded his views to his fellow-members of the Montreal Club, who received them with unanimous favour.
The press likewise warmly backed the project, The press likewise warmly backed the project,
and public opinion was so well disposed that this autumn, when Mr. McGibbor, re-opening the subject, exposed the details of his proposition, he was met on all sides with cordial offers of support.
It was felt that no city in America is better suited for an exhibition of Winter Sports than Montreal, owing to its geographical position, its climate, and the zeal of its inhabitants for that species of exercise. Indeed, in the ratio of its population, it is safe to say that no gity in the world possesses more clubs devoted to the pursuit of boreal amusements. Under these ciroumstances it was comparatively easy
to organize a Carnival such as we are now enjoying, and so soon as the resolution had taken shape, it was the general determination to make it unique in the annals of sport. It can be stated, with justifiable pride, that when the citizens of Montreal make up their minds to have a public entertainment of any kind, they carry it out with uncommon zest and in a spirit of royal magnificence. The present event has been no exception to the rule. All classes of the population have taken a hand in it. Besides the more youthful clubmen, who naturally led the van, men of all ages and of every walk in life gave their warm co-operation. The daily and nightly meetings of committees, at the Windsor Hotel, or at the central rooms under the Exchange Bank, were attended by lawyers, physi-
men of wealthy leisure. All the details were 'be unparalleled in their experience. They will conducted in a thorough business manner ;
nothing was forgotten that could contribute to enhance the brilliancy of the festival, and the result is one which our thousands of visitors will doubtless enjoy, and of which our townspeople may well be proud.

## II.

The original conception was to have the different amusements on the river itself. The very sight of such a broad and rapid stream as the St. Lawrence solidly ice-bound and traversed by roads in every direction, was enough to elicit the admiration of strangers, and all understood that with the further advantage of St. Helen's Island as a background, the effect of the whole in that locality would be very striking indeed. Another point in favour of this plan was the facility which the quays and long revetment wall would afford for an unobstructed view of all the proceedings by thousands upon thousands of spectators. Unfortunately, owing to the mutations of the four or five past winters, it was thought best not to try the experiment this year, but it is to be hoped that next winter arrangeme
old river. In devising the programme, the first thing to be determined was a central attraction. An Ice Palace at once suggested itself to most minds, and an Ice Palace was decided upon. An appropriation of over two thousand dollars was granted for the erection of this oharacteristic building, and Mr. Hutchinson, the well-known architect, imagined a picturesque plan which
was readily adopted by the Committee. The was readily adopted by the Committee. The
work was begun with a will, and several of the principal builders came forward to divide the labour between themselves gratuitously. The Ice Palace speaks for itself. As it stands on Dominion Square it is a gem to feast the eye
withal. Its dimensions are rather slender, and its general effect is somewhat dwarfed by the gigantic proportions of the Windsor Hotel and St. Peter's church on either side, but it is a thing of beauty all the same-the first and best of its kind ever erected, for the Russian icepalaces that we read of are not a circumstance to it. We have heard of walls of roseate marble, of minarets of burnished ivory, of golden domes and argent wainscotings, of jasper floors und the celestial gates of pearl, but never before have we seen in the flesh a quadrangle and spire of crystal ice. The translucent blocks, arranged with symmetrical skill, present a charming appearance during the day, but when illuminated in the evening by the blue electric light or the red fires of Bengal, the impression is really fairylike. We shall be mistaken if the Ice Palace do not prove the bright, particular attraction of the Carnival, and remain its most agreeabl memory.

## III.

It was seemly that around this central building all the other events should group themselves. And so they did. The snowshoers took the lead. Up came the "boys" from all sides in variegated tuques, blanket coats, striped sashes, embroidered moccassins and webbed sandals. A noble set are our snow-shoe men, and we are all proud of them. The numerous Clubs formed a strong and full Committee, with Angus Grant, of the old Montreal, at their head representing the English element, and I. A. Beauvais, President of "Le Canadien," representing the French. They figure largely throughout the programme of exercises on the several days. They stand six hundred strong,
with torehes, on Dominion Square, at the ingot with torches, on Dominion Square, at the inarguration of the Iee Palace. They have a concert all to themselves at the Queen's Hall, wherein snow-shoe songs and tableaux form the principal
feature. But far above all these is their grand Teature. But far above all these is their grand
Torchlight Procession. The present writer lately had occasion to say, in another place, that "the most magnificent and picturesque event in the sporting annals of this country was the torchlight procession held in honour of Lord Dufferin and his beautiful Countess, late in the winter of 1873. No one who witnessed the gorgeous spectacle will ever forget it, and we shall hope in vain for its repetition." He had no idea that he should so soon be agreeably deceived, and he ventures the belief that our American visitors will aoknowledge the sight to
long remember the serpentine line of torches, first moving up the steep side of the Mountain, then attaining the summit; now running forward in a succession of fiery brands, then advancing slowly and drawing over the sky a curtain of orange light. They will retain their admiration of the varied effects of light and shade, as the torches glanced behind the trees,
or dipped into the hollows of the road, and the glorious bursts of reflection on the opalescent banks of snow. The scene will have reminded them of Sicilian troopers scaling the flanks of Etna in full eruption, and seeking the lava caverns in quest of hidden treasures. This city has a very large number of snow-shoe clubs, the oldest being the Montreal, among the English ; the Canadien among the French, and the Emerald among the Irish.

## IV.

After the Snow-shoers, the Skaters. Skating is another exercise in which Montrealers excel, and it is the more popular that ladies are enabled to engage in it. There are few sights more enchanting than that of our young girls, in knitted hoods and short skirts, balancing leisurely from side to side, or darting forward like lapwings to the music of their silver sandals. Owing to the snow there is not much skating on our rivers and ponds, and we must have recourse to artificial means. Montreal is abundantly supplied with rinks, but chief among them is the Victoria Rink, which is simply unrivalled in America. Its masquerades and fancy dress entertainments are celebrated over our
continent, and well known in England. Our double page coloured plate in the Supplement gives a view of one of these, and we publish another sketch on the same subject in black. As was to be expected, the members of the Victoria Rink were not behind in contributing their share toward the success of the Carnival. There is no danger in predicting that their costumed exhibition on Thursday evening will be one of the most brilliant in the records of the rink. special feature will be a series of historical char acters from Jacques Cartier down to our day This will be specially valuable as partially supplying the place of the grand Historical Procession through the streets which had been contemplated, but was unfortunately abandoned through lack of funds.

Close on the heels of the Skaters come the Curlers. Here again Montreal is magnificently represented. We have not only the oldest Curl ing Club in America, but also the largest affiliation of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland outside the mother land. The Montreal Club dates back to 1807, and we have also the Thistle and Caledonian, in the most prosperous condition. The curlers have stationed themselves on the bosom of the broad St. Lawrence, full in view of the city, where they have built an ice mansion, and laid out no less than thirty rinks. Brothor curlers from so far away as New Brunswick have come to join them. It is certain that this is going to be the grandest Bonspiel ever held in America. Our Scotch friends are enthusiastically fond of their national game, and as there are many exceedingly strong players among them, the way they will make the "stanes" whizz and whirr will be a caution.

## VI.

The Toboggan! To hosts of our Ameriean cousins the very name is unknown, and when they see the thing itself, the charm of novelty will immeasurably enhance their pleasure. This is a purely Canadian sport, and it is nowhere carried on so thoroughly as in Montreal, on ac. count of our Royal Mountain and the declivities around the city. Every preparation has been made to give our friends a full exhibition of the capabilities of the toboggan. Those long Indian sleds, thin as wafers, strong as steel, and with curled noses to whisk away the snow, afford an amount of exhilarating fun that is peculiar to themselves. They are softly cushioned for the fair, who boldly entrust themselves to their vertiginous descent, and have no time to cateh their breath or exhibit any fear before they glide away intothe vale beyond the reach of danger.

To steer this skeleton craft there is need of nerve and a quick eye, but every precaution
has been taken in this instance to render accidents impossible. Three hills-the Cote des Neiges, Mountain Park and Peel street-have been set aside, and they will be lighted by electricity during the evening. There is also a North-West block-house for the reception of ladies. Our earnest recommendation is that no young American lady coming to the Carnival should go away from Montreal without taking at least one toboggan ride, and our word for it, she will experience a sensation-short, sharp and singular-that she will not forget for many a day.

## VII.

We shall not be taxed with exaggeration, nor charged with boasting, when we affirm that, with the possible exception of St. Petersburgh, there is no city in the world that can turn out such a number, variety and magnificence of winter equipages as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Not only have we good horses, but we have also incomparable designs of vehicles. Our fine sleighs are all home made. Montreal sleigh builders are renowned far and wide. Our North-west supplies us with rich robes and furs. And then our boys know how to handle the ribbons. We have many artistic tandem drivers among us. Every Saturday afternoon Beaver Hall Hill and St. James street present a beautiful spectacle with the procession of fashionable sleighs. Not the least is the beauty of the lady occupants, esconced in the cosy sents, with cheeks like roses and eyes that sparkle with enjoyment. The great drive of the Carnival takes place on Wednesday afternoon, between two and five, and the route lies on Sherbrooke, between Guy and St. Denis streets. The chairman of the Driving Committee is C. P. Davidson, Q.C., who closes his invitation to the public by the following lines:-

## Nor less than Northern Courts, wide o or the snow





## VIII.

Closely allied to the work of the Driving Committee is that of the Trotting Committee. The object is to give our guests an idea of the speed of our Canadian horses. It is not exactly a winter sport, exeept inasmuch as the track is on the snow or ice, but the Carnival being designed to give pleasure to as many visitors as possible, the Committee was encouraged to proceed in its work, and do all in its power to achieve a suc. cess. This it has done beyond anticipation. Five hundred dollars were allotted it out of the general fund, and this money has been so mado to fructify that the Committee is in a position to offer cash prizes to the amount of $\$ 1,900$, in addition to diverse cups and medals. There is no doubt that the ice at the foot of MeGill street will be crowded during the races, and that some notable feats will be accomplished, as a number of famons horses have been entered. It will be curious to learn in what proportion a trotter can move faster on the ice than on dry land. The Chairman of this Committee is H . Beaugrand, who represents the profression of journalism in the work of the Carnival.

## ix.

The social aspects of the Carnival have not been overlooked. The Citizen's Ball has been mounted on a scale of rare magnificerce, and the probabilities are that it will prove one of the most brilliant of its kind ever given in Montreal. The tickets and programmes, from the presses of the Burland Lithographic Company, are masterpieces of design and execution. They are an exquisite representation of our principal winter sports, worthy of being preserved as works of art. The accommodations for visitors are ample. All our hotels, especially the superb Windsor and the old St. Lawrence Hall, have made all the arrangements requisite for comfort, and a number of private houses are likewise thrown open. The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association invites the various clubs to make its gymnasium their headquarters during the whole of the Carnival week, while the Victoria Skating Club, the Montreal Hunt Club, the Tobogan-
ning, Curling and Snow-shoe Clubs extend all
manner of courtesies to visitors. The City government have also intervened in their official capacity, and a civic breakfast on Thursday will give Montrea as any and have kindly honoured our Carnival by their presence. The proverbial hospitality of Montreal has in no wise belied itself, and there is every reason to believe that our friends will carry away the most pleasant reminiscences of their brief stay among us. They will learn that on cold climate does not interfere with the warmth of our feelings or the delicacy of our social intercourse. The evidences of wealth and prosperity which they behold on all sides will show our more Southern neighbours that snow and ice are no bar to our

The Canadian Illustrated News has done its utmost to assist the Carnival by publishing a number of views commemorative of the same. Dabe and we have a number of small sketches displaying our Canadian winter sports and lacrosse playing on the St. Lawrence. A page is consecrated to a Rendezvous of Snow-shoers at Sault-au-Recollect, or Back River. Other parts of the country, in their snowy garb, have not been forgotten. We give the Falls of Montmorenci in Winter, and Deer Stalking in Nova Scotia. Our othe e described in the foregoing pages.
We give a number of the principal executive officers and Chairmen of Committees to whose
untiring efforts the success of the Carnival is mainly due. We regret that, notwithstanding repeated application on our part, we could not obtain the photographs of everg one of those officials.
In order to prove that really nothing has been wanting to promote the cause of our Carnival we may mention in conclusion that art an letters have likewise laid in their contributions There are three publications connected with the event, besides the official programmes. First, we have Vennor's special bulletin for the occa sion, by which the Canadian prophet regulates the Carnival weather to his own satisfaction Next, there is a book entitled "Over the Snow, from the graphic pen of Dr. W. B. Beers, with illustrations from the graceful pencil of Henry Sandham. Finally, we may mention a little snow-shoe story called "Tuque Bleue," by John Lesperance, dedicated to the Montreal clubs. These works are for sale at all the booksellers and at the Windsor Hotel. Being contributions to the Carnival literature, they are recommended not only to our visitors, but to our own people, as souvenirs of a very pleasant occasion.

## TUQUE BLEUE.



The Tennessee Legislature has repudiated the recent compromise of the State debt, and rent pealed the Act
of the interest.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR.
I found one man, an editor, at Meridian, Mississippi, who seemed more "solid "than any
one else I saw in the South ; and I was some. what inclined to think that he and a few others like him might constitute the whole of the "solid South," of which I had heard so much,
This gentleman was troubled by the "vulgarity" This sentleman was troubled by the ""ulgarity"
of Northerners, or of the Northern character of Northerners, or of the Northern character
He said that if we would only send "gentlemen" He said that if we would only send "gentlemen
to the South he would be glad to welcome them to the South he would be glad to welcome tord and "were never in a gentleman's hous in the lives," and when they came to the South the, made people think that they were representa-
tive Northern men. I told him we could not well afford to send all our best people to the South, as we needed them at home. I admitted that we had not so many gentlemen, or really superior citizens, in the North as we should like to have, and that there are traits in the charac ter of many Northerners which are not wholly admirable; but suggested that my travels had given me the impression that in the sorth and ware. "Are Southern men all, or
the highest character
Then followed a long and rambling talk, teresting, but too profuse to be reproduced here. This man was not a politician, nor was he in any way, I thotight, a bad fellow. He had good intentions, and some excellent personal quali-
ties. Bnt he was young and he cherished ni ties. But he was young, and he cherished an
absurd worship and regret for some features of absurd worship and regret for some features of the old regime in the South. He would not
have slavery back; but he was repelled by the have slavery back; but he was repelead by che new order of things. He had studied "Northern character" (if, as he insisted, there is such thing, as distinct from Southern character) only from a distance, and he saw only the lower or worse side of our society and civilization. Much
that he said about Northern people was true, that he said about Northern people was true,
but was not the whole truth. He and a very few men like him-at least I could find very fewwere doing the South ill service, as I suppose they had done for some years before. Every now and then he wrote something which "fired the Northern heart", beautifully. He uttered absurdities enouigh in two hours to supply material for anti-Southern speeches for a whole political campaign in the Northern States. I could not see that such men had any considerable infuence in the South, at the time of my visit. Leading
Sonthern men-Democrats-everywhere warned me against them, and said they were fools. I found no elderly man among them. They were -those whom I saw-all of them impracticable, romantic young sentimentalists, and all of them were editors.
As I was leaving this gentleman, I said, " wish you would take hold and help us with the new order of things. I am rather sorry for those ho feel as you do. Thank you, said he, "but the sympathy of our conquerors is galling
sometimes." "Oh, no," I laughingly replied "do not feel conquered. That seems a little absurd under the circumstences, and so long after the fight."
He was a rather engaging young fellow, but he somehow reminded me of a young Confederate officer whom-I once met on a battlefield in Vir ginia, a few hours after a hard fight. Our force had captured the enemy s stores, and 1 was gaged with a detail of men opening boxes and packages, and
when this officer, a prisoner, who was helping The rebel surgeons in the care of their own wounded in a tent near by, came up, and said, "Y ou have no right to meddle with these things,
sir." "Why not, sir "" asked. "Because
" they are the property of the Confederate States
of America, sir." Then why don't the Confederatestates of Ameriea take care of thinir Yederate ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ I inquired. The old order of things
property
in the South has in the south has gone the way of the other property of the Conte

## UNWRITTEN NOVELS

A really good novel is a work only requiring talent, anceven genius of no mean order. The term which, by some, is hurled mercilessly at
all works of fiction, Trash $/$ is certainly appliall works of fiction, Trash is certainly appli-
cable to a vast number that flood the literary world.
And yet there seems to br, whether we see or
acknowledge it or not, an iunate love and craving for the novel, good or bad, as the case may be. The educated, the cultivated, the refined appreciate the works of George Elliot or Diekens,
or some other writer of more or less merit, or some other writer of more or less merit, ac-
cording to the taste or mental hias of the cording to the taste or mental inder ohe the
reader. And there is no novel writer who is unable to find some readers to appreciate him. But, beside the flood of novels that have been written, the numbers that have never been put in print are legion.
They were in vogue long before the printer's art was understood, such tales as were handed down from father to son, partly true and partly
embellished by imagination. mbellissed by imagination
Such stories are eagerly so
All persons become tired of the narrow life they lead of their own small world. So cramped, so monotonous, that they long for a glimpse into other worlds, even if they should prove as careladen as their own.
Hence the spirit of gossip, and among the illiterate the habit of ruming to the neighbor to piek up a little news, and with that little to
form the nucleus for a startling and sensational
story, wh
ful tale.
Without doubt, most of the novels that have been written had a foundation in truth, and therefore they seem real in their details; just such events as might have happened. And just In proportion as they seem true and real do
hey hold the attention and charm the soul. All they hold the attention and charm the soul. All those stories that we cannot fancy it pos.
have been real, fall flat and uncared for. But even if we can fancy a story to have been real, and the events are only commonclace, and devoie onterest in others ?
The art of the novel writer is to bring the in eresting details into the foreground, and to pass over lightly those incidents which ar commonplace or. unsightly and meaningless.
A story absolutely true cannot, of course, be raphy or history. Oper ever novel there must graphy or history. Over ever novel there must more subtle, the more perfect the story. In more subtle, the more perfect the story. In
this way the improbabilities, inconsistencies and absurdities which would a appear without
and
such illusion are made to hide in the backand absur
such illus
gronnd.
It is the same illusion that one employs to conceal the blemisties of a play. The interes has to be sustained, so that the absurdity
crowding together events is searcely noticed.
D. C. A.

## PROBABLY A LIE.

She came tripping into the sanctum all ra diancy and sunshine, and clothed in the gar ments of youth, beauty, innocence and other
things, with a smile that was " heaven in a things, with a smile
heap." She remarked
He the editor the smile that radiated his classic brow and spread over his features like ripening on a pumpkin, was soothing to gaze upon.
"He is," came from this side of the great moral ${ }^{\text {Enewsper }}$ nepap with original poetry and pa tent medicine advertisements.

I's so glad of it," she said, and a gra
ter smile radiated-spread some more.
"I am he," we said, not gallantly, but ingloriously. "What can 1 do for you?" this we arose and bid her approach. She did so, and said: "I have returned home ; I want a personal in Every Monday, and she looked too sweetly innocent, a frank, pure innocence unknown to the latter day anctum.
This side made an effort and had soon uttered an utterance which, as near as we can remem-
ber, was: "Why, certainly with pleasure what shall we say ?"
She smiled some more. We dittoed
She said: "Say Miss Mary Maccintosh has returned home after a visit to friends in Kansas City. And," continued she, "add anything sood you can think of. You know all abou how to say accomplished, etce."
With this she vanished like a summer?s dream disturbed by
reeoverod we wrote :

## LITERARY NOTES.

IT is announced by the publishers of the Critic, that the success of the paper has become so
pronounced that it will appear hereafter weekly, pronounced that ith
The vacancy caused by the death of Bluntschli among the ten foreign members of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei at ome has
the election of Prof. Max Muller.

The Pusey Memorial in England is evidently o be a fine success. Already something like $$
20,000 \text { has been subscribed to perpetuate the }
$$

name of the great High Churchman ; and there is little reason to doubt that the 250,000 for which Canon Liddon asks will be placed in his hands.
Mr. Leslie Stepren has undertaken to edit appeal for co-operation. The dictionary is inappeal tor include English, Scotch and Irish names from the earliest period. This includes
Americans who were also British subjects. It Americans who were also British subjects.
will not include any names of living persons.
A life of Archbishop Tait has been already undertaken. The biographer is Mr. Benham, Who wrote the touching story of Mrs. Tait, In had the whole life of the rume, Mr. Benham to him, and the intimate knowledge which he thus gained can hardly be exceeded by the acquaiutanceship of any other living person- Mr. life, therefore in full sympathy with the Pria ife, therefore, in fulf sympathy with he heray
mate's career. He, furthermore, has literary aptitude of a high order.
In a London letter to the New York World, Mr. J. L. Jennings tells a story apropos of payments to foreign authors, that redounds greatiy
to the eredit of the Messrs., Harper. He says that, when Dr. Livingsstone's travels, were going
through the press, Mr. John Murray, Dr. Liv. ingstone's English publisher, wrote to the American house that an effort was being made to
raise money for Mrs. Livingstone, who was in raise money for Mrs. Livingstone, who was in
need of immediate assistance. The response from
$\$ 5,000$
work. cupied
mufti.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The well-known General Gallifet was so well pleased with "Fedora "that he made arrange-
ments for the performance to be attended by all the generals of cavalry who are now assembled or the classification of officers in the city of
or Paris. A whole row of orchestra stalls was oc-
cupied on Dec. 23 by a series of generals in

A highly interesting feature in the programme of the ensuing season of the London
Philharmonic Society will be a MS. Motett by Philharmonic Society will be a MS. Motett by Cherubini. The MS, has been for many years in the Royal Library at Buckingham Pace,
nd the Queen has given her consent to the perand the Queen has given her consent to the perrork has never yet been heard in public.
THE young actress, Mlle. Dinelli, who was laying a small part in Sardon's "Monsieu shott time harmiesa consisting of a far lost a sho should be robbed of her jewels, but has since sstimed a more serious character. She tried te kill hersef and to cut her child-a baby fou months old-to pieces. She was finally removed to an asylum.
The revival of "Monsieur Garat has been a success. This was a part played in 1860 by Mmee,
Dejazet. This lady first opened to the dramatist
友 the path to fame, by producing his plays at he little thearre. Dejaze he was more devoted to her the her Dérizzet died in his house at Cannes, and he spoke the eulogy over her grave.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Todleben is dangerously ill.
WinNIPEG is to have a new post office.
Prinoe Fredeick Charles of Germany is ead.
IT is announced that the Prince of Wales will isit Canada next year.
The search of the ruins of the Newhall House has been finished. The total loss of life has

THe steamer Canima collided with the brig Mariposa, off New York, on Friday morning, the latter sinking. The recently arrested prisoners at Dublin ap-
peared in Court on Saturday. Farrell, an informer, gave important evidence.
The Bonapartist Deputies have issued a protest against the arrest of Princo
demanding an appeal to the people.

The SOIENTIFIC CANADIAN takes a new name unto itself with the beginning of the nevs year-The "Canadian The services of Protessor Bovey, of McGill College, have been secured eritorially, and the inaugural number is one of decided promise. It opens with a short article by Prof. Murray on Technical Education, which is both philosophical and practical. Prof. Murray maintains, as against Mr. Ruskin, and those swayed by sentiment rather than by fact, that the introduction of complicated machinery does ot tend to lessen skined manual labour. but, on the contrary, heightens it. The other ar-
ticles are of a purely scientific cast. Cable Traction for Tramways and Railways is discussed by C. F. Findlay, C.E., a well-known engineer, and his contribution contains much interesting matter regarding the use of cables for street cars in the large cities of the United Eng., writes on Hydraulic Lifts, and states that Eng., writes on Hydraulic Lifts, and states that We are pleased to observe a paper by Mr. Dow Ling, a student of MeGill College, on Division D. of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, giving a detailed account of the more interesting engineering features of that portion of the line. Considerable space is devoted to Astronomy. Dr Jounson, of McGill College, describes in a pleasing manner what is meant by the Transit mers; he also appends a few notes on the pre parations made at McGill College for observin it, The remainder of the Magazine is taken u with scientific odds and ends of varving interest and value. The "Canadian Magazine o Science" rejoices in a perfect wealth of illustra tions, reflecting on the whole credit to the el graver. We notice two specimens of the typ graphical reproduction of photographs, one il-
lustrating the various positions of the body of a soldier taking the pas de parade; the other representing the successive attitudes of a horsc elearing a fence. They are somewhat blurred, but this we are told is due to defect in the original stereotype. The "Canadian Paten Office Record" forms an appendix to the Maga zine, and consists of thirty-six pages of sma type and illustrations, one hundred and forty one in number. This part of the publication cannot fail to be of great interest to practical
men. The prospectus states that "the effimen. The prospectus states that the only ore of the kind in Canada, must depend upon the hearty co-operation and support of the pub serves generous acknowledgment from those engaged in the various branches of science, and
we think we may predict a successful career for we think we may prediet a successful career
it, since it is guided by energetic and compe.
 zine is published monthly.


THE HEART THAT LIES VUITHIN ME.


Montreal, Oct. 22, 1882.
FIE ! FIE! OR, THE FAIR PHYSICIAN.
(Edited, Under the Instructions of Mrs. Crossmichuel.)

> by wilkie coluins.

On Christmas Eve, Mrs. Crossmichael made an interesting announcement in her family
circle. She said, "I am positively determined circle. She said, I am positively determined raw material, and an editor shall manufacture the narrative.
Whatever is sàid of Mrs. Crossmichael's
family in these pages must be said from Mrs. Crossmichael's point of view. The Editor wound prefer his own point of view ; but he
knows his lady, and uses his pen cautiously knows his lady, and uses his pen cautiously
when he mentions her father, her mother, and when he mentions her father, her mother, and
her unmarried sister. A profound scholar and her unmarried sister. A profound scholar and grand remains of beanty; a sweet girl, who is
also an accomplished also an accomplished musician-named respec-
tively Reverend and Mrs. Skirton, and Miss Salome Skirton-comprise the audience ad. dressed by Mrs. Crossmichael, when she expressed her resolution to produce the present
narrative.
"My mind being quite made up," she said, "I am now ready co hear what you think of it." took no notice of him.
Mrs. Skirton smiled over her knitting and made no remark. In the cases of some rare persons, silent smiles have a meaning of their
own; Mrs. Skirton's smile meant gentle own; Mrs. Skirton's smile meant gentle en-
couragement. Reverend Mr. Skirton expressed couragement. Reverend Mr. Skirton expressed
himself in words. "Have it privately printed, himself in words. "Have it privately printed,
my dear, and it cannot fail to be productive of my dear, and it cannot fail to be productive of
advantage to others." Miss advantage to others." Miss Salome modestly
exhibited her father's view in detail. "It will exhe productive," she said, "of a warning to
be
young ladies," Nobody consulted Mr C moung ladel, sitting modestly in a corner. Like the present Editor (but with infinitely superior opportunities), he knew his lady, and he kept his opinions to himself. Had he not promised at the altar (as Mrs. Crossmichael frequently reminded him) to love, honor and obey his wife They were the happiest couple in all England.
Venerable and learned and charming as they enerabe, the family had failed, nevertheless, to penetrate the object which Mrs. Crossmichael had in view. It was not to please her excellent mother; ;it was not to "prove of advantage to others "" it was not to " offer a warning to
young ladies," that she had determined to take up her pen. Her one motive for fard the Editor with. his "raw material" shall be stated in the lady's own words :-
Who was she ? And why did Mrs. Cross. michael hate her? Aud why did Mrs. Cross Here, again, the expressive brevity of "the raw material" may be quoted with advantage.
The instructions ran as follows : "S worst you can of her at starting; and condemn her unheard by means of her own visiting $\stackrel{\text { card." }}{\text { Here it is : }}$

## Sophia Pillico, M.D.

Is M.D. sufficiently intelligible ? Let no full-grown inhabitants of the civilized universe who never heard of Julius Cessar, Oliver Cromwell, or Napoleon the Great. There may be other inhabitants, who are not aware that we have invented fair physicians in these latter
days. M.D. (let it be known to these benighted days. M.D. (let it be known to these benighted
brethren) means that Sophia has passed her ex-
amination, and has taken her Doctor's degree.
Mrs. Crossmichael is further willing to admit Mrs. Crossmichael is further willing to admit
that Miss pillico is suffiently that Miss Pillico is sufficiently young, and-we all know there is no accounting for tastespassably pretty. (NoTE, attached to the in-
structions: "We are not on oath, and we may be allowed our own merciful little reserves Never mind her figure-oh dear no, never mind her figure. Men-doctors get on very well with clumsy legs and no waists. Why should women doctors not do the same? Equal justice to the two sexes, Sophia, was the subject of your last
lecture-I was present, and heard you say it !" lecture- 1 was present, and heard you say it!"
The second question still remains unanswered. Whe second question still remains un
For three good reasons. Beeause she delivered Room. Because she set herself up in medical practice, in our south-eastern suburb of London, and within five minutes' walk of our house Because she became acquainted with our next door neighbors, and took adyantage of that circumstances to behave in the niost abominable manner to my sister Salome. The Editor canh
bear witness to this. (He bears witness with pleasure.) The Editor can describe our next pleasure.) The Editor can describe our next
door neighbors. (No : he is not sufficiently well acquainted with them. He knows a lady who can take the story, at the present stage of it, out of his hands-and to that lady he makes his bow, and offers his pen.)
Mrs. Crossmichael abhors flattery, and considers descriptions to be the bane of literature. If she is to accept the pen, it must be on one
condition. The next-door neighbors shall decondition. The n
scribe themselves.

## 11.

Our suburb possesses the most convenient detached houses in all England. The gardens are worthy of the houses-and the rents are frighthurry, offered harry, offered the lease of the next house a bar-
gain. Alderman Sir John Dowager took it o speculation, and is waiting to dispose of it on his own outrageous terms. In the meantime he and his family occupy the premises. Sir Joh
is stingy ; his wife is deaf; his danghter is so his son is sulky. The one other member of this detestable family is an interesting exception to the rest : he is Lady Dowager's son, by her firs husband. Let this gentleman wait a littl while, and be introduced presently by himsel Our new neighbors took possession during an were oceupied inmer. On the first day, they were occupied in settling themselves in the garden. We were sitting they enjoyed thei they were sitting on their lawn. In consider ation of Lady Dowager's deafness, they talked loud enough (especially the daughter, Mis Bess, and the son, Young John) to be heard all over our grounds. This said, let them describe their own characters in an extract from their I peeped over the wall.
Stingy Sir John,-I gave orders, my dear, yesterday and I find nobody can give re lef count of them. Is this the manner in which am to be treated by my own servants?
Doaf Lady Dowager (addressing her danghter - What does your papa say, Bess ?

Sour Bess.-Pa's abusing the servants ; and all about two bits of bread.
sepresent me to thy mown, miss, not to mis. purpose te to my own face. You do it on sullce. Young John.-She does everything on purpose.
Miss.
Bess.-That's a lie.
Lhaly Dowager.-What is it? I can't hear. What isit ?
sir John.-My dear, your deafness is certainly growing on you,
Young John. - And
a family as ours. Samily as ours. tion to make.
Lady Dowager.-Who's speaking now ? Bess hat is the matter
Miss Bess.-Papa and John are quarrelling Sir John usual.
of your father ? dare you speak in that way of your father Over and over again, Mis Young John.-lit's a perfect misery to live in the same house with her
Sir John.- What do you mean, sir, by inter-
Lady Doxager.-I think it's rather hard on me that nobody speaks lond enough to be heard I shall go into the house.
er gets more irritoble ater his wife).-Her tem per gets more irritable every day.
Bess (looking at Young John)
Young Johnn (looking at Bess) $\}$ No wonder There are our next-door neighbors presented by themselves. Why do I introduce such peo-
ple into these pages? Alas ! am not able to keep them out. They are mixed up, by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, with Sophia Pillice's wickedness, and with my sister Salome's dearest hopes in life. Does my sister's Chris-
tian name sound disagreably? Let me mention the associations ; and no reasonable person will chect to it. She was called Salome, and I was
called Lois, after my father's two maide sisters. Excellent women ! They lived in the West of England-they left us their moneyand they went to Heaven. (Instructions to the
Editor: Now go on.) Editor: Now go on.)

## III.

The Editor introduces Mr. and Mrs. Whole brook; directors of the famous Hydropathic Es ment at Cosgrov
As man and wife, they were naturally accusThe affo talk over the affairs of the day, in bed, ineoming of the day, in their case, meant the they held an especialiy ing patients. One night, Both agreed-they had not been very long married-in lamenting the departure of a retir ing member of the household; registered in the "Why the odd name of "Otto Fitzmark." brook. "He has notave us? Mr. Whole and, when I inquired if he had any complain to make, he spoke in the most gratifying man ner of the comfort of the house, and the excel ence of the cooking.
"My dear, if you knew him as well as
""What do you mean, Louisa? Has, Mr Fitamark been- Don't be a fool, James, Mr. Fitzmark ladies' man ; young and handsome, and in de licate health. He likes to confide in women poor fellow ; especially when they happen to b there! that will do; 1 forgive you; don't interrupt me again. And understand this: I,
who am in Mr. Otto's confidence expected him who am in Mr. Otio's confidence, expected hin to say he w.
week since.
Ms it business, my dear ?"
"Business! Mr. Fitzmark has absolutely nothing to do. His valet is a treasure ; and he has a comfortable income left him by his fa-

His father was a foreigner, wasn't he ?'
"Good Heavens! what has that got to do with it "I only spoke. If I am to be taken up short because I only speak, we'll say good night."
"Don't be angry, darling ! Won't yon rive $m$ ? won't yon?
"What were we talking abot
"What, indeed I Wasn't it Mr. Fitzmark's father? You were quite right about him : he
was a sort of half foreigner. He settled England, and married an Englishwoman ; sh led him a horrid life. Mr. Otto-you don't
mind calling him by his Christian name? like manly men, James, like you; I name? pity Mr. Otto. Always delicate, brought up at home, indulged in everything. His stupid mother married again ; and he didn't get on with the new family; and he had a private there ; and he and the tutor went abroad; and here he had it all his own way, and was flat-
tered by everybody. Are yon coing to sleen "No! No

You see I want you to understand that Mr. Otto has his whim and caprices -and soon get tired when the novelty of a thing wears of
But, there's another reason for his leaving place ; there's a lady in the case. He hasn't mentioned her name to me ; she lives in London or in the neighborhood, I'm not sure which. Plays divinely on the piano, and is lovely and elegant, and all -nat. having made up his mind yet about hor hol having made up his mind who rather frightens. Dime cles a married sister, her own, and so on. However, to come to the phint, his main reason for trying our placeVotl: his main reason must be his hatur He never expects to be well again. Not that disbelieves in the cold water cure; but what he
really wanted was to try if absence from the really wanted was to try if absence from the
young lady would weaken the impression-or, he put it, rather funnily, if deluges in cold irler could drown his memory of a charming that way. Wet sheets won't pack her out, ini ten tumblers of cold water a day only make her more lively than ever. Well, it's past a joke he is really going back to her to-morrow. Love, derful thing! What? Asleep? He is asleen noring, positively snoring. And kicking me noring, posit
Brute ! brute |"

## IV.

Mr. Otto Fitzmark reached London late in he evening.
He was so fatigued by the journev, that h went straight to the rooms prepared for him in visited his mother, his stepfather arran hed with the absolute shamelessness peculiar to misers - to receive compensation privately for trouble and expense. When Lady Doweger sometimes complained that her son treated the
house as if it were an hotel, she little thought what a defence of his conduct lay hidden in Si John's guilty pocket.
The next morning, the valet-a grave, ponin with the coffee and the news, as usual.
"I have had a wretehed night, Frederick. Sir John must have got this beastly bed a bargain. What's the news? The last time I was here I was driven away by a row in the family.
Any more quarrels this time "The muarrels this time?
The worst row I remember, sir (if I may be lowed to say so, in all our experience," Fre"Is my mered.
"It's said to be Lady Dowager's doing, sir."
"The devil it is! Give me some more sugar. Did you make this coffee yourself ?"
"Certainly, sir."
"Go to the place in Piccadilly, and buy something that really is coffee t th
Well? what's the new row about ?'
"About a woman, sir."
"I be don't mean to say Sir John-"
"I beg your pardon, sir, I ought to have ex n question is a She-Doctor."
No wonder there's a row! The fair physician is a bony old
tacles, of course ${ }^{?}$
. That's not the account given to me Sir Jootman. Except Miss Salome, next door Sir John's man says she's the prettiest young woman he's seen for many a long day past." Frederick went steadily on with his story
"The lady has lately set up in practice, in this neighborhood. And, with her good looks and her lectures, she's turned the people's heads hereabouts, already. The resident medical man has got a red nose, and is suspected of drinking.
He's losing his lady-patients as fast as he can. He's losing his lady-patients as fast as he can They say Miss Pillico-

Miss-who ?"
"The lady's name, sir, is Miss Sophia "Iilico." "I pity Sophia with all my heart. Tk er she changes her name the better." tairs, sins the joke among the women down is not content was to say that Miss Pillico She considers it a dortor her the Rights of on wome She considers it a part of the Rights of Women
to doctor the men-; and she has begun with Si
Here Frederick incomprehensibly checked himself, and prepared for shaving his master by
"Why don't you go on ?" said Otto. "Sophia means to doctor the men ; and she's beginning He suddenly checked himself, and started u in the bed. His next question seemed to burst out of him irrepressioly. You don't mean to ay, Frederick, that my mother is jealous?
The valet, still sharpening the razor, looked ap. Ltaty as ever.
Outy tell back on the bed, and pulled the clothes over his face. Deaf Lady Dowager owned to having arrived at sixty years of age Sir John's biography (in the past time when he had been Lord Mayor of London) fixed the date of his birth at a period of seventy-four years
since. The bed-clothes heaved, and the bed since. The bed-clothes heaved, and the bed
shook: violent emotion of some kind was overshook ; violent emotion of some kind was over-
whelming Lady Dowager's son. Not the ghost of a mmile-though he was at liberty to indulge his sense of humour as things were now-ap. peared on the wooden face of Mr. Frederick. He laid out his shaving materials, and waited antil Mr. Fitzmark's beard was ready for him. Otto rose again above the horizon of the bed-
lothes. He looked completely exhausted-but that was all. The altar of appearancess, waiting or the sacrifice, claimed and received the neces ary recognition. Having first got out of bedysociat separating himself from irreverent valet-Otto posed, as the French say, in an at"Drop the subject," he said.
Frederick gently lathered his master's chin, and answered. "Just so, sir.

Otto breakfasted in his own room
His mother's maid brought word that her he would see Mr. Fitzmark a sick headache : time. The valet not being present to draw his wn conclusions, Otto privately extracted in ormation from the maid. Miss Doctor Pillico vould professionally visit Sir John, at her usual hour-two o'clock. And in what part of the house would Sir John receive her? He looked at himself in the glass when he put that ques-
tion. The maid began to understand the naton. The maid began to understand the nature of his interest in the medical young woman. "In the library, sir"
Towards two o'clock, Otto called for his hat and cane, and said he would take a turn in the garden.
veyed himself in the glass. Yes-he could not have been more becomingly dressed-and he looked, in his own delicate way, surprisingly
well. His auburn hair and whiskers ; his fair complexion; his sensitive mouth, and his long hite hands were in perfect order. Pn the gar"How is Bess?" he asked indulg Young John answered, "I don't know ; I've not been on speaking terms with my sister since esterday." "And how is your father ?" Young John answered, "I don't care. He told me last week I was a sulky lout, and he has not apologised yet; I don't speak to him, either.
Otto left his half brother, cordially agreeing Otto left his half brother, c
with his half-brother's father.
The library opened, by means of French windows, on the terrace. He picked a flower for his button-hole, and sauntered that way. The windows being open, he entered the room in a genial impulsive manner. "Ha, Sir John, how are you? Oh, I beg your pardon !"
Sir John was seated bolt upright looking at vacancy, and drawing in and puffin, looking at vacancy, and drawing in and puffing
out his breath in a highly elaborate manner. A finely-developed young woman, with brown hair and eyes, and warm rosy cheeks, dressed to persitting close by him. Her arm simplicity, was
neck, and her ear was at his breast. So ab-
sorbed was this charming creature in listening, sorbed was this charming creature in listening, that she held up a pretty plump little hand, in
mute entreaty for silence. "Yes," she said, in clear, , positive tones, "you costirm my diag.
nosis, Sir John : I persist in syying that your nosis bright resolute eyes, turning towards Otto, soft ened as they rested on his beautiful hair and
his sensitive lips ; a little increase of colour his sensitive lips; a little increase of colour
deepened the delicately ruddy tint of her cheeks. deepened the delicately ruddy tint of her cheeks.
"Pray excuse me," she resumed, with a captiTray excuse
vat ing smile; " "I am, in a professional point
of view, ife is public property: if 1 make any mistake here, I disgrace mysself-and my cause I- in the
eyes of the nation." Otto's countenance preeyes of the nation." Otto's countenance pre-
served a gravity worthy of his valet. "Permit me to introduce myself," Lie said, "before renew my apologies. I am Sir John's stepp-son,
Otto Fitzmark." The charming Doctor bowed with a look of modest interest. Sir John did what he had done from the first-he sat in everybody who remembered that he had not
been Lord Mayer of London, and who attended o him as a famous personage. It was also the first occasion (for at least forty years past) on
which he had felt the arm of a handsome young woman round his neek, and the head of a handsome young, woman on his breast. And
the fair physician had said, on the first day of her attendanee, "It is a rule of mine, never to accept fees from public characters"- and the
catalo gue of Sir John's overwhelming emotions vill be complete.
"I can only atone for my intrusion in one an early opportunity of improving our acquain-
tance-and to return to the garder." tance-and to return to the garden."
"Not on $m y$ account, Mr. Fitzma other case, my visit would be at an end. But I am perhaps morbidly anxious to 'make assurthink ? ) in the case of Sir John. Besides, I have the prejudice of the world against me ; always on the look-out for an opportunity of asserting that a woman is not fit to be a doctor.
This seemed to be the right
This seemed to be the right place for a burst of enthusiasm : Otto did it with perfect tact and dexterity. "Miss Pillico, I sincerely sympathise with you in the battle you are fighting against ignorance and stupidity. The WomanMovement, in all its departments, has my heartenly blue eye became irresistible as this expres sion of generous feeling escaped him.
Sophia was too prond and too grateful to be
able to reply in words. She rewarded the able to reply in words. She rewarded the friend of the Women by a look-and
sigh to business and Sir John.
"May I try once more before I write my pre-
scription ?" she asked. "No scription ?', she asked
your back this time. Lean well forward-soand now draw a long breath." Her pretty hand pressed (medically pressed). Sir John's broad
At this interesting moment the library door
opened. Lady Dowager appeared-and paused opened. Lady Dowager appeared-and paused
indignantly on the threshold. Otto advanced indignantly on the threshold. Otto advanced
to salute his mother. Her ladyship waved him back with one hand, and pointed to the Doctor and the patient with the other. Sir John
visibly trembled. Sophia kept her back as composedly as if nothing had hap.
pened. pened.
ing Ook at her !" said Lady Dowager, addresspeculiar to the deaf. "Hugging my husband before my face-and he seventy-four years old, last birthday. You unnatural hussy, let go of
him. Tou a doctor indeed? I know what you are. Fie ! fie !"
" My dear mother !"

I can't hear you, Otto."
My dear mother !" "Yes, yes; I'll kiss you directly. Look at
that old fool, your step-father? He a knight
he an alderman? Ha! ha! a nasty, mangy, re an alderman? Ha! ha! a nasty, mangy, longer. You're a witness, Otto-you see what going on in that chair-I'll have a divorce.
Ha ! look at her hair," said Lady Dowager, as Sir John's physician quietly lifted her head from路 Fie, Miss Pillico-fie !"' Sophia sat down at the desk, and wrote he
prescription. "Two tablespoonfuls, Sir John, by measure glass, three times in the twenty-fou hours. Your lungs are as sound as mine. Suppressed gout-that's wh

She put on her bonnet (laid aside in the in to Otto, with modest frankness. "A hriend my cause, Mr. Fitzmark, is my friend. Your excellent mother," she continued, encountering the furious eyes of Lady Dowager with a little pleasant smile, "is naturally prejudiced against me. Early education-on the narrow stand-point of fifty years since-has much to answer for. and I heartily forgive the hard words she has said to me. On the day after to-morrow, Sir John, I will look in, and see what my prescrip-
tion has done for you. Thank you, Mr. Fitzmark, I have no carriage to call; I am not rich enough to keep a carriage. Besides, my next visit is only next door. Ah, you know the
Skirtons? The daughter is indeed a sweet girl Skirtons? The daughter is indeed a sweet girl.
And the dear old father," Miss Pillico added, And the dear old father, Miss Pillico added,

Neuralgia, ignorantly treated as, pure rheumaShe bowed respectfally to the formidable enemy of the Rights of Women-posted at the doorway, and
she glided out.
"Ha I she's going to the other old fool now," said Lady Dowager. "Susannah and the EldSusannah and the Elders !" She turned to her guilty husband (rising to retreat), with a look Sir John !"" him back into his chair. "Now, Sir John!'
Otto wa
lipped into the wase to remain in the room. He Slipped into the garden
After taking a turn
Aiter taking a turn or two, reflection connext door. He had an opportunity of comparing two different orders of beauty, as represented by Sophia and Salome, which it would be injudicious on his part to neglect. A man of his tastes would be naturally interested in compar-
ing the two girls together. At the same time ing the two girls together. At the same time,
he had not ceased to feel the attraction that had lured him back to London ; he was true to his young lady. When he entered Mr. Skirton's young lady. When he entered Mr. Skirton's sarison.

## vI.

In ten days' time events had made a great adYance. Miss Pillico's patients felt the powerful
influence of Miss Pillico's treatment. SirJohn' influence of Miss Pillico's treatment. Sir John's
improved health bore wittiess to the capacity of improved health bore witness to the capacity of
his new doctor ; Mr. Skirton was well enough to give a small musical party at his house ; Mr. Hyo Fitzmark, false to Mrs. Wholebrook and Hydropathy, was entered triumphantly on Miss Lady Dowager had anticipated her divorce by tiring to the sencide.
The case of Mr. Fitzmark was, not sufficiently Sormidable, in the opinion of his new physician, He was allowed to accept an invitation to and Mrs. Skirton's musical entertainment and by a happy combination of circumstances, he and his medical
room together. oclock. primitive little party began at eight retired, the master and mistress of the house ha gone to bed-and Mr. and Mrs. Crossmichae and
room.
Mrs.
Mrs. Crossmichael issued her orders to her husband. "Go to the elub, and return in half. for me in the cab
The one person in the way having been disposed of, the conference between the sisters be gan.

Now, Salome, we cau have a little talk. You have
evening.'

You would have been out of spirits, Lois, in my place, if you had seen them come into the room t
ready
" A

Aggravating," Mrs. Crossmichael admitted "but you might have controlled yourself when so badly. Let us go back to Mr. Fitzmark. MY ppinion of him doesn't matter-I may, and do think him a poor effeminate creature, quite un-
worthy of such a girl as you are. The question is, what do you a think ? Are you, or are you not,
"I know it's weak of me," Salome answered piteously ; "and I haven't got any reasons to " Stop!" said Mre lo him
begin to cry, I leave you to your fate. Stop it begin to cry, 1 leave you to your fate. Stop it!
stop it! I won't have your eyes dim ; I won't
her have your nose red. I want your eyes, and This your nose, for my argument
This extraordinary announcement effectuall " Now took flow of Salome's tears.
"Yes, you will do. Yon see the lady resumed. ther end of the room. Go, and look at yourself. mean what I say. Go !"
Salome obeyed
beanty immyed, and contemplated the style o beanty, immortalized by Byron in one line : " kind a steeping venus was Dudu." The glass drew a pretty picture, presenting soft, drowsy,
languishing grey eyes -plentiful hair, bright with the true golden color, as distinguished from the hideous counterfeit-a pure, pale complexion, a mild smile, and a weak little chin,
made to be fondled plete contrast to the brown and brisk beauty or Sophia Pillico could not have been found through the whole range of female humanity.
"Well"" said Mrs. Crosmichael, "
quite satisfied that you have no reason to be yes I I Sophia, on personal grounds? Yes ance to us-but I want Sophia is confident; and humility is thrown away upon the molly-coddle who has taken you oolish fancy. Come, and sit down by me. There
was a fat guest in my way, when Mr. Fitzmarl said gooo-night. Did he squeeze your hand and did he look at you-like this ?
expression.
Salome blushed, and said, "Yes, he did." Now another question. When you got up from the piano (Chopin would have twisted your neck, and you would have deserved it, for murdering his music) Mr. Fitzmark followed you
into a corner. I saw that he was tender and
confidential-did he come to the point? How stupid you are, Salome! Did he make a proNot exactly in words, dear.; But if you had "Now he looked at m
onsense! He must be made to speak out $\overline{\text { and I will help you to do it. I want a per- }}$ and I have ordered my husband to take me to Paris. For your sake, I will put it off for a week and we will come and stay here, instead - so that I may be ready on the spot for anything that happens. No; you needn't kiss me-you will
do infinitely better if you listen to what I have
do infinitely better if you listen to what I have
to say. I have been carefully watching Sophia to say. Thave been carefully watehing Sophia
and your yorng man, aud I have arrived at the and your yorng man, aud have arrived at the
conclusion that his doctor is certainly in love with him. (Haven't I told you to listen? Then why don't you let me go on ?) I am equally certain, Salome, that he is not in love with her
(Will you listen ) (Will you listen ?) But she flatters his conceit -and many a woman has caught her man in rible advantage over you : she is his docto And she has had the devil's own luck-1 am to excited to choose my language-with papa an Sir John. Otto is disposed to believe in her and papa and that wretched Alderman just ge well enough to encourage him. Did you notice forbade him to take that-and treated the poo creature like a child? Oh, I can tell you, we - What are to lose

Will you listen? This is the second of the month. Give my love to the dear old people
upstairs, and say that party, a garden party on the feth ather safest way of getting at Pillico. If I call on her she's quite sharp enough to suspect that I have a reason for it. What's the matter now
Salome looked towards the door. "Don't hear the cab? 'h, dear, your husband has come ck already
"Haven't I
e strengthens girms' to wait? They say mar riage strengthens giris' minds-and 1 sincerel
hope they are right! In all probability Mr. Fitzmark will call to-morrow, to probabe polite M quiries. You must not be at home. What do you mean by saying, 'Oh p '. If you don't take
my advice, I shall go to Paris." I beg your pardon, Lois ; I'll do whatever you tell me.
Mrs. Cro
Mrs. Crossmichael rose, and rang for her
cloak. There's one thing more you must do provoke his jallousy. The mother of that other
young fellow who is dangling after you is the person you want for the purpose. I heard her ask you to fix a day for visiting them Windsor. You promised to write. Write to morrow ; and propose the day after, for your visit-returning the next morning, of course for the garden-party. Leave word where you
have gone, when the beautiful Otto calls again have gone, when the beautiful Otto calls again.
In the language of Miss Pillico, my dear, he In the language of Miss Pillico, my dear, he
wants a stimulant. $I$ know what $I$ am about. Good night.'

## VII.

Mr. Fitzmark called the next day, as Mrs. Crossmichael had anticipated, and returned to his quarters at St. John's a disappointed man in the garden, consoling himself with a cigarette. She took it out or his mouth with a fascinating familiarity, and threw it away
" find I must speak seriously, Mr, Fitzmark. There's nobody in the garden. Suppose They took their chairs, and Miss Pillico pro. duced her stethescope.
"Open your waistcoat, please. Thank you-
that will do." She used her stethescone, and then she used her ear ; and then she took hi hand. Nol to press it. Only to put him into the right position to have his pulse felt.
have already told you that there is reall dave arr," she said. "The action of your heart is irregular-and I find I have underrated the necessity of taking certain precautions. But 1 have no doubt of being able to restore you to health, if-" she let go his hand, and looked athim tenderly-"if you will believe in your doctor, and do your best to help me.
Otto only waited for his instructions. "I am careful about my diet," he said ; "I never hurry
myself in going upstairs ; and, now I know you myself in going upstairs; and, now I know you
object to it, I won't smoke. Is there anything object to
more ?"
"One thing more," said Sophia softly. "After myself that Society is bad for you. You were excited-oh, you were! Your doctor thought of your heart, and had her eye on you when you
were talking to that lovely girl. were talking to that lovely girl. Of course you
re invited to the garden-party? Do me a favo are invited to the garden-party? Do me a favor
in my medical capacity--help your poor heart (in my medical capacity)-help your poor heart Otto consentci,
Otto consented, not very willingly, to make a sacritice to the necessities, as distinguished
from the inclinations, of his heart. Sophia's pretty brown eyes stole a look at him-a gentle, appealing look. "I am afraid you hate me for keeping you away from Miss Salome," she said
This demand on Otto's gallantry only ad mitted "M Miss Pill
live who could hate you."
The Doi
ne Doctor blushed. "I wonder whether tirely in the interest of your health "" She hesitated, and toyed confusedly with her stethescope. "I hardly know how to put it. Pray
remember what I have already told you abont
your heart ! Pleasurable excitement is just as bad for it as painful excitement. Bear that in mind and let me suppose something quite likely the deepest interest all your friends (ust fee the deepest interest. Let me suppose (p.
ally) that you are going to be narried.
Otto denied it, without stopping to think first. The effect he produced on Miss Pillico rather claimed him. She clasped her hands, and ex-
lowed a man's profession. Would she take man's privilege, and make him an offer or riage? Otto's weak heart began to flutter Sophia still played with her stothescope. bility" she think of "Plesed let responsibility," she expa again.
Qtto submitted. There was prolonged exconditions there can be no doubt of it. You mustn't ! Indeed, you mustn't !

Marry [" Miss Pillico answered sternly.
Never ?"Otto persisted, piteously.
Sophia informed him that it depended on the treatment. "What I have said to you," she pro-
ceeded, not unmindful of the future in her interests, "refers to the presunt time her own had been engaged to marry some young lady, for instance, I should have said, Pot it of lady if you only contemplated such a thing I shoul say, Panse. In one word, we have an interva to pass: long or short, is more than I can tell." arm. "Pray be regular with your medicine," she pleaded: "and let me know directly if you if you feel any change in your heart." The passed a flower-bed on their way back to the
house. Miss Pillico admired the roses instantly presented her with a rose. She put in her bosom-and sighed-and geve him pur well look. For the first time he left the loo anreturned. He had accidentally pieked th rose which bore salome davorite color ; he wa. hinking of the grey-eyed girl with the golden
hair. Before Sophia conld win tak tion to herself, young John, with his atten. his mouth, appeared at a turn in the path. The Doctor took her leave in depressed spirits.
Otto hesitated about giving up the garden
party. It was only on the next day that he cuses to Salome
In the meanwhile young John advanced lazily towards the summer-honse, and discoovered his Sour Bess mos in at the back of the building she actually forgot her quarrel with her brother, "I've heard every word they her brother other!" she burst out. "That hateful wretch is sweet on Otto, and means to make him marry her. Oh, Johnny ! how can I stop it? Who Younak to first ?
Young John's sympathy with his sister-when me happened to be in an especially malicious nood-expressed itself in a broad grin. United by their mutual interest in making mischief,
theong
" met, in reconciliation, on common ground. "It's no use speaking to Otto," Johnny remarked, "he's such a fool. And, as for my father, he'd sooner believe
Pillico than either of us. The girl next door Pillico than either of us. The girl next door is
fond of Otto. How would it be if you told

Bess refused even to consider the suggestion. "No," she said; "it might be doing a service Salome, and we are not on speaking terms."
Young John, under these circemsten selled patience. "Don't throw away a counchance, Bess, by being in a hurry. It won't hurt to wait for the Skirton's garden-party.
Miss Pillico will be there ; she'll give you an. ther opportunity.
Bess was struck with this last suggestion. "I "idn't intend to go to the party," she said. You're quite right ; I'll accept the invita-

## THE ORIGIN OF THE "PRINTER'S

 DEVIL."Everybody knows who is the "Printer's Devil," but there are comparatively few who
know how he came to be so dubbed. We may know how he came to be so dubbed. We may
therefore, be pardoned for giving a brief account of the origin of so worthy a personage. Printing ised to be called the "Black art," and the boys Acoording to legend, Aldue Mere called the imps. of Venice, took a little negro boy, left behind by a merchant vessel, to as isit him in his busi-
It soon got wind that Aldus was assisted ness. It soon got wind that Aldus was assisted a showed the boy to the assembled crowd, and said, "Be it known to Venice that I, Aldus Maatius, printer to the Holy Church, and the dogs, have this day made a public exposure of hesh and blood, may All who think he is no, The people were satisfied, and no longer mo-

THB recent election of M. Edouard Pailleron to the Academie Français raises the total number of dramatists among the "Immortals" to
nine. The other eight are MM. Augier, Dumas, Sardou, Labiche Doncet, Fenillet Sandeau nd Legouvé. Some of these, no doubt, are were to compile a list of the forty living Eag. lishmen of letters whom he thought most em.




Carnival Number "Canadian Illustrated News."

_EAUX FROM A MASQUERADE AT THE RINK.



RENDEZVOUS OF SNOW SHOERS AT THE SAULT-AU-RECOLLET.


## WALT WHITMAN.

an english critic on the american poet. (From the London Nineteenth Century.)

Whitman has been the object of a good deal of enthusiastic and rather undiscriminating admiration, and also of a certain amount of furious
and equally undiscriminating abuse. Neither is deserved, but he lays himself open, it must be said, almost equaily to both. It is time, however, that an attempt was made to arrive at a sober estimate of his real value ; and to the
formation of such an estimate those should conformation of such an estimate those should con-
tribute who, having carefully considered the writings of the man, feel his influence strongly indeed, as all such will, but are not overpowered by it, and see his great merits plainly without being thereby prevented from seeing plainly also
his great excesses and defects. A few of such his great excesses and defects. A few of such
critics have already essayed the task, but it critics have already essayed the task, but it
will hardly be said that there is no room for more.

It is said, and, so far as I know, said truly, country prophet is not honoured in his own have not been brought and read : indeed, the number of copies sold of the first editions of "Leaves of Grass" is to me rather a subject of surprise. Astonishment at the audacity of the venture must have had some share in raising the public interest, for the book unquestionably the author was quite unrecognized : on the conthe author was quite unrecognized : on the con-
trary, by some who were most competent to judge, he was estimated at a very high value. "The most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed" was Emerson's verdict on the book, and Thoreau thought he saw something almost more than
human in the personality of the man. But the mass of his countrymen were not and are not haps too little confidence in their own literary originality to appreciate duly one from among themselves who breaks through all the conventional usages of iiterature ; they have too much squeamish delicacy to admit to their society one
who is so brutally outspoken and unrefined. It who is so brutally outspoken and unrefined. It
is necessary perhaps that this writer, for we need not be zealous to claim for him the title of poet, should be first accepted in the old world before present can see nothing in literature but by reflected light. Strange irony of fate, if such hould be the destiny of one who cast of the his country from old world influences! "The proof of a poet shall be sternly deferred till his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has
absorbed it." This he has said and still beabsorbed it." This he has said and still be-
lieves, waiting in confidence for that proof of his title to be fortheoming. But there are many reasons why he should be slowly if at all ad-
mitted to his rights, whether in old world or in new, and to glance at some of these reasons before we proceed further will not be amiss. He is perhaps of all writers the most repellent to the reader who glances at him superficially.
In the first place he is indecent, and that too, not accidentally, but on principle. Whatever
may be thought of his morality, and that I hold to be essentially sound and healthy, it cannot be denied that in one section of his work, and occasionally throughout the poems and prose, he outrages every ordinary rule of decency.
There is nothing impure in this kind of exposure ; it has indeed the direct antithesis to prurient suggestion, and the intention of it is unrient suggestion, and the intention of it is unof view it is the gravest of faults, it is essentially and irredeemably ugly and repulsive. We are most of us agreed that there is and ought to be a region of reticence, and into this region the
writer himself and drags us unwillingly after him. He stands convicted of "apeirst instance of defect in artistic perception is a second-his use, namely, of words which are this must be added a not unfrequent neglect to syntax, which, together with the looseness in
the application of some words, makes him at times vague and unintelligible. Oceasionally there occur words or expressions which, though not ordinarily found in literature, have a native force which justifies them ; but generally it is
the case that for the French word or for the vulthe case that for the French word or for the vul-
garism savoring either of the gutter on the one hand or of the Yankee penny-a-liner on the other, might be substituted a good English word equally, expressive. But here also we too probably have before us a fanlt of wilfulness, for we
know that he will not allow the language of Eaglish literature to be large enough for the poets of America, but expects accessions to it he has in his choice of words songht that sim, plicity which (to quote his own words) is "t the art of art, the glory of expression, and the sun shine of the light of letters," he has certainly not seldom failed to attain it, and it was hardl to be attained by pouring out indiscriminately into his pages the words which ran naturally off his pen. "The art of sinking" is illustrated in his juxtaposition of the most incongruous things, and this especially in his well-known
catalogues, which, though sometimes picturesque and interesting, are generally only picturesque dull. The fact that they are introduced on principle is not to be admitted as an excuse for
their inartistic and formless character any more than a similar excuse is to be allowed for offences against decency. From many of these faults a sense of humor would have protected him ; and this also might have preserved him from which he speaks especially of hiseration with and its institutions, and from the parade with which he sometimes announces truisms, as if they had been just now for the first time discovered by himself. His defence on the general char, e is finely given in a poem now published
for the first time, written in Platte Canon, Colorado.
Spirit that formed this scene,
These tumbled rock-piles grim and red,
These reckless heaven-ambitions
These reckless heaven-ambitious peakks,
These gorges, turbulent-clear streams, this naked

## These formess wildetarrays Was't charged against my ch

But then - . jost her They have, remembered thee.
But the grandeur of nature is not always to We complain het so mugether uncouth masses polish, as that the writer has not been preserved by his own native genius from ugly excrescences.
These
These artistic defects and his general disre. gard of form make many of his works repulsive, and do not allow us to accept any one as fault-
less. But they are mostly such less. But they are mostly such as expurgation could remove, and therefore are not vital. The yet repels, is his intense egotism and self-assertion. His longest, and in some respects most important work - a poem of twelve or fourteen hundred lines, with which the original "Leaves of Grass" opened-has or had his own name as the title* and his own personality as the subperhaps the peyailing charion of the individual is perhaps the prevailing characteristic in Whit sentative in some degree of the spirit of the age; and the egotism, after all, is not so much personal as typical. The poet is a Kosmos, and contains within himself all unity and all diversity. What he claims for himself he thereby claims for others on the same terms. "Underneath all, to me is myself, to you yourself," We feel when the poet proclaims himself "an acme of things accomplished, for whose birth paration, he is speaking less for himself a pre dually than for humanity the himself indiviown day and of future days. The egotism becomes more offensive when it is obviously per sonal and indicates himself as the Michael Angelo of literatnre ; and that, it must be admitted, is not unseldom, though here too he celaims to be speaking less for himself than for the future race of democratic poets. To these charges it may be added that, notwithstanding his boasted he is in his more ordinary work a mannierist the most vulgar kind. "Oh! to realize space ?" "Have you reckoned a thousand acres much ?" Has auy one supposed it lucky to be born I hasten to inform him or her that it is just as
lucky to die." "I have said that the soul is * The title "Walt Whitman," which this poem has
generally borne in Ammerican editions, is now altered
to "Song of Myself:"
not more than the body, and I have said that the body is not more than the soul." "I swear
I think there is nothing but immortality, that the exquisite scheme is for it, and the nebulous float is for it, and the cohering is for it!" If recognize them as genuine types. No style recognize them as genuine types. No styl burlesque. But when be is at his best the The disregard of great measure shaken off. other fact which is observed by the most superficial reader, and probably repels him, but with far less reason than the points above mentioned. It is not indeed correct to say that "there is no is at least one poem which affords an instance of perfectly regular meter and rhyme through out, and in another the regularity in these re spects is all but complete ; while in some others Veterans," though there is no rhyme nor an absolute uniformity in the length of lines, there is a stanzaic uniformity, which satisfies, or almost
satisfies, the conventional expectations. As for satisfies, the conventional expectations. As for
the rest, some are quite formless ; but for the most part there is a strongty marked and char with called the rhythm of prose. It has rather th monotony of a chant than the varied tones of the best rhythmical prose, though it must be
said that it not only resembles, but is identical said that it not only resembles, but is identical with the early prose rhythm of the sams will perceive this . and we prlace berore the will perceive this ; and we are relieved from the from this preface have been introduced, word for word, or with insignificant changes, int subseqently published poems, being divided stichometrically into lines by the natural pauses
of the sentence. The words which he himsel attered in this preface on the subject of the rhythmical uniformity are among the best which have been spoken on that subject yet, an no apology is needed for quoting them.
The poetie quality is not marshaled or uniformity . but is the life these and much else, and is in the soul. The profit of rhyme is that it drops seeds of a sweet-
er and more luxuriant rhyme, and of uniformity that it conveys itself into its own roots in the ground out of sight. The rayme and unifor mity of perfect poems show the free growth of and loosely as lilacs and roses on a bush, and take shapes as compact as the shapes of chestnuts, and oranges, and melons, and pears, and fluency and urnaments of the finest poems, music, or orations, or recitations are not independent but dependent.
troubles himself about his ornaments or fluency is lost.
It has been said already that though Whitman's lines are not ordinarily metrical, yet they
have metrical tendencies, and this will readily be perceived by any one who reads them alond The prevailing rhythm is dactylic. Every reader of Whitman will recognize as character istic the following examples, chosen purely to

Vigil strange I kept on the field one night.
When you, my son and my comrade, dropt
that day,
One look I but gave, which lyour dear eyes return'd
with a look I shall never forget: One touch of your hand to mine, 0 boy, reach'd up as you lay on the ground,
Then onward I sped in the battle

## Or again-

It is well-against such I say not a word, I am their But behold such swiftly subside, burnt up for reli For not's sake;
the all matter is fuel to heat, impalpable flame, Any more than such are to religion.
Not unseldom we find regular or slightly irregular hexameters, sometimas, several in suc e.g.- and occasionally also pentameters, Do you not know, 0 speech, how the buds beneath
you are folded?

Borne through the smoke of the battles, and pierced with missles I saw them
And carried hither and yon
torn and bloody.
Or again (an elegiac couplet)-
Chants forth from the centre, from Kansas, and
thence equi-distant
thence equi-distant
Shooting in pulses of fire, ceaseless, to vivify all.
But these are accidents. Let me call the reader' attention to one form of this rhythm which is lengthening of line in passionate lyrical bursts, which produces sometimes a remarkable effect of intensity in that it "crowds and hurrie and precipitates the notes in the eagerness a it were of the verse to find a cadence.

- It should be observed that in the later prose of
"Democratie Vistas," a book which is comparativel free from his characteristic weaknesses, the wrativel
artite
attains to a prose style of much greater excellence This book, with its Carlylian eloquence and anti-
Carlylian optimism, is not more remarkable on ta-
count of the robust faith of the writer of the future of American demoocracy, than onaccount of his keen


Whichever way I turn, 0 I think you could give me
my mate back again, if you only would.
From these dactylics we pass to the inspiriting frows grave "Pioneers," and finally, as the poet of the soul and of death, which are among his ast productions, with the rapid flow of the earlier rhythm mingles the graver tone of the ambic, as in the remarkable poem called "Pas .
Passage indeed, 0 soul, to primal thought,
Not lands and seas alone, thy own clear freshness, $2=2$
Or, again, in the still more recent "Song of Nor yield we mournfully, majestic brothers,
We who have grandly filled our time;
We who have grandly filled our time ;
With nature's calm content, with tacit huge delight,
We welcome what we wrought for through the past,
And leave the field for them.
But enough of the outward form; it is time
that we examine more closely the value of the contents.

## II.

If we were asked for justificatiou of the high estimate of this poet, which has been implied, if not expressed, in what has been hitherto said, che answer would be perhaps first, that he has simple utterance of the deepest tones of grief, which is almost or altogether withont of grief, terpart in the world. Not often has he exerted his power, but often enough to let us understand that he possesses it, and to stamp him as a poet inferior to few, if any, of our time in strength of native genius, however he may fall behind many in artistic perception. Two poems of death, indicated often by himself as the highest theme, hough not faultless, for none of his work is so, The first is "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Ropk. ing;" and the other that funeral hymn for Pre ing; and the other that funeral hymn for Prein the door-yard bloomed." Nothing illustrates more strongly than these two poems the intense ympathy of the writer with nature, animate nd inanimate, and the deep emotional signifiance which it has for him. Both are saturated ith infuences of sky, sea, or forest. The first ccompaniment to the song of desolate is a fit ess; the second is of the forest, whose pine ess; the second is of the forest, whose pine
ragrance is as the perfume of the sweet sonl that is gone. In both the most passionate outpourings come forth in the notes of birds-the mocking-bird, the most magnificent of songsters, and the hermit thrush, the gray-brown minstrel of the cedar swamp, lyrical mourners whose hant is fused and translated into words by the ecstatic listener. Shelley's skylark pours forth
a harmonions madness of joy Keats' gale seems to be intoxicated with passionate yearning; but never before has a bird poured orth to a poet a song so capable of stirring the lepths of emotion in the heart, so heart-breaking indeed in its intensity of grief, as that of the lone singer "on the prong of a moss-scalloped The burden of the first division of the chant is

> Shine ! shine ! shine!
Pour down your warmth, great sun !
While we bask, we two together.
> Two together!
> Day come white or night come black,
Home, or rivers and mountains from home,
Singing all time
> Singing all time, minding no time,

Such is the joyous and careless song of the two feathered guests on the seashore of Paumanok, when the snows had melted and the lilac boy, curious but never disturbing them, peered cautiously at the he-bird flitting to and fro, and the she-bird "crouch'd on her nest, silent with bright eyes," till on a sudden, "may be killed unknown to her mate," she disappeared, nor returned that day nor the next, nor ever appeared again. And thenceforward all the summer, day and night over the surging of the fierce mother the sea, the boy hears at intervals the ho is left.

## Blow ! blow ! blow Blow up, sea wind

wait and will wait till you blow my mate to
Often the child, gliding down to the beach, had stood with bare feet, the wind wafting his firelessly tossing," to listen and translate the notes of the demon or bird.

Soothe! soothe! soothe!
Close on its wave soothe
lose on its wave soothes the wave behind
every one close, But my love soothes not me, not me,
Low hangs the moon. it rose late,
with love, heavy
madly the sea pushes upon the land,
Vith love, with love.
O night I I do not see my love fluttering out among
the breakers !
What is that little black thing I see there in the white?
Loud! load! loud!
Loud call to you, my love !
Houd I call to you, my love !
High and clear I shoot my voice over the waves,
Surely you must know who is here, is here,
You must know who I am, my love.
Low-hanking moon!
What is he dusky spot on yonr brown yellow?
oit is the shape the shape of my mate!
O moon, do no keep her from me any longer.
Land land! o land
Whichand
Whichever way I t turn, 0 I think you sould give me
my mate back again, if you only would,

For I Iom antimot turo I we her dimy wilicherer may








##  <br> 

It stirs the boy's heart, and he feels that it is toward him and not really toward its mate that
the bird sings, and a thoussand echooss have the bird sings, and a
started to life in his soll.
0 give me the clew! (it lurks in the night here some
 Diareet, antwerings, inies sot,
Whiserefer dene thrryugh the night, and very plainly

 eme

This is the only solution of the cries of unsa tisfied love, and here lies the highest problem
which awaits the poet always with its unconquerable, almost unassailable, mysteriousness This word it is which he gives as the key to the thousand responsive songs awakened in him
from that hour, the word which the pened, "like some old crone rocking the cradle, "Whispers of Heavenly Death", is the title of o. section of these poems, and it is the "Carol of
Death" which forms the center of the second of Death"" which forms the center of the second of
the two poems to which attention has now been the two poems to which attention has now been
called;, Splendidly imaginative is this "nocturne," with its three ever-recurring chords, "lilac, and star, and bird." Of more intricate construction than the other and less directly
passionate, because expressive of a more reflecting sorrow, it is yet a composition which few
Ever returning spring, trinity sure to me you bring
Lilac blossoming perennial and drooping star in the And thought of him $I$ love.
The star is disappearing in the black murk of
clonds, while cruel hands hold him powerless : but his senses are steeped in perfume of the lilac and the song from seluded recesses, "death's
outlet song of fife," of the singer among the cedars, while " over the breast of the spring, $\mathbf{t}^{\text {hrough lanes and through streets of cities. }}$
Passing the yellow-spear'd wheat, every grain from its
shinoud in the dark brown fields uprisen,
Pasing the Passing the apple-tree blows of white and pink in the Carryingaracorpse to where it ghall rest in the grave.
Night and days journeys a coffin. To the coffin that slowly passes, with the
great cloud darkening the land, with the people's mourning and "the tolling toliing bells' perpe-
tual clang," he brings a sprig with its flower tual clang," he brings a sprig with its flower
broken from the lilac bush, with its delicate broken from the lilac bush, with its delicate
blossoms and heart-shaped leaves. Nor for this blossoms and heart-shaped leaves. Nor for this
coffin alone, but for all he would bring blossoms and branches and chant a song "for you, O sane
aud saced death." This, aiter all, was what the great star must have meant a month since. As I saw you had something to tell as you bent to me
night after night,
 As we. wander'd together the solemn night (for some
thing, I know not what, kept me from sleep),
But he is drawn by the song of the bird
though for a moment he lingers, detained by though for a moment he lingers, detained by
the star, his departing comrade, and by the the star, his departing comrade, and by the
mastering odor of the lilac. Sea winds blown from east and west, from the Atlantic and from the Pacific, shall be the perfume for the grave
of the man he loves. Pictures of growing spring of the man he loves. Pictures of growing spring
"with floods of the yellow gold of the gorgeous
 country or city of this varied and ample land,
these shall adorn his burial house. But over all these shall adorn his burial
these falls the dark cloud.
And I knew death, its thought and the sacred knowIedge or death,
Then with the knowledge of death as walking one side And or me, thenest of death close-walking the other
side of me,
And lin the midde as with companions, and as hold-
 Down to the shores of the water, the path by the
swamp in the dimness,
To the solemn shadowy cedars and ghostly pines so To swemp siemn shadowy cedars and ghostly
still.
sidel
Prais'd be the fathomless universe.
For life and joy, and for objects and knowledge ourious,
And for love, sweet tove-but praise ! praise! praise!
For the sure enwinding arms of cool-infolding death.

The hearer stands rapt by the charm and holding as if by the hand his mystic companions,
while the sight that was bound in his eyes "un while the sight that was bound in his eyes "un-
closed, as to long panoramas of vision of armies, closed, as to long panoramas of vision of armies,
of battle-flags borne through the smoke, of the of battle-flags borne through the smoke, of the
corpses of all the slain soldiers of the war, and corpses of all the slain soldiers of the war, and
he sees that they were not as bad as had been
thengt he sees that
thought.
They themselves were fully at rest, they suffered The living remained and suffer'd.
Passing from the visions and from the song,
he unlooses the he unlooses the hold of his comrades' hands,
and leaves the cedars and the lilac with heartand leaves the cedars and the lilac with heart-
shaped leaves ; yet each and all he keeps.
The song, the wondrous chant of the gray-brown
And the tallying chant, the echo arous'd in my soul, And the tallying chant, the echo arous'd in my soul,
With tustrous and drooping star, with the counte-
nance full of who Withne the full of woe, hoo miders holding myand nearing the call of
the bird, Comrades mine, and I in the midst, and their memory
For ther Ikeep for the dead IIoved one well,
Fond tands,
 Theroul, the fragrant pines and the cedars dusk and
dim.

## THE VOICE CHARACTERISTIC OF

RACE.
The voice is more acute among the inferior than in the higher order of animals, in the
birds tnan in the mammalia, in the smaller birds than in the mammalia, in the smaller
species than in the larger. The ancient nations mpple, which is the more proment the apple, which is the more prominent, the lower
the voice, was regarded as a deformity. portion as races are developed the anteroportion as races are developed the antero-
posterior diameter of the larynx is increased.
The Adam's apple becomes more and more pro. The Adam's apple becomes more is m moreasedro.
nounced, and the voice tends constantly to benounced, and the voice tends constantly to be-
come lower. The primitive peoples of Europe must have had nothing but tenor voices ; their actual descendants are baritones; our posterity in the future, according to the Doctor's theory,
will be all bassos. We are descending the scale of sounds.
The races which are still in the rear of civilization ought, therefore, at the present moment, says Dr. Delaunay, to have higher voices than
the white races. the white races. This, he affirms, is the case
with the negroes and the Mongolians. The with the negroes and the Mongolians. The
height of the voice, he continues, is so clearly a characteristic of the stage of evolution that as age advances, the limits of the human voice continue to remove from the acute to the grave, consequently one may be a tenor at sixteen, a
baritone at twenty-five, and a bass at thirty-five years of age.
In general-
speaks-sopranos is always the Doctor who phe contraltos and bassos are brown. Tenors are thin, bassos are fat. The voice is grave in mer of seriousness and intelligence ; it is fllty-we
are still quoting Doctor Delaunay-among the are still quoting Doctor Del
frivolous and empty-headed.
The voice is higher before eating than after. This is the reason why tenors and sopranos dine early. Stimulant foods or strong liquors, by provoking a certain congestion of the larynx, sober and avoid alcoholic drinks; on the othe hand, bassos can with impunity eat and drink what they like.
The action of singing, again, determines a who uses his the organs of phonation. A tenor Who uses his voice too much loses his high
notes, and becomes a baritone. All whether male or female, can go higher in the morning than in the evening. The music of higher in the South than in the North. The majority of French tenors come from the de-
partments which border on the Mediterranean or the Pyrenees. On the other hand, in the at Paris there are bassos who can give the contre ut de poitrine.
The voice is somewhat higher in summer than in winter. The pitch is affected by the aria-
tions of temperature. M. Delaunay might have added that it depends also on the variations of the barometer
history of printing in ohina. In an interesting article on printing in China, he North China Hoctd says that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Feng Ying
Wang, who in 932 A.D. advised the Emperor to have the Confucian classies printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose. The first books were printed in a regular manner,
and in pursuance of a decree in 953. The mar. ner's compass and rockets were invented about the same time, showing that at this period men's minds were much stirred toward invention.
Twenty years after the edict the blocks of the Twenty years after the edict the blocks of the
classics were pronounced ready, and were put on sale. Large-sized editions, which were the only
ones printed at first, were soon succeeded pocket editions. The works printed under the Lung emperors at Hangchow were celebrated Or their beauty ; those of Western China came next, and those of Fokhien last. Movable types
of copper and lead were tried about the same ime ; but it was thought that mistakes were more numerons with them, and therefore the
fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from fixed blocks were prepared. Paper made from
cotton was tried, but it was found so expensive that the bamboo-made paper held its ground. In the Sung dynasty the method was also tri $f$ engraving on soft clay and afterwards hard.
ening it by baking. The separate characters Each of them erer than ordinary copper coins, was prepared with a facing of turpentine, wax and the ashes of burnt paper. Over this was placed an iron frame, in which the clay types were set up until it was full. The whole was
then sufficently heated to melt the wax facing. An iron plate was placed above the facing.
Anpes An iron plate was placed above the types,
making them perfectly level, the wax being just soft enough to allow the types to sink into it to sof enough te allow this beeing done it would be
the proper dept. To possible to print several hundred or thousand copies with great rapidity. Two forms pre.
pared in this way were ready for the pressman's pared in this way were ready for the pressman's
use, so that when he had done with one he would ase that when he had done with one he would Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of turope, allough wester types, and cas phtain a level surface bithort types, and cali obtain a level surface without
this device. Perhaps the need of capital to in a stock of types, the want of a good typemetal easily cut and sufficiently hard, and the superior beanty of the Chinese characters whe earved in wood, have prevented the wide em-
ployment of the movable types which are so ployment of the movable types which are so convenient for all alphabetic writing.
The inventor of this mode
The inventor of this mode of printing in invented in Europe, was named Pi Sheng.Scientific Ameriean

## THURLOW WEED AT HOME.

Concerning Thurlow Weed, the Warwick of American policics, the world has long had int mate knowledge, but Thurlow Weed, the prac-
tical philanthropist, was comparatively un
nn Known even to his most intimate associates Whatever may have been true of his earlier and more active days, when he was the power be hind the throne, and one of the most potent of the last tee deades afrairs, it is certain tha with kindly deeds His his in Were crowded Street, New York city was the West welft stricken in purse and spirit, no less than the Mecca of aspiring politicians. Years ago-and for years-there was a sight to be witnessed every Saturday afternoon in front of that Twelfth Street home not to be seen anywhere else in
New York. It was a score of so of little New York. It was a score of so of little girls, all of cleanly appearance, but all giving evidence of poverty in their dress, who were weekly apever went away from his door empty-handed Once when a committee of one called at hi house on a Saturday afternoon with a carriage to request his attendance at the first reception ittle ones York Press Club, a throng of these pressed the pleasure it would give him to mee the working journalists of the city, or, as he ex-
pressed it, "the boys in the harness ;" but, he pressed it, the boys in the harness;" but, he
added, "you must wait until I feed my chickns." After the children had been loaded with his gitts, he proceeded to the rooms of the Press
Club, where, by-the-way, he gave some advice to those who were only entering upon the road he had traversed to its end. He frankly olining years, the great changes which had been wrought in journalism since he was an active
member of the profession. No man knew better than he in his later years that the newspaper than of opinions. As he once tersely put it, "the world don't care what an editor thinks about a fact,
fact itself",
Yet there was never a more omniverous read er of newspapers, although latterly he used the
eyes of another instead of histern eyes of another instead of his own, and nsually
those of the daughter who devoted her life to him. It was not only political news that claimed and obtained his attention, but all the record or events, great and small, that combine to make up the daily journal. The knowledge
of this fact and of the benevolence of his character came to the knowledge of a reporter for a daily paper in a peculiar way some years ago.
The reporter had been detailed to a case of distress which had been reported to the office. In the performance of this duty he encountered ne of those pictures of misery which can only New York. It was a bitterly cold night in the latter part of November, and in a room on the
top floor of an East side top Hoor of an East side tenement house, in
which there was neither fire nor food and no furniture save two remnants of chairs, a woman was found with two little children. The next the newspaper, together with a dene was given in of the cause of her misfortunes. That afternont a second call was made for the purpose of giving her a small amount which some charitable person had sent to the office for her relief, and she
was then found in was then found in comparative comfort. A
stove had made its ply of coul, the closet had been filled with pro-
sto visions, and mother and children had been pro-
vided with stout shoes vided with stout shoes and warm stockings.
The woman gave a deserintion of her benefn so full and correct that the reporter had no difficulty in recognazing Mr. Weed. When that affernoon inquiry was made of him as to the
fact, Mr. Weed admitted that he had " hol ned the woman a little," but exacted a promise that no mention should be made in the newspapers of the circumstance, nor has the incident ever
been published until now. This been published until now. This case has not
been mentioned in such detail becanse it been mentioned in such detail becanse it was at
all an anomaly in the life of the
journalist, but rather as typical of the man in that
little.

## THE POT.AU.FEU

I have lately seen, in I know not which medical journal, a recommendation to adopt the pot an. that Sir Heury Thompson had recommend similar action some two years ago, and given
recipe for it. But there are fire-pots and fire. pots, as there are facots and facots to make then boil. I offer to my readers the genuine pot-au feu of the bourgeoisie, as made by Gervaise an the tall Virginie, before their woes were discor. ered by MM. Zola and Charles Reade. The talics are mine. Exaperto credute.
Have ready a nicely ycet pie
Have ready a niecly-cut piece of beef from the upper (that is, the meatiest) part of the shin
weighing about six pounds. weighing about six pounds. Place it in you sor choice for reasons which shall apen for choice, ior reasons which shall appear pre
sently-with four quarts of water only, no sal or seasoning. Let the liquor warm very gradually (therefore choose you the earthenware vessel which will not take the bit or bite in its mouth in the absence of a careless cook), taking the scum off carefully as it mounts to the surface each time (a similar process is not without it merits in private life). Skim the soup, add until no more seum arises and the soun $i$ pe fectly clear. Now is the time to add the and vegetables. Put salt and pepper in according to taste, and the following vegetables: three onions stuck with cloves, three large carrots, parsnips, and turnips cut in pieces, half a clove
of garlic (say a guarter for English tastes), three of garlic (say a quarter for English tastes), three
or four leeks tied together, and a head of celery when in season. If not to be procured, a very mall portion of celery-seed, tied up in a bag of
muslin, will do as well. Now place your soup by the side of the fire, and let it simmer slowly, but without ceasing, for four or five hours. Be Fore serving, remove the beef carefully. Which, if you are a careful housewife, you will serve in a dish garnished with what your taste suggests, after the French asshion, if you are not, you
will cast it into the pix-tub, after the English ashion. Take off as much of the fat as possible, and pass the soup through a strainer, adaing the real pot-au-fou. It is also the best stock for all kinds of soups.
Sneer no more, ladies, sneer no more. I was
 De cussy emphatically lays down, vous avez menage le feu, de maniere que la
viande ait eu le temps d'êre pénétré, l'albumine s s'lè̀ve en écume, le bouillon est savoureux, ourrissant, ot lo bouilli te Aheorie du pot-au-lea.
A litle word
hich rises to the sur poses. It must be taken of for frying purrained, washed, melted, and put carefully aside in a vessel until required. This is the real economy,-Edmund Yates in the World.

## LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

M. De Neuvilue, the painter of battle scenes, has received a commission from the English He has already made a number of sketches for the work.
England, to inas been held in Manchester, by public subscription the works of John Leech the possession of his sisters, for presentation to the art galleries of Manchester and other towns. The drawings number 200, and it is proA
An important collection of Japanese paintings, rolls, and colored drawings, brought together by Berlin National Gallery for 45,000 frant by the gathering is report to be the most valuable and complete of its kind, and to illustrate Jap. anese art from the thirteenth century.
The print-foom of the British Museum" has any yet known, of the extremely rare and treas ured illustrations to the "Triumphs of Petrarch," the design of which is ascribed to Fra Fillipo. The set was found in a volume, otherwise of no great value, which came to the hammer during bought, after keen competition, by Mr. Quaritch,

An altar and reredos which have been erected in the Charch of the Holy Cross, Liverpool, are stated to have few if any rivals in Great Britain.
The group on the sinister side represents the finding of the Holy Cross by St. Helen, and the miracle by which the true cross was distin-
guished from those of the two thieves. This panel is seven feet in height, and nine fee broad. On the dexter side, "The Descent from the Cross" forms the subject.
Canos Book, the antiquary, has been making an examination of the relies belonging to the to be richer in archæological treasures than to be richer in archæological treasures than dom, Canterbury Cathedral included. The money worth of the treasures he estimates at
upwards of $4,000,000$ francs. He has found many interesting objects, hidden away in cases which had not been opened since the Reformation, and which the guardians of the collection




OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column
should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CANADIAX Illustrated News. Montreal.

Chess, it appears, is not neglected this winter in
Canada. Montreal has very recently witnessed the annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association,
ane city of Quebec, as usual, is carrying on contests the eity of Quebec, as usua, is carrying on chess club, and Toronto, among the members of is chess chav, and a elegraphic
we learn, is having., is about to have, a telo
mateh with the players of Buffalo. N. We were glad also to see lately a statement in a
Montreal paper to the effect that a chess club was about to be set on foot in Waterloo, P.Q. Clubs of
this nature are much scarcer in Quebec than in Onthis nature are much scarcer in Quebec than in on-
tario, nud any attempt that may be made to increase
their number in the former Province will be a subtheir number in the former Province will be a sub-
iect of reioing. We should be happy to hear what
is being iect of rejoicing. We should be hapy th thear what
is beeng done in the way of the royal game in the
Maritime Provinces.

Steinitz is having everything his own way in New
Orleans. He has played two simultancous matehes, Orleans. He has played two simultaneous matehes,
winning all the games $(22)$ in the first match and all
excen excent one, which was drawn, in the second, twenty-
one players contesting. A few players accidentally one players contesting. A few players accidenta the
won some games at odds, but in the even contests the
best players of the city in which the great Morphy nest players or thes his time, are so far not suceessful
now pases
single instance.-Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

Herr Steinitz played last night (January 10), ac-
cording to announcement, four games of chess simulcording to announcement, four games of chess simul-
taneously, without a sight of the boards, and sook a hand at whist between the mores. Play began at
about 7.30 , and continuing until a little after 11,
Herr abour steinitz winning all the games of chess, his op-
Henents being Messrs. Vix, Blackmar, Blanchard and
por ponents. These gentlemen were defeated in the order
givent. At whist his partner was Mr. Harris his op-
given. given. At whist his partner was Mr. Harris, , his op-
ponents weere Messrs. Maurian and De Ruyter.-New
Orleans Picannme.

Mr. Steinitz avows an intention to cure Morphy
during his visit to the Crescent City, and he expresses during his visit to the Crescent City, and he expresses
confidence in his ability to do it conidence in onpose that Morphy, who for years has had
not say.
a horror of chess, should be cured of that by the presence of the European champion, and should come
forth to meet him! Stranger things have happened. Speaking of Morphy reminds us that the English
papers are yet at it-printing obitararies, monodies papers are yet at it-printing obituaries, monowies
acrostics, \&e., someo of which might be read with
pleasure and profit by him whose virtues they sing. pleasure and profit by him whose virtues they sing.
We are curious to know the source of tho imposition
upon our English cousins.-- $u$.

The match between Messrs. Sanderson and Champion, noticed in our last, has terminated in favor of
the former by a score of 5 to 3 and 1 drawn.-Quebee


White to play and mate in three moves. SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 415 .

3. 1 B mates

## GAME 543kD. <br> CHESS IN ENGLAND. <br> From Land and Water.)

-BLINDFOLD CHESS.
One of the twelve blindfold games conducted by
Dr. Zukertort at Bradford on November 20th and 30th
last.



White resigns.
NOTES.
(w) Good enough, but we apprehend that Q Kt to Q
2 would be here perfectly unobiectionable (b) Justifiable, notwithitandanding the weak $Q P$.
(c) Not liking $Q$ R to $K t$ sq, but the latter is his be (c) Not liking Q R to Kt sq, but the latter is his best
line. The text move handicaps him with an isolated
and feeble K P. (d) All skilfully played. He now wins a Pawn,
with a fine game to boot. with a fine game to boot.
(e) A neat stroke, threatening both B to K 4 ch , and Q R to $Q$ sq.
( $f$. The unpromising end-game thus opening to him is practically forced. Agiven to an exchange, which he cannot desire.
$(h)$ Black now marches on to an assured vietory.

TWO ANECDOTES OF ROSSINI.
Among many other antipathies, Rossini had Among many other antipathies, hossini had album. An indefatigable autograph collector, profiting by the composer's presence at an evening party to which he was also invited, seized a favorable opportunity for accosting the great man, and, producing his richly-bound volume. which he had carefully deposited in a corner of
the room, solicited the favor of a contribution, if the room, solicited the favor of a contribution, if
it were only two words, adding that he was on it were only two words, adding that he was on
the point of leaving Paris, and might not have another chance of presenting his request. Rossini, unable to escape, took the album, selected a blank page, and confined himself to the exact limits of his tormentor's demand by inscribing thereon "Bon voyage !
At one of his own soirés, a lady, whose vocal
powers were by no means on a par with her arpowers were by no means on a par with her artistic pretensions, having been requested to favor the company with an air from "Semiramide, turned to her host and bespoke his indulgence, "Not more than I am, madame, I promise you," coolly retorted Rossini.

## 

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the best.
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