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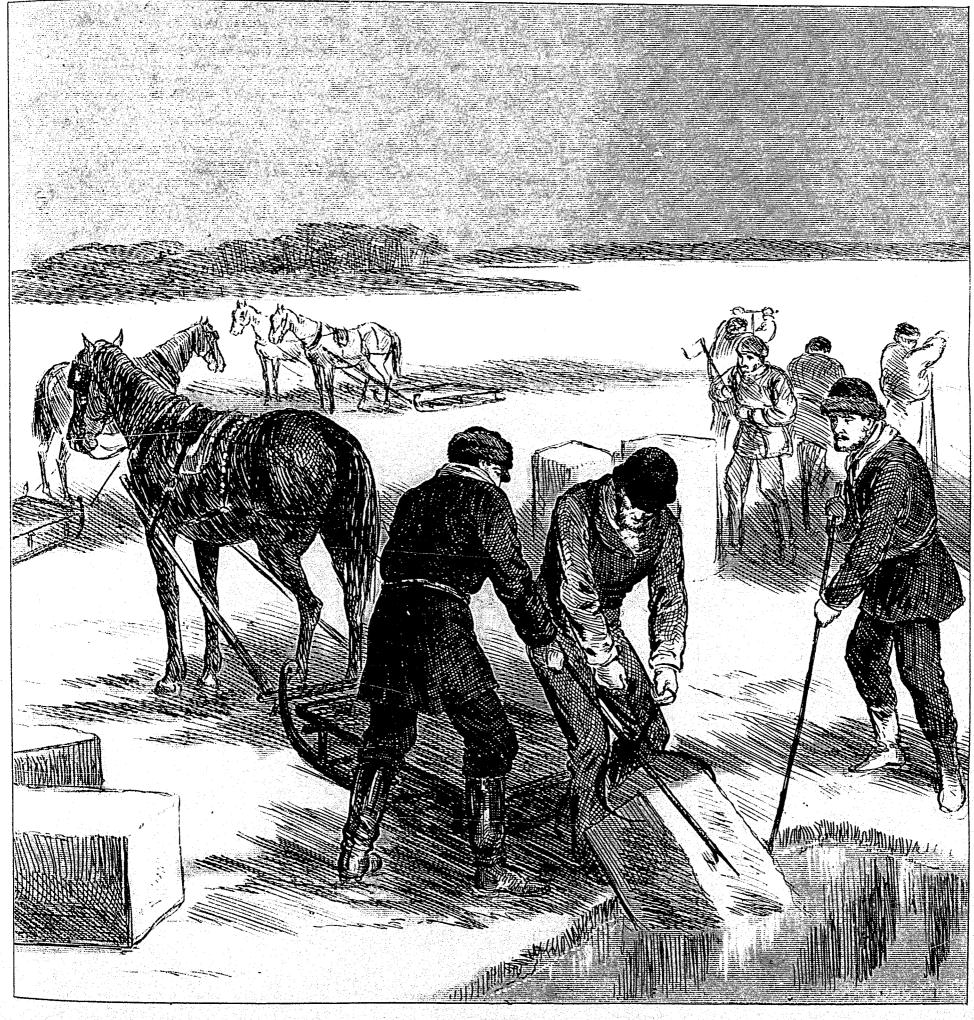
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Vol. VII.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

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



THE ICE HARVEST -HAULING THE BLOCKS. -BY C. KENDRICK.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY. No. 118 - STEPHEN TOBIN, ESQ., M. P.,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Tobin, we learn from the last edition of Morgan's Parliamentary Companion, belongs to a family of Irish origin, the members of which removed from Massachusetts to Halifax in 1759. He is the son of Thomas S. Tobin, Esq, of Halifax, and the grandson of the late Hon. Michael Tobin, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. Mr. Stephen Tobin was born at Halifax in 1836, and received his education at Stoneyhurst. He has held several honourable appointments in connection with his native city, and in 1868 was sent as a delegate to the International Convention at Portland, Me. He sat in the Halifax City Council for a lengthened period, and has been twice elected to the Mayoralty, which he held from 1867 to 1870. At the general elections of 1867 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Halifax in the Local Assembly, but at the last general elections he was returned to the House of Commons for that constituency. Mr. Tobin's political record is but a short one, but he gives great promise for the future. As an orator he is second to no member of the House. His speech in moving the Address made a great impression, and received the eulogiums of nearly the entire press of the country.

No. 119.—A. L. PALMER, Q. C., M. P.,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS.

Acalus Lockwood Palmer, Esq., member of the Dominion House of Commons for the City and County of St. John, is a descendant of a New York Loyalist family, the members of which settled in New Brunswick during the Revolution. He was born in 1820 at Sackville, N. B., and for over twenty years has been a leading member of the Provincial Bar, to which he was called in 1846. In 1867 he was appointed Queen's Counsel. During the Confederate elections in New Brunswick he contested Westmoreland County in the Confederate interest against the Hon. Albert J. Smith, the then leader of the Anti-Confederate Government, but although he received upwards of fourteen hundred votes he was unsuccessful in carrying the election. At the last general election Mr. Palmer was returned to the House of Commons, where he has the honour of representing the largest constituency in the Dominion-the population of which exceeds fifty-eight

Mr Palmer's father, Philip Palmer, Esq., represented the County of Westmoreland for twenty-five years in the New Brunswick Parliament.

Owing to the difficulty in procuring photographs of the Mover and Seconder of the Address we were unable to produce their portraits at an earlier date.

[Written for the Canadian Rustrated News.] BABOOS.

AND THEIR PRCULIARITIES.

Let not the reader start dismayed at the title of this article and hurriedly turn over the page, imagining that he is about to be bored with an abstruse dissertation upon the varieties of the genus Simia-nothing of the kind! This paper has no connection whatever with the Monkey family, unless we accept the Darwinian theory, and regard man as only a higher development of that interesting animal.

The "Baboos," of whose peculiarities I propose to treat, are the native clerks of Bengal, whose "tricks and manners" I had ample opportunity of observing during a residence there for several years as head of a large mercantile firm employing nearly a hundred of these gentry.

Admirable as a mere machine for the routine work of the office, the Bengalee Baboo, with a few rare exceptions, is totally unfit for any post requiring the exercise of judgment and discrimination. He has usually a fair colloquial knowledge of the English language and writes with great neatness and facility; but as he is remarkably fond of polysyllables and infacility; but as he is remarkably fond of polysyllables and in-terlards his epistles with the very longest words he can pick—month, so as to allow their relation to be on the spot in time out of the dictionary, allowing considerable latitude as to their strict meaning, besides introducing numerous flowery Eastern metaphors, his correspondence is rather bewildering and somewhat mirth-provoking. He is as imitative as his Darminian prototype, and soon picks up the official phraseology which, combined with his natural style, generally re-ults in

a highly ludicrous composition.

Many of my readers will be familiar with the somewhat hackneyed story of the Baboo in a Government office, who, in true official style, wrote to excuse his absence on the ground that he was "laid up with boils as per margin;" on which margin he pourtiayed a vivid delineation of the said boils, their number and locality, -and further explained that owing to the limited size of the margin he was compelled to make them only half their actual dimensions. This is by no means an exaggeration, and I have now before me an original letter which I received from one of my Baboos, stating that he was unable to attend office that day in consequence of his wife having eloped with some gay Hindoo Lothario. He described in moving and graudiloquent terms his sense of the desolation that had fallen on his domestic hearth, and then by way of conveying some adequate idea of the awful calamity, concludes his description with the exclamation, "Good Lord, how magnificent!"

Another, writing to me for an increase of salary, occupies three rides of a sheet of foolscap in explaining that he regards me in the light of his father, mother, and in fact, the whole

vithout the support of my protecting kindness he would long since have perished of inanition, and expresses his determination to carry the memory of my beneficence with him to the grave, "and even beyond the grave, if proclicable." Here is a copy verbatim et literatim of another letter on the same subject:

" HONOURED SIR,-Your great magnanimity and charitable temper are prepicious (probably intended for propitious) to poor and those to help them in obtaining a small " post, I therefore sue with modesty for obtaining your ex-emption and perplex you with these few lines as a pattern of my handwriting, which I trust will meet with your favour-" able approbations,

" I have the honour to be, Sir, " Your obedient humble servant, " KEDDERNATH MOOKERJEE."

The Baboo is a great admirer of "Shakespeare," and neglects no opportunity of introducing a quotation from the immortal Bard; he is also fond of specifying the exact nature of the various complaints which necessitate his absence from business, and the details into which he enters are occasionally somewhat startling, and would be only suited for the pages of a Medical journal. One, with a curious mixture of poetry and medical science, wrote to tell me that on the previous evening his wife had " taken her departure for that bourne from which no traveller returns, after vomiting two days, accompanied by coldness of the extremities.

I was once somewhat taken aback by being requested to add another to the great army of commentators who have so unmercifully maltreated the unfortunate Swan of Avon. It occurred in this wise: I had called in at the Metcalfe Library, and was looking over the recently arrived English newspapers when to me approaches a young Baboo attired in immaculate white calico, and bearing a huge folio volume on his arm. He made me a very low salaam, and said in precise and perfectly well pronounced English, "Sir. I am a poor student and am at present engaged in studying the works of Mr. Shakespeare but there is here a sentence which I do not understand, will your honour be kind enough to explain it to me?"

Oh! certainly, Baboo," I replied affably, unconscious to what I was committing myself. "What is it?" "It is this, he returned, pointing to the incantation scene in " Macbeth :'

" Fair is foul and foul is fair, Hover through fog and misty air."

"I do not understand this; will your Honour tell me what

The reader may imagine my embarrassment on being called upon to explain such a passage as this to a coloured young gentleman, with a superficial knowledge of the English language; however, I gave him the best explanation I could on the spur of the moment, and the unfortunate youth walked off, looking very much bewildered and I fear but little enlightened by my dissertation—a not unfrequent result of such attempts even by more qualified commentators than myself.

The Baboo is a confirmed shirker, and is remarkably ingenious and fertile in inventing excuses for his absence from office; it is only on the last day of the month-pay day-that one can count with any certainty on a full attendance of the

For nearly twelve months I was almost worried out of my life by an old man of the sea in the shape of an elderly Baboo, whose services, in an evil moment, I had engaged. He had come to me armed with the most flattering testimonials, accrediting him with all the cardinal virtues, and quite a respectable number over and above. He was venerable and intelligent in his appearance, but somehow, even while I was engaging him, my mind misgave me, and I feared that there must be some drawbacks I was unaware of, or such a treasure would have been eagerly snapped up by those acquainted with his merits. My misgivings were soon verified -indeed it was only two days after his engagement that a brother merchant caught sight of him as he passed through my private office. "Hallo!" he cried, "have you got hold of that old repro-bate?" "Why, what's the matter with him?" I replied, "he seems a first-rate hand and has capital testimonials." My friend smiled sardonically: "you won't be long in finding out what's the matter with him," he said, "and I wish you joy of your bargain." I comforted myself with the reflection that he was probably prejudiced against the old man, but, alas! I was speedily undeceived. In less than a week my venerable employee was absent, and there came a letter announcing the leath of his mother, and praying for leave of absence to perform the funer-l ceremonies. In a week he returned, looking a very evil case; it might be from grief, but it bore a suspicious resemblance to effects of a prolonged debauch. A few days of regular attendance, and then his father died. Brothers and sisters followed in rapid succession, and any unusual press t work in the office was invariably accompanied by the untimely decease of one of his ill-omened family. They were, to receive his pay.

Over and over again did I discharge this aggravating heathen, but he would grovel at my feet, clasping my knees, and sheddin; crocodile tears, while he bowed his venerable head in the dust and promised amendment, so I always relented and withdrew the sentence of banishment, but at length my overtaxed patience could endure no longer, and summoning my head man I commanded him on pain of his own dismissal to get rid of my unbearable incubus. This plan succeeded; the hypocritical old unbeliever disappeared. and his place knew him no worse. An analysis of the attendance roll after his departure showed that during the nine months he was in my employ twenty-six of his relations had died, each bereavement entailing an absence of not less than

I afterwards ascertained that this was his usual course of proceeding, and that his family possessed, like the fabled Phonix, the power of rising from their ashes, and died or were resuscitated as suited the convenience of their mendacious relative.

Here is a good example of native "cheek." I had in my employ a favourite servant who had been with me ever since I came to the country; he had risen from the ranks of domestic service, and now filled the exalted and very profitable post of Kansawabi or Major-Domo of the establishment. His chief duty was to provide the supplies for the house, for which he sent in his bill every week; at length it was forced

of his family concentrated under one head; he states that upon my notice that this attached and faithful old servant was charging me something like five hundred per cent more than the market value of the articles he supplied, so I carpeted my gentleman and demanded an explanation. At first he denied the fact in toto. Driven out of this position by the production of his old accounts, he then fell back on the assertion that the market price had risen very much Defeated here and beaten at every point he at last turned at bay, and with an indescribable expression of demure impudence said : "When I first come into the Sahib's service, he very small man-servant very small man too-now Sahib very great man servant very great man too, and must charge accordingly?

> further criticism, and he retired triumphant. W. H. F.

The sublime impudence of this reply of course disarmed all

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.) TOUCHSTONE PAPERS.

NO. II.-THE PHARISEE.

Some people like earnest men. I do not. The world is such a comedy that he is apt to be its special scapegoat, who takes its ways and its sayings au grand sérieux. It is just as well to be on one's guard against being made a fool of. Aristippus would be ridiculously out of place in a cage of monkeys,

It is all very well to follow one's own conscience. Indeed, in a certain sense, there is no other golden rule to go by. But we have the authority of the Good Book for superadding the wiliness of serpents to the simplicity of doves. Expediency may not be a goal to aim at, but it is necessary to have it alway, and everywhere in the tail of our eye.

Philosophers, veteran spinsters and, indeed, old women of both sexes admire Gladstone, though he is a Radical. He is such an earnest, direct man. Politicians, and all other artists. admire Disraeli, though he is a Tery. He is such a playful oblique man. He is a lineal descendant of the Jewish

On a smaller theatre, look at John A. Macdonald and Alex. McKenzie. The one handles the weightiest matters of State, as if he were a boy playing with soap-bubbles, light and iridescent. The other charges at a point of order, as if he were attacking a horde of Phillistines. There is no finer study of human nature, to an observer in the press gallery, than that of the slippery old knight, bending his head to one side and listening with mock contrition to a vociferous lecture from McKenzie on his political sins.

My Pharisee is an adept in theology, and the cardinal point of his doctrine is charity. A poor fellow died some days ago belonging to a guild which he had illustrated by his talents and social virtues. A subscription was opened for his widow and destitute children. The porest members of the profession, who had scarcely enough to keep themselves in clean collars and cuffs, contributed a mite to the fund. A wealthy member of the society, grown fat on the brains of his impecunious subordinates, was applied to for a few dollars. Of course, he gave an X? Not so fast. He was charitable, but charity must be discriminate. Had the dead associate led a moral life? Had his death not been caused by intemperance? The collector, who is one of your foolish earnest men, got indignant, thrust his subscription-list in his pocket and staked out, while the other smiled benignly, having escaped paying a few dollars under the cloak of religion. Sublime

The Pharisce is the most self-denying of men. He never seeks his own interest. He would scorn to prostitute his principles or his positions to his own behests. People, "his friends," have actually to force him to do anything that bears the faintest semblance of egotism. Some time ago there was a disaster on a certain river, by which several sailors lost their lives. The usual cry of criminal negligence against owners and officers was raised. A hundred fellows, knowing nothing about ships or boats, rushed into the papers with practical suggestions. As usual, nothing was done to prevent recurrence of similar accidents; seeing which a Pharisaical friend, who kept a kind of show-shop called the "Ensign" on Street, announced that, at the suggestion of "friends," he had been induced to open a subscription for a granulated cork mattrass, to be used in cases of wreck. It would be called the "Ensign" Mattrass. The mattrass cost \$20; the showman contributed nothing. The thing was not meant for an advertisement, of course.

In crossing the ocean, some years since, on board the "Fulton," bound from New York to Havre, I fell in with a young Italian Count and his wife, returning to their country from a visit to the United States. Sunday is a dreary day aboard ship, and to kill the time, the Count and wife began a game of dominoes, in a retired part of the cabin. dal among the passengers. Complaint being made to the captain, he politely but firmly requested the couple to abandon their game. The Count, who saw me smiling, said, with an inimitable shrug: "Che fanno questi Americani nel Sabbato?" answered: "Niente ch'andare lacerando loro prossimo." The Count could not help laughing, and went off, muttering something about "Sepoleri dealbati."

Our fathers had a way of measuring a man by the size of his tankard. If that rule were observed to-day, I think we should have fewer drunkards. The Pharisee has increased the number of inebriates by the diminutive shape and false bottoms of his cups. The glass is no larger than a fady's thimble, but it can be filled often and filled secretly. The worse is that Jemima and Clorinda have learned to drink as well as Jeremy and Jonathan. If you mean to drink, better take your girl openly upon your knee, as Rembrandt did his, and raise high the long stemmed goblet where your lips are to meet. No hypocrisy. Bassompierre broke the small glasses that were presented him, and, in jolly sarcasm, filling his great cavalry boot with Burgundy, drained it to the health of the thirteen Cantons.

I believe there is no love which has not some artifice in it. This does not affect its sincerity; it adds piquancy to its fervor. Victor Hugo's description of Marius promenading up and down the Luxembourg gardens, in his best suit, in order to attract the attention of Cosette, is an admirable portraiture of the Pharisaic lover. The fellow thought more of himself than he did of the girl, and more of his clothes than of either. The type is not a flattering one.

I prefer the picture of the saucy Galatca pelting her swain from the summit looking over the valley and the winding with apples, then running away to hide among the willows. O lovely ideal of our school days! O charming Pharisee!

" Et fugit ad salicer et se cupit ante videri."

That last touch is exquisite.

A literary chum relates to me as I write, that a young lady having two strings to her bow, broke one and was disconso-Whether the lover died, or was simply cashiered, is not known, but when the other came up, he found the girl bathed in tears.

"Sad you see!" she sobbed.
"Fair I see!" he replied.

The play of words was atrocious, but I make no question it had an instantaneous effect in drying the tears of the beautiful hypocrite. I can hardly restrain my envious tears, as I see them going down the green lane to the little church behind the horse-chestnuts-he proud as a peacock, and she lovely as Eucharis, with the orange blooms in her hair.

Our Illustrations.

THE ICE HARVEST.

As the winter closes we present our readers with a series of sketches illustrative of the gathering in of the ice-harvest for the summer consumption. The sketches require little or no explanation, the process of sawing up the ice into huge blocks being a very simple one, and one with which most of our readers are acquainted. The blocks once cut are taken out of the water by means of iron hooks resembling boat hooks, and carted off to the storehouse, where they are packed in straw and left in total darkness until wanted,

Biographies of

THE MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

will be found on the preceding page.

THE GORGE, VICTORIA, B. C.

The spot shown in the above illustration is a very favourite one with the dwellers in Victoria for pic-nics and similar junketings. It lies a) out two miles from the capital, on the Victoria Arm. The width of the stream at the point shown is only about thirty feet from bank to bank. Through this narrow aperture the water rushes with extreme violence. At times the tide is so strong as to render boating not only difficult but absolutely dangerous, venturesome people sometimes paving with their lives for their foothardiness in braving the angry torrent.

Our sketch of

THE DINING-ROOM AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE

requires no explanation. All who have witnessed the scene at the dinner hourany week-day during the session will testify to our artist's correctness.

SLEIGHS IN GENEVA.

Sleighing is much the same the world over, but it will be seen by our illustration that the vehicles used during the winter season differ very considerably in various countries. The curious contrivances to be seen on the streets of Geneva are strangely different to the gorgeous sleighs and carioles of Canadian cities, and are uglier, if that be possible, than the dry-goods boxes of the Canadian habitants.

THE FALLS OF THE MAGAGUADAVIC AND THE RED SYENITE MOUNTAINS

OF ST. GEORGE. Lovers of the picturesque cannot fail to admire the beauti-

ful falls of the Magaguadavic, especially in early spring, when the whole volume of the river, swelled by the freshet, bursts with a deafening roar through the narrow pass which divides it from the sea. The falls are the chief attraction of the town of St. George, and are situated almost in its centre. Two substantial bridges span the wild and romantic gorge through which the troubled waters rush, foaming and hissing in fierce commotion.

Above the falls are several saw-mills, doing a very remunerative business. The proprietors have hitherto thrown their saw-dust and refuse into the stream, which, if persisted in, cannot fail to do great injury to the port by filling up the basin at the foot of the falls, which forms a very pretty little harbour, and likewise the channel of the salt-water creek that leads into the Bay of Fundy. About five miles from the town the river runs through a very pretty valley, guarded on the east and west by mountainous ridges of red granite of several miles in length and proportionate width. The value of these very forbidding-looking bluffs is only of recent discovery. It appears that a Scotch stone-cutter, a native of Peterhead, was travelling through these parts, and happened to observe by the road side several granite boulders of a decidedly red cast of colour, curiosity impelled him to break one, when, lo! to his astonished gaze was presented a specimen of granite the counterpart of which he believed was only to be found in the vicinity of his native town in "Auld Reckie." Knowing the value of the stone, he determined to search for more, believing that to be only a fragment of some mighty cliff not very far distant. He went from range to range, and at last, after much toil, his efforts were crowned with complete success in the discovery of the very valuable upheavings of Red Syenite which form the subject of our sketch. The quality of this stone is considered superior to that of Peterhead. The tint varies from a delicate pink to a deep rich rose, and takes a fine polish. The quantity is inexhaustible, and what renders it still more valuable is its freedom from fracture. Enormous masses can be quarried without fear of a break. Peterhead has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of supplying the world with its famous red syenite. As far as America is concerned, these important discoveries near St. George will render the importation of foreign stone a thing of the pastthis has been to the extent of three million dollars per annum in the United States alone. Owing to its great beauty and small cost for shipment, there is no doubt that it will be largely introduced into the ornamental architecture of the public buildings not only of the Dominion, but the whole of America! Thousands of tons have already been ordered from the com-pany who have commenced to work it. The east face of this cliff is nearly perpendicular, and difficult to climb. The view

river is particularly fine. Some enormous masses in some parts have detached themselves from the face of the mountain and lay all ready for shipment, fitted to form the base of a sarcophagus for a President of the United States or a Prime Minister of the Dominion. One piece, which is called "Cleopatra's Needle," contains not less than one hundred tons of stone without a flaw, and rests at an angle of about 45 deg against the solid sides of its grandfather. The Maritime Provinces, on account of the great value of their mineral treasures, which are daily being discovered, and only waiting capital and labour to develope them, cannot fail at no distant date to be the chief mining districts of this continent. The facade of the new post-office buildings about to be erected at St. John, N.B., will be ornamented with polished columns, &c., from the quarries of St. George.

E. J. R. SHYLOCK AFTER THE TRIAL.

We must assume this scene, says the Art Journal, to which we are indebted for our illustration, to be an interpolation in the "Merchant of Venice," for after Shylock leaves the court of justice, saying-

"I pray you give me leave to go from hence, I am not well,"

he makes no further appearance in the drama, nor is he any more referred to, except when Portia tells Nerissa to take him the "deed of gift" for signature. It may, however, be allowed to the artist to supply what Shakespeare thought fit to leave unsaid; and it may very naturally be supposed that when the heartless old usurer retired from the scene of his discomfiture, disappointed of his revenge, and stripped of the ill-got gains which he idolized; or, at least, to surrender them, in time, to the man who had stolen away his daughter, he must have quitted the court in such a state of mind as would draw upon him the questionable attentions of the gamins of old Venice. And so he is seen rushing along like a maniac with a troop of youngsters at his heels, hooting and gesticulating at him, as if they knew the whole story that had just been enacted within the walls of the adjoining edifice. Shylock was, doubtless, a well-known character in Venice, and had, probably, often been the butt in the streets of both old and young; but there is something in his present appearance that specially attracts the boys and girls who follow him; hence his public reception by them, ignorant though they may be of the cause that has driven him to seeming madness. The figure of that has driven him to seeming madness. The figure of Shylock is vividly dramatic in its action; he heeds not his juvenile tormentors, his mind being set on the loss of his worldly stores, while, with uplifted and clenched hands, he appears to be calling down vengeance on the heads of all who have aided in the work of retributive justice. In the rear of the group of children is one of them imitating his action, to the amusement of another boy; and in the background are numerous merchants of Venice engaged in conversion, pro-bably on the subject of the recent trial; they do not, however, seem to recognize the man whose flight almost crosses their path. The picture was painted in 1864, but we can find no record of its appearance in any public gallery. It differs much from the usual style of the painter's works; and, perhaps, is the more valuable from the entire absence of man-

> [Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.] THE CHILD OF SORROW.

> > (From the German of HERDER.)

TRANSLATED BY JOHN READS.

As mused by a murmuring stream
The Goddess of Sorrow one day,
There arose from the heart of her dream
An image fashioned of clay.

"O Goddess of a ensive mien,
What is this?" said Jove. "Of clay
"Is an image fashioned. I ween,"
Answered Sorrow: "Give life to it, pray."

"Be it so, then! Have life! Lo! it lives! Now this being belongeth to me." But she, as a mother who grieves Por her child: "Lord, I ask it of thee.

My fingers have fashioned it. Lord"— But who gave it life, if not I?" Said Jupiter. Just at the word Lo! Tellus was seen to draw nigh.

"It is mine, O Sire! From my womb
"Twas taken by Sorrow," said Earth,
Answered Jove: Wait till Saturn is come;
We are three: let the judge be a fourth.

Then Saturn answered and said:

"Fate giveth the child to you all:
Thon, who gavest him life, when he's dead,
His soul to thyself shalt recall.

His body is thine, O Earth, Nor more caust thou justly claim; And thou, Sorrow, who gavest him birth,— While he lives, he is called by thy name.

And, Sorrow, thou must not leave Thy child, till he less his breath— Like thee must he pine and grieve From the day of his birth till his de

Accomplished is fate's decree—
And man, this wonderful birth
Belongs first. O Sorrow, to thee—
After thee to God and the Earth.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

THE LORE OF THE CALENDAR.

NO. III. - PASSION WEEK.

The Sunday before Easter, which is denominated Palm-Sunday, is so called because, as the Ritualists say, on that day the boughs of palm-trees were wont to be carried in procession in imitation of those which the children of Israel strewed in the path of our Lord on his way to Jerusalem-(see the Gospels of St. Luke and St. Matthew).

There can be no doubt but that Palm-Sunday, the " Dominica in Ramis Palmarum," was so called from the palm branches and green boughs formerly distributed on that day in commemoration of our Lord's riding to Jerusalem.

In Fuller's Church History we read :- " Bearing of palms

on Palm-Sunday is in memory of receiving Christ into Hierusalem a little before his death, and that we may have the same desire to receive him into our hearts.

Stow, in his Survey of London, tells us "that in the week before Easter, had ye great shewes made, for the fetching in of a twisted tree, or with, as they termed it, out of the woods into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honour and worship."

It is still customary in some parts of England for the boys to go out and gather the willow flowers or buds at this time for the decoration of the Parish Church. In Roman Catholic countries sprigs of boxwood and yew are used as a substitute for palms, when the latter cannot be obtained.

The ceremonies of Easter at Rome—of what is there called Holy Week—commence on Palm-Sunday, upon which day the Pope gives his benediction to the multitudes who flock to St. Peter's, and after some intermediate ceremonies and singing proceeds to bless the palms which are brought to him from the altar. The Miserere is chanted in the Sistine Chapel on Good Friday, the fire and the paschal candle is blessed on Holy Saturday, and Easter Morn is ushered in by firing of cannons from the Castle St. Angelo, and the dome of St. Peter's is illuminated in the evening.

HOLY THURSDAY.

This day has been marked from an early age of the Church by acts of humility, in imitation of our Saviour's washing the feet of his disciples on the eve of his passion. Dignitaries of the Church and exalted laymen, not excepting crowned heads, have not deemed it derogatory to their station to wash the feet of their poorer brethren.

In England the day is called Maundy Thursday in consequence of an old custom of distributing Maundo, food in baskets, to the poor. Down to the reign of the Georges, on this day, at Whitehall, was distributed to each poor person that applied, one platter of provisions and a small bowl of ale, and there was also distributed to him shoes, stockings, linen and woollen cloth; also a leather bag containing one penny, two penny, three penny, and four penny pieces in

silver, called Maundy Money. In Rome the ceremonies are peculiar and consist of the following:—1. Blessing the Oils.—The oil of Catechumens; the oil used in administering Extreme Unction to the apparently dying; the Sacred Chrism, or oil used in the consecration of bishops, patens, chalices, and the blessing of bells. 2. Silencing the Bells.—In the Sistine Chapel after the Gloria in Excelsis, no bells are allowed to be rung after in Rome, except at the Papal Benediction, until the same canticle is sung in the Papal Chapel on the following Saturday morning. 3. Feet Washing at St. Peter's.—Thirteen bishops, twelve representing the Apostles, the thirteenth an Angel, who, according to the legend, appeared to Gregory the Great (A. D. 590-604) while he was performing an act of charity to oor persons, have their feet washed by the Pope. 4. The Pope Serving at Supper.—After the feet washing the thirteen bishops are entertained to a supper by the Pope, who gives them water to wash their hands, helps them to soup and other dishes, and pours out wine and water for them to drink. The priests or bishops, who are the objects of these attentions, are selected from different countries by the favour of diplomatic agents. 5. The Grand Penitentiary.—The Grand Cardinal Penitentiary sits in a confessional to give absolution for mortal sins, which are beyond the sphere of ordinary confession, and which cannot otherwise be absolved. 8. Washing the Feet of Pilgrims.—Poor persons who have come to visit the holy places from a greater distance than sixty miles, and who bring certificates from their bishops, are privileged to have their feet washed by certain priests who are told off for the purpose.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The day of the Passion has been held as a festival by the Church from very early times. In England to this day on Good Friday business is nearly all suspended, and the day is observed as devoutly as a Sunday. The day is ushered in with the cry of Hot Cross Buns.

A writer in the Athenaum for April 4th, 1857, gives an account of an ancient sculpture in the Museo Borbonico at Rome, representing the miracle of the five barley loaves. The loaves are marked each with a cross on the surface, and the circumstance is the more remarkable as the hot cross bun is not a

part of the observance of the day on the continent."

Mrs. Jameson in her "History of our Lord as exemplified in Works of Art," gives us a copy of a drawing found on a sarcophagus, where our Lord is represented with a wand in his hand which is extended touching a basket of bread at his feet; the small loaves are round and marked with a cross.

But as the thoughts on this day of our Saviour's sufferings ought to be more on the cross by which peace was concluded between heaven and earth; and, as Rambach says :- "The cross upon which the hand-writing that was against us was cancelled, blotted out, and taken away; the cross on which our reconciliation was achieved," so ought we learn to humble ourselves before God and mortify pride and self-love.

Fencion says :- "All must die! enjoyments, consolations, repose, tender friendships, honours, reputation. All will be restored to us a hundred fold; but all must be sacrificed. Let us then only think of following Christ in His agony, in His death, and in His grave; let us bury ourselves in the shadows of an entire faith."

HOLY SATURDAY.

The only ceremony that need be noticed at St. Peter's is the blessing of the Fire and the Paschal Candle. For this purpose new fire, as it is called, is employed. At the beginning of mass a light, from which the candles and the charcoal for the incense is kindled, is struck from a flint in the sacristy, where the chief sacristan privately blesses the water, the fire and the five grains of incense which are to be fixed in the Paschal candle.

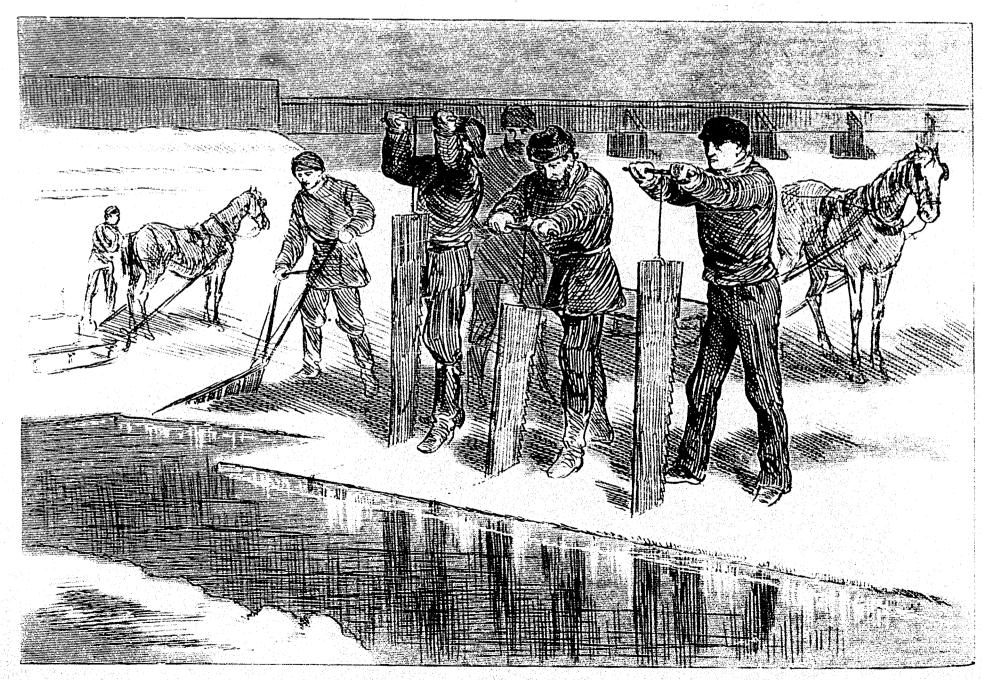
The Rev. Professor Plumptre, with the assistance of several scholars and divines, is now engaged in the preparation of a work on an extensive scale, illustrative and explanatory of the various books of the Bible. The work will shortly be issued in serial form by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin,

The veteran historian, Leopold Ranke, of Berlin, announces as nearly ready for publication a selection of the correspondence between Bunsen and the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., from their earliest acquaintance in Rome to near the end of the life of the King. Another work by the same author, "The Genesis of the Prussian State," is advertised as in the pross,



STEPHEN TOBIN, Esq., MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.

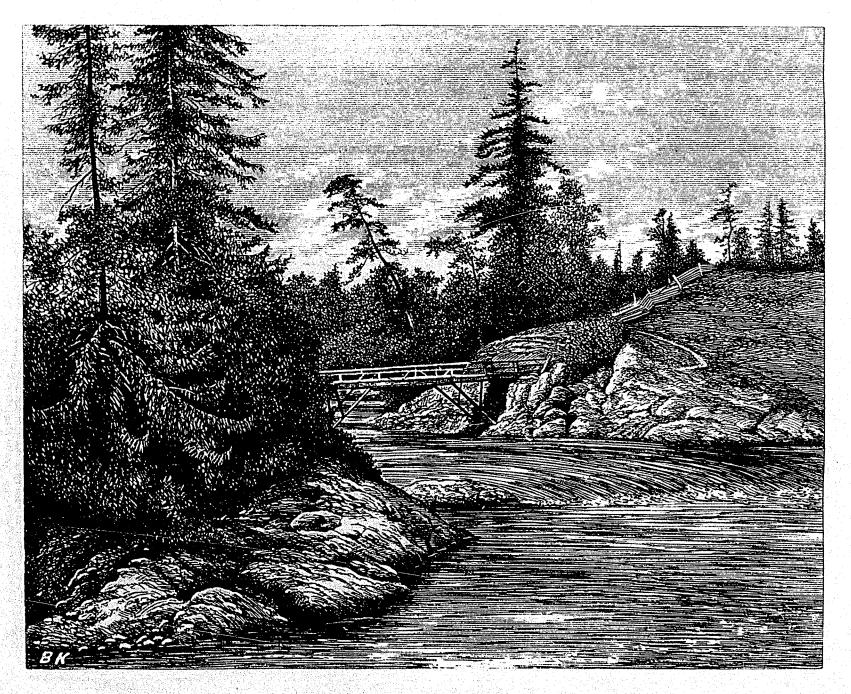


THE ICE HARVEST .- CUTTING THE BLOCKS -BY C. KENDRICK.



A. L. PALMER, Esq, SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.



BRITISH COLUMBIA,-VIEW IN THE GORGE NEAR VICTORIA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

3.-Palm Sunday. SUNDAY, April

7.-Prince Leopold born, 1853. MONDAY,

-Lorenzo de Medici died, 1492. Hudson Bay Co-established, 1692. TUESDAY. -Lord Lovat beheaded, 1747. Colonel Bouchette died, 1841. WEDNESDAY,

THURSDAY, 10 .- Battle of Toulouse, 1814.

FRIDAY. 11.-Good Friday. 12.-Easter Even. SATURDAY.

METEOBOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall. Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending March 31, 1873.

7	Mean Temp. A. M., P. M., P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M., 9 P. M.,	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direc- tion of Wind.	State of Weather.
Mar. 25	15.4	20.5	6.0	80 82 79	39.09	N. E. N. E.	Cloudy. Snow.
สผสสสส	19.2	20.0 27.5 25.2 28.5 28.5 39.8	15.S 16.0	52	29.45 20.90	E.	Clear.
21	18.5	21.0		13	20.00		Clear.
23	27.2	35.2	12.0	81	30.03	Vari.	
29	34.5.	38.5	31.0	\$5	29.60	s.	Rain
30	36.7	39.8	33.5	54	29.30	Vari.	Snow.
31	32.8	35.0	30.0	\$4 75	29.51	Vari.	Clear.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The negligence of some subscribers to pay arrears and current accounts necessitates the adoption of severe measures. We have placed in our lawyer's hands a large number of overdue accounts. Those for the current year, if unpaid by 1st April, will share the same fate, and all unpaid names will on that date be struck off the list. We trust that our subscribers will not misunderstand our action in the matter. We have waited so long that in our case patience has ceased to be a virtue, and we are now compelled to use stringent measures.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE.) Montreal, March 22nd, 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Busi-

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

SINCE the establishment of the Canadian Illustrated News some three-and-a-half years ago we have met with much encouragement and considerable support. We have had many difficulties to contend with and much trouble to encounter, but we are thankful to say that all the obstacles in our path have been overcome, and the NEWS at the present time occupies a high place in the ranks of the Canadian Press. To those who so liberally supported our endeavours we tender our thanks, and can promise them that we shall make every effort in our power to increase their satisfaction and enlarge our circulation. There is, however, one class of our subscribers to whom, to say the least, we feel under no particular obligation. These are, we need hardly say, the delinquents who have received the paper regularly, some of them for the past two years, without paying the amount of their subscriptions. That these are neither few nor far between may be judged from the fact that the annaid subscriptions for the several journals issued from this office amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$30,000. It would of course be worse than folly on the part of the proprietor of the News were he to allow so large an amount-bearing no interest-to remain out of h bands, and he is therefore compelled to take steps to recover what is only his own. We have diligently and duly performed our part of the contract between publisher and subscriber, and we are therefore entitled to expect that our subscribers will do as much by us. We trust that none of our readers will imagine that we are acting with undue harshness or precipitation. We have appealed time and again to the delinquents, but in too many cases without any effect, and there is therefore but one course left open

Both in England and in the United States it is the invariable rule that newspapers-and especially illustrated newspapers-shall be paid for strictly in advance. It is only a matter for wonder that so excellent an arrangement has not been adopted before this by Canadian newspaper proprietors. It has frequently been proposed, but nothing has really come

of the proposal. Now, however, it is our intention to inaugurate the movement. In future the Naws will be sent only to those who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The barren honour of non-paying subscribers we do not care at all about. Our establishment is a very large one, as large as any in the country, our staff of writers, artists, and agents very numerous, the expense of publishing a paper like this is, as may be imagined, enormous, and it would be preposterous to suppose that we can furnish the product of money, time, brains and talent without any return. The system we propose to adopt will be as follows:-Subscriptions payable strictly in advance. Each subscriber will find on the label bearing his address two figures indicating the time when his subscription expires. We use only two figures because each subscription dates, in our books, from the first day of the month in which it is received. Thus, for instance, 7-73 will indicate that the subscription is paid to the first of July next; 12-73 to the first of December next; 1-74 to the first of January next, and so on. When the subscription expires, on the date indicated by the label, unless it is at once renewed the paper will be discontinued.

With regard to our delinquent subscribers we are compelled much against our will to have recourse to measures to which we have great repugnance, but which they have themselves rendered necessary. We must request them to accept this notice as final. We have already been put to too great expense and loss of time in collecting the numberless small amounts due. All unpaid accounts will, therefore, be put at once into our solicitors' hands for collection.

We would further remind our readers that the much-admired Chromo of "The Rendez-vous"—now ready—will be sent gratis to paid subscribers of 1873 only.

We must apologize to our paying subscribers for intruding these matters on their attention, and we trust that those for whom our remarks are intended will exculpate us from any blame in protecting our own interests.

> [Written for the Conadian Edustrated News.] THE LOUNGER AT OTTAWA.

> > NO. 11.

HANDS.

Elegance is quite an arbitrary kind of thing. When I was a boy at school for instance, there was no overt act dealt more summarily with amongst us, boys, than putting our hands in our pockets. To be caught indulging in this luxurs, let the day be ever so cold, was certain condign punishment. So inveterate against the habit was the old pedagogue, that it was one of those things that could be informed on, and it was not at all an unfrequent occurrence, that some contemptible sneak revenged himself on some school-mate, against whom he had a grudge, by "telling" that so-and-so had his hands in his pockets, in such and such circumstances. I have often wondered, when a boy, at the philosophy of this, but never could arrive at any satisfactory conclusion on the point, and the other day my mind was directed into the same train of thought, first by a little newsboy. Poor thing, he was very dirty, and very ragged, and very cold, and his teeth chattered as he came up and offered to dispose of a Free Press. He had both hands stuck deeply into his pockets, and the sleeves of his jacket which had, by reason of tear and wear, become nothing more than a pair of lappets, disclosed a thin emaciated arm, blue with cold and hunger; but when he came up to me with his paners stuck between his arm and his left side, the old pedagogue and the rod recurred vividly to my recollection. "Why do you keep your hands in your pockets, my man?" I asked him. "'Cause I'm cold," said he. There was philosophy enough in the reply to satisfy me, so I sauntered up to the gallery, and soon found myself thinking of my old schoolmaster again. For of all the circumstances in which it has been my lot to be placed, I have never come across such a wholesale system of "hands-in-the-pockets" as prevails in the House of Commons. It shocked me a little at first. I thought of Cicero, now gracefully using his hands in mild persuasion; now making them speak as it were in bold defiance; and again causing his toga to sweep around him in cold disdain. But in the House of Commons, in nine cases he does is to stow one or both his hands carefully away in his breeches pocket. I never was so much surprised in my life as when the most masterly orator in the House, rose, and delivered one of his Philippics. It was a magnificent speech, The language was chaste; his enunciation was perfect and his sarcasm incisive to an uncomfortable degree. His head is of the purely intellectual caste, and his form graceful—saving a scarcely perceptible stoop. For fully half an hour he held the House spell-bound—and all this with his hands stuck deeply and firmly in his pockets! It was the most extraordinary oratorical effort I ever beheld. Shades of Demosthenes and Sheridan, thought I to myself, if you happen to be wandering about these benches, what a shock such ongoings must give to your nervous systems, and when you return to the Elysian fields what a sad tale you will have to relate of the degenerate ways into which the sons of men have fallen in these modern

To the first orator succeeded a little man. He spoke from one of the front benches on the ministerial side of the House, I had noticed him before, on account of a little black cap he wears, always reminding one of a judge passing sentence on a doomed culprit. When he rose, he threw down the cap on his desk, and his hair sprung round all at once like the quills of

times.

a dissipated porcupine. His voice was exceedingly suggestive of a rusty nail,—but it was his hand—his left hand. It went deep, deep down into his pocket, so deep that his shoulder followed it a good way down, and he looked not unlike a scarecrow that had met with an accident But, notwithstanding, he was evidently a man to be listened to in the House, and I noticed that many an ear was bent towards him, as he jerked out his sentences; at the same time I could not but think, that had he his hair a little more under control, would keep his hand out of his pocket, stand upright, and let a little of the steam off-for he speaks with fearful rapidity-by a gentle gesticulation of even the left hand instead of sticking it into his pocket, his speeches would tell with much greater effect. For in the gallery we could not hear a word he said. And what's the use of a gallery at all, I should like to know, if you can't hear in it. And it is very tantalizing to sit and lean over a rail, and see a man speaking and raising roars of laughter, while all the time the only part of his oratory that one can really appreciate is the fact that his hands are in his

There is only one member in the House in whose case this habit is at all becoming. He sits behind the honourable gentleman I have first referred to. He is somewhat portly in his build, has a good face and a magnificent voice, and rounds off his sentences with a roll that makes him, I observe, a general favourite in the House. He has something of the style of the old English squire about him-though he isn't old,-and to have his hands in his pockets seems quite as natural to him in the House of Commons, as it would be to an English country gentleman, out of a summer's morning in a dewey field, having a look at his bullocks, or his prize Leicesters. Demosthenes especially must have been taken down a peg, for on the part of the honourable member there was an entire lack of anything like action, and yet he remains, in more respects than one, the most effective speaker in the Assembly.

But there is nothing so amusing as to watch some of the lesser lights endeavouring to imitate the greater in this respect. One rises to ask a question, but must preface his catechism by plunging a hand or two out of sight. Another rises to read a motion asking for some papers, holding the document gracefully in one hand while the other is buried. The process, too, I have observed, differs according to the mental constitution of the individual. One gets up cool and collected, gently inserts his four digits into his fob, leaving his thumb out in the cold, and in this graceful attitude begins his oration. I noticed an honourable member the other night try to improve on this. He stuck his thumb into the pocket of his vest and left the fingers dangling, but it was a failure. The thumb gently relaxed and the digits slipped down into their natural position, and he got on much better. The only successful effort I have ever seen made in this way was on the part of an honourable member who apparently had been dining out, and, of course, was in full dress. Whether the impression of the amenities of the drawing-room still remained with him I don't know, but eschewing the ordinary practice he stuck his right hand into the right pocket of his swallowtail. It may have been that he made a dive for his handkerchief-for he got very excited in the course of the debateand may have been instantaneously inspired with an idea of the novelty and grace of the attitude; or it may have been sheer absence of mind. It does not matter, for he got on nobly, and proved to a demonstration that the broadcloth he wore was of no mean quality, looking at the tension it successfully resisted.

But it is not to be deduced from all this that the hand, as an adjunct to oratory, is universally repudiated at Ottawa. By no means. I have now in my mind's eye an honourable member who makes the best use of his hands of any man I ever saw. He sits up behind the Treasury benches, and hails from Cariboo or Nova Scotia, or some out-of-the-way place. He knows the value of the hand, and knows how to make the most of it too. He is not a very fluent speaker, and his voice is slightly cracked. I have often wondered when I looked on him gesticulating, whether, Demosthenes-like, he had cracked his voice by the sea-shore, endeavouring to outroar the billows. But his hands make up for all that. Now his right is thrown forward as far as the arm will stretch, with the digits so very wide apart until they almost crack again, while his left lies placidly across his spine. Now he raises both hands, and to us in the gallery who can't make him out a bit, he looks as if he were pronouncing the benediction over Sir Francis. And now he clenches his fist and, bringing it down with a thud on the desk, clenches an argument and his opponent simultaneously. But it is the foretinger of his r hand which teams with argument, and now Blake and Meckenzie quail, when, coming to a dead halt all at once, he points that forefinger at them. I timed him one night, and for full thirty seconds he stood pointing at the Opposition, saying never a word except through the medium of that forefinger. It beat the ancient mariners all to sticks.

There is another member, sitting a little to north-west of the former, who uses his hands quite as vigourously, but with much less effect. He seems, at times, to be quite at a loss that to do with these appendages. At one time he clasps them quite in an agonized way, and throws them back on his breast as if he were doing heroics at private theatricals; then he will throw them out at full stretch, and looks as if a couple of tailors were measuring him for a new coat; graduhe will bring them to the clasping stretch, and speaks so kindly and so pleased that one would almost imagine he was going to give the world a good hug, England and all, and again becoming earnest and eloquent he clenches his fists and beats away on the top of his desk like a housewife kneading her dough

Boulter has just looked in, and expresses the utmost astonishment at a man of my abilities scribbling such confounded nonsense, and thinks I might be better employed in the lobby trying to find out what the Opposition are up to. I don't agree with Boulter. Mouldes, poor fellow, is becoming thinner and more sallow every day. He took me aside this morning and whispered confidentially into my ear: " Now, Lounger, be careful. I beg of you, be careful. I don't object to your writing, I know you're fond of it; but, for goodness sake, be careful and don't write a word-a single word-that might hurt the Ministry." Poor old fellow. As I looked after him toddling away with saddened steps, thinks I to myself if anything happens to that Ministry there's a funeral in store for me, and I hate funerals.

LOUNGER.

An exhibition of historical platures of the stege of Paris will shortly be opened at Versallies

Motes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed " Notes and Queries."

THE TRUE SWORD OF WALLACE.—Sir,—In your Notes and Queries of March 22, in an article from Land and Water, it is stated that Wallace's sword preserved at Dumbarton, is not

A report to that effect went the rounds a few months ago, when I addressed the following note to the Editor of the Globe, showing conclusively that it is no modern fiction but a tradition of antiquity that the blade in question is really that of the Scottish hero, for, more than three centuries ago, when two-handed swords were still used, this was called the Wallace sword, and was then, moreover, so old-fashioned, that it was deemed necessary to modernize it! It probably had originally the guard peculiar to the ancient Scottish sword, viz., two bars crossing both ways, such as those engraved in Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, while it now has only a single cross-bar such as is usual on all but the ancient Scotch two-handed swords:

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

"Sin,-In your paper of yesterday you stated that the sword of Wallace preserved at Dumbarton was examined in 1825, by order of the Duke of Wellington, and it was then found to belong to the time of Edward IV

" Every true Scot, however, will be happy to learn that the Duke's advisers were at fault, an error they were undoubtedly led into by Meyrick, who says it will be evident to anyone who compares the Dumbarton sword with the Sword of State of the Earldom of Chester that they were both of the time of Edward IV.

"There is undoubtedly a resemblance, and Meyrick was correct thus far; but, since his death, a charge has been discovered in the books of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland, dated 1505, when James IV. visited Dumbarton, for remounting the

" The words are, " For binding of Wallass sword with cordis of silk, and new hilt and plomet, new skabbard and new belt to the said sword.' This was only twenty-two years after the death of Edward IV., and Meyrick was right with regard to the hilt and pommel only, but not to the blade, which the above clearly proves was believed in 1505 to have been the sword of Wallace, who died exactly two centuries previous, and at the time of King James's visit the sword was then such an old fashioned one that the Goths considered it necessary to modernise it.

"This sword now measures four feet eleven and a half inches, the blade alone being three feet nine inches, and weighs six pounds, but it has been broken and welded together again in two places, and is believed to have lost each

time from six to eight inches in length.

"Meyrick seems to have considered many of the larger two-handed swords to have been swords of State, (and some later writers have followed in his train), but he was certainly mistaken. Two-handed swords were generally between five and six feet long, but I have one in my cabinet measuring seven feet, the blade alone being five feet two inches, and weighing fifteen pounds, which is evidently a fighting sword, and in the Dresden Armory is preserved a thirt enth century sword of a knight who died in 1240, and whose nome, Konrad Schenck von Winterstetten, is inscribed on the blade. This measures eight feet two inches, the hilt being ten inches, which is not so long as the bilts of later date.

6 Froissart, however, mentions a still longer sword, and Meyrick must have overlooked it or he would not have made the mistake of classing the larger swords as only for purposes of State.

" Under the year 1378, Froissart says of Sir Archibald Douglas 'when near to the English, he dismounted, and wielded before him an immense sword, whose blade alone was two ells long (qui avoit d'alumelle deux aunes), which scarcely another could have lifted from the ground, but he found no difficulty in handling it, and gave such terrible strokes, that all on whom they fell were struck to the ground.' This sword of seven and a half feet in the blade must have been from eight and a half to nine feet long!

"Hewett (of the Tower of London) in his valuable work on Ancient Arms and Armour, quotes the above, but strangely enough omits the important words in the blide. "B, H. D,"

Nov 8, 1872

The above will also tend to prove that the correspondent of Land and Water was hardly correct in considering the men of the days of chivalry as an inferior race, as shown by the suits of armour in various public museums.

It is true that few suits of ancient armour now in existence will fit men of the present day, and out of more than a dozen suits in my own collection one only would fit a man of five feet ten, and but two or three more would suit stout men of five feet eight, but it is evident they were not all men of that size, for no pigmy could have wielded the sword of Archibald Douglas. He, as well as the German von Winterstetten, and the original owner of my longest sword, must have been both tall and powerful men—six footers at least.

Richard Cour de Lion, instead of having been "ouly a light weight," was probably quite the contrary, for his favourite weapon was a very heavy battle axe, and Vinesauf, his companion in the Holy Land, extols him for his flexible limbs, his strength and length of arm.

As regards strength and skill, Giraldus Cambrensis says of the Irish (twelfth century) that their favourite weapon was a one-handed axe, excellently well steeled, " from which neither helmet can defend the head, nor the iron folds of armour the body; whence it has happened in our time that the whole thigh of a man, though cased in well-tempered armour, hath been lopped off by a single blow, the limb falling on one side of the horse, and the expiring body on the other.

And of the English, it is a fact recorded in the journal of Edward the Sixth (1547-53) that a hundred archers belonging to the King's guard shot at an inch board, singly, two arrows each, and afterwards all together. Some of these arrows passed through this, and into another board placed behind it, although the wood was extremely solid and firm. These bows

would carry four hundred yards. In 1351, at the famous battle of the Thirty, in Brittany,

Thomelin Belefort fought with a mallet or war-hammer, weighing twenty-five pounds.

The helmet, or rather, iron skull-cap, of Augustus the Strong, who died in 1733, is preserved in the Dresden Museum. I have had it on my head. It weighs twenty pounds, but the war-hat of the Great Elector of Braudenburg, preserved in the Berlin Museum, and which was worn by the Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin, in 1677, weighs twenty seven pounds.

I could extend this list but fear I have already trespassed too much upon your valuable space.

B. H. DIXON.

Toronto. [Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

WHAT I THINK ABOUT IT. OUR CHERISHED TRADITIONS.

I have just been reading an atrocious account of the decadence of men in ancient days. Queer way of putting it, perhaps, but that is just what the vile person who wrote the account made of it. He wanted me to believe that the

Men of giant stature, who could dance, Equipped in battle mail from head to heel,

were not giants at all, but persons of inferior size, not at all to be compared to the burly fellows of our days of gymnastics and Indian clubs and dumb bells. He wanted me to believe that Cour de Lion was but an ordinary person; that Wallace never could have wielded his sword, and that Godfrey of Bouillon was but a weakling after all. The ancient coats of mail he said would not fit the ordinary guardsmen of to-day. I think he was a monster, is a monster, that writer. What be the subject of my next chat with you, my dear. the dence does he want to make such havoc with my traditions, with everybody's traditions for? Can't he let well enough alone? These attempts to make the past so poor are iniquitous, and deserve to be repudiated by all lovers of romance. These Gradgrinds who stick so to their abominable facts, what a nuisance they are! They want to make the world barren of beauty. What is the use of having the "centuries behind us like a fruitful land" referring, if you are going to cut down the trees and uproot the flowers and use the streams to turn your horrible mills that grind out facts?

I can't give up my giants. I want to believe that Godfrey of Bouillon really did cleave, from head to throat, the skull of Ibrahim Pasha, and that he did it by main strength of a mighty arm, that awful afternoon at Antioch, when the crusaders flooded the streets with Moslem blood, and piled up barricades of Moslem dead. I want to believe that Richard the Lion-heart, Melech Ric, did really cleave that bar of iron in the presence of the astonished though more skilful Sultan Saladin. I want to believe it was true of old days that one Englishman was good in fight for three Frenchmen, (that was in the good old days when the food was washed down with great draughts of beer by the warriors) I want men to believe that Heliogabalus was a gormandizer, and that his dinners did really cost-well, ever so much money a meal. But then these Gradgrind critics come to me and say in so many words, he was "no such person."

I want to believe that Nero was a tyrant, and fildled while Rome was burning; but the critics come along with their stories of flowers on his tombs, and of his private kindnesses. But what would be the good of a decent hero? What would he be to us without his fiddle? What interest would he have to us without his murders and poisonings and several devil-

I hate these sceptics who want to disturb these traditions of ours. But they are increasing in number. Macaulay defies William the Third. Froude gives us a Henry the Eighth who is only a milksop compared to the men we used to know in old days before Froude came to disturb the deep foundations of our historical knowledge.

I have stood upon Achilles' Tomb And heard Troy doubted—time will doubt of Rome,

says Byron. Doubt of Rome, indeed! Why, they doubt of Byron himself. Between Moore and the Guicciola and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who knows the truth about Byron? It is an awfully sceptical age. But I will cling to mine ancient faith, and swear by mine ancient heroes. Godfrey, I salute thee in Antioch! Richard I hail you victor at Ascalon, you of the mighty arm. Who is it says he can wear your armour and wield your battle blade. William Tell, it is a lie they speak when they say you did not cleave the apple on your brave boy's head. Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York, I declare you were more beautiful than that puny and pale Rowena. Heroes of Cressy and Poictiers, you were brave men and strong, not weaklings and small. I will hate these critics forever more. Do you remember the anguish of the Roman Emperor, as he cried, "Varus, restore me my legions!" What was his anguish to mine, as I cry to the critics, "Restore me, and spare me my heroes of old days, my mighty men of arms!"

CONCERNING FANCY WORK.

"What I think about fancy work, my dear," I said to my wife this morning, as she asked me about the value of it; "I will tell you about it after dinner." And this is about what I told her: "What an enormous amount of social good fancy work has done during all the ages. What an untold quantity, not to be approached by figures of speech, of womanly anxiety and agony and pain and hopelessness has been worked into all the myriad forms of fancy work. What an amount of idleness it has saved. What listlessness it has chased away. What scandal it has saved. What beauty it has adorned the world with. While the Knights were away in far foreign lands on the tented fields, the fair ladies were gathered in the gardens or the halls stitching, weaving, working away nimble-fingered and sweet at their tapestries. Bayeux, Gobelin, Holyrood, what tales ye might tell of the heart-aches that were eased, and the anxieties that were forgotten, as the bright-coloured silks spread and spread into fine and fanciful shapes, taking form from lovely thoughts and colour from lovely eyes, that would have been dull enough in dreamingly looking into space for the coming of the lord and knight and master of manor or hall. Surely women should bless the kind heaven that gave them the taste for fancy work. Shall we men sneer at it, and call it idly-wasted time that is spent over the frames? No, my brothers, we will not; we know better. Don't we know that the women of all ages have had this

taste, and have thereby added much grace and beauty to the world and its many-millioned homes. Did you ever notice the difference between the houses in which there are no women fond of fancy work and those in which there are one or two? What a difference there is! The latter homes are full of grace and beauty, in little things that escape your eye in detail perhaps, but are full of effect in the general appearance of things. While the men are away at work in field or at desk, on the road or in the forest, in any of the many forms of labour, high and low, there are dainty, or skilful if not dainty, fingers working away at some little piece of beauty that is unappreciable by itself, but becomes important when put in the place for which it was intended, and thus the home becomes beautified little by little.

Do you remember Mr. Tennyson's poem of the Day Dream?

And would you have the dream I had, And see the vision that I saw; Then take the 'broidery frame and add A crimson to the quaint macaw, And I will tell it, turn your fice, Nor gaze with that ton-earnest eye, The rhymes are dazzled from their place, And ordered words asunder fly.

There is another use for it, you see. What an amount of quiet firting may be done under cover of the broidery frame. How many love tales have been forced out by sweet eyea glancing from behind those frames! How many bores have been quietly endured as the stitches were counted in the canvas, or the colours matched for the frame! I forbear the pursuit. Have I not said enough to prove that fancy work is valuable. All the same, however, for reasons not necessary here to be stated, I decline to think it is wise to give twenty dollars for a smoking cap at a bazaar! Bazaars! Ha, that will

ARTHUR PENDENNIS.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

MONDAY, March 25.—The argument adjourned from Friday respecting the petition against the return of Mr. Wilkes for Centre Toronto was resumed, the Speaker finally giving it as his opinion that the petition should be received. The House then divided, the result being in favour of throwing out the petition. The vote stood 72 to 76. In reply to a question Sir John stated that the Government had decided not to establish a system of free postal delivery in towns and cities owing to the great additional expense that would be necessitated by taking such a step. Mr Bodwell moved to send to a Special Committee the petitions for a prohibitory liquor law, and was followed by several members on different sides of the question. A formal step towards Supply having been taken the House adjourned until Wednesday, Tuesday being the Feast of the Annunciation.

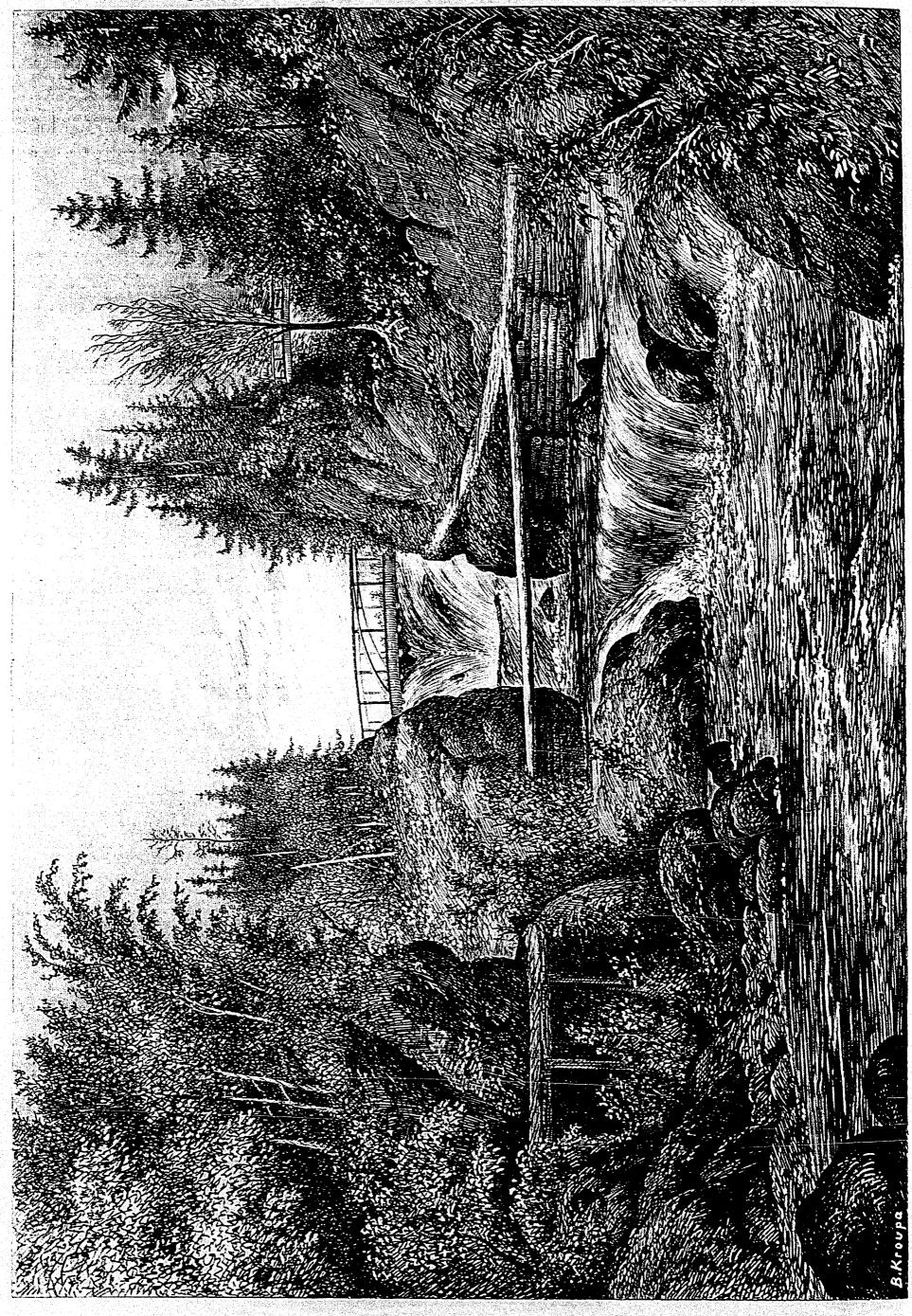
During the early part of Wednesday's session Mr. Mitchell stated in reply to a question by Mr. Wilkes that steps had been taken to effect an arrangement with the United States Government for the interchange of weather reports, and that it was intended to ask a larger appropriation than had hitherto been voted for the establishment of signals on the coast. Mr. Pope stated that no Canadian commissioner would be sent to the Vienna Exhibition, the country being represented by the Imperial Commissioner. Mr. Langevin informed the House that the Government had decided to change the gauge of the Intercolonial Railroad to the width recently adopted by the Gaund Trunk, viz., 4 ft 3½ in. In connection with the Grand Trunk Sir John A Macdonald drew attention to the statement made by the London correspondent of the Globe to the effect that Mr. Potter had asserted that during his visit in Canada he had been importuned by the Premier and Sir Francis Hincks to use his influence to assist the Government at the elections, and had refused. Sir John denied that he had ever been in communication with Mr. Potter on the subject, and further read a telegram he had received from Mr. Potter, in which that gentleman states there is not a word of truth in the story, and authorizes the Premier to contradict it publicly. In reply to a question respecting extradition Sir. John stated that communications were going on with the United States Government for the purpose of enlarging the provisions of the Treaty. The Muskoka Election case was then takn up, and the Returning Officer having been called to the bar was examined by the Speaker.

On Thursday the House sat for some time with closed doors and then continued the examination of the Returning Officer in the Muskoka Election case. Mr. Dorion offered a resolution to the effect that the Returning Officer had acted illegally in not returning Mr. Cockburn; but he did not desire to have him either punished or reprimanded, because he acted upon legal advice when he made a special return of the election. The ma ter was, however, allowed to stand over. Sir Francis Hincks, who had been absent the day before when Sir John made his denial of the statement of the Globe's London correspondent, made a similar contradiction. On Mr. Mill's motion for the second reading of the bill abolishing dual representation three amendments were made throwing out the bill, all of which were lost, and the motion carried on

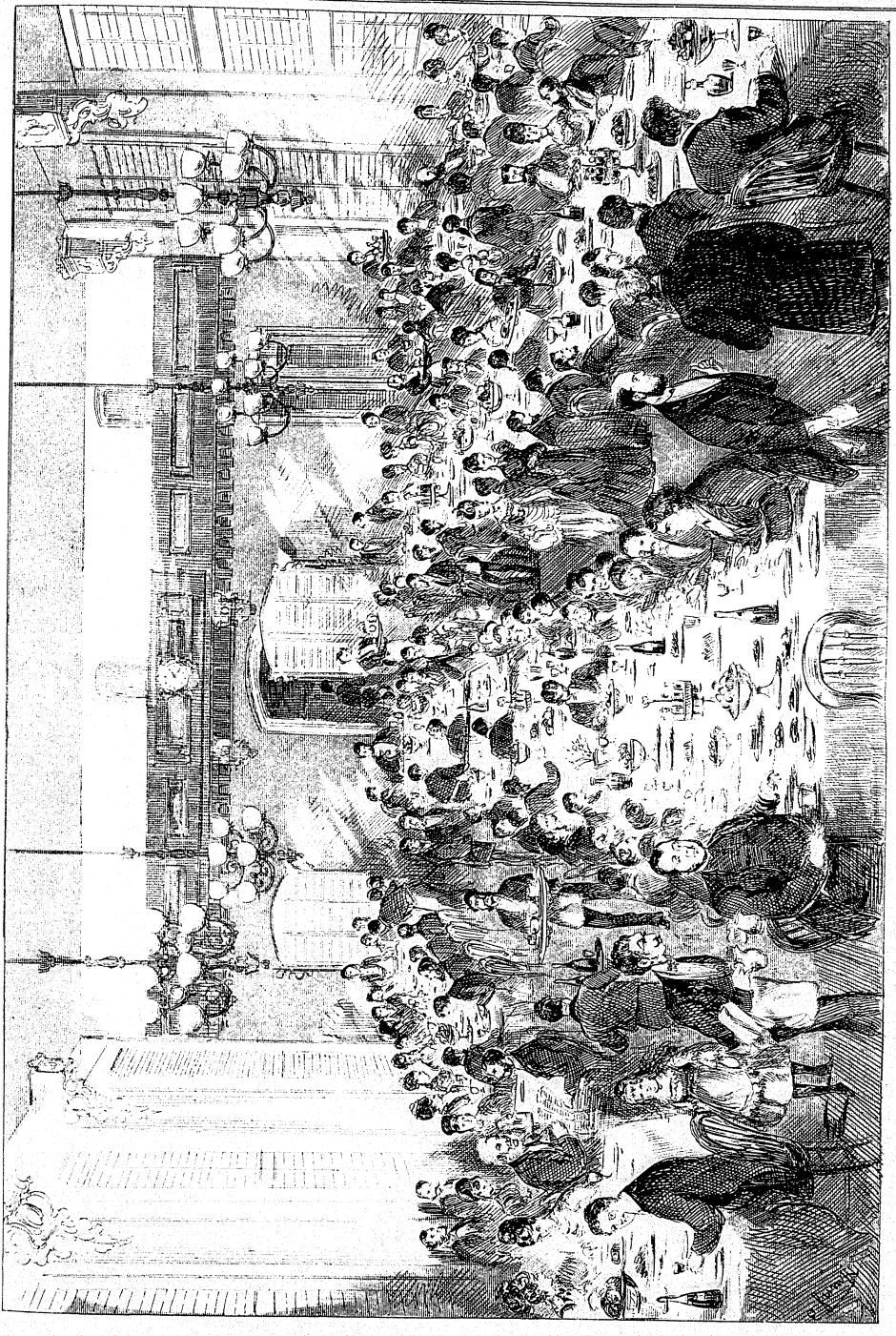
A good deal of business was transacted on Friday. Mr. Tupper introduced an important measure for the regulation of weights and measures throughout the country, The assimi lation he proposed was to the English standard. The bill was read a first time and referred to committee. A debate followed on Mr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into committee on the resolution to ratify the agreement made between the Government and the Allans for the conveyance of the mails. Mr. Mitchell's bill respecting the appointment of harbour-masters in the Maritime Provinces was read a first time. The Muskoka Election case was then taken up, Mr. Dorion withdrawing his resolution, and offering in its stead two motions, both of which were carried, the first declaring that the Returning Officer had acted illegally, but discharging him inasmuch as he had acted under legal advice; the second condemning the practice of obtaining legal advice by a Returning Officer through the intervention of one candidate. Mr. Bell, the Returning Officer, was called to the bar of the House and discharged from further attendance.

A Cambridge magazine has made its appearance in London. It is called *The Cuntab*, and contains scientific articles, popular essays on topics of the day, fact and fiction, accounts and notices of Cambridge life and customs, boat races, &c.

SKETCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.--By E. J. R.







[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.] CALL ME " LITTLE ONE."

Say it over again. Hush! whisper it low!
"Tis a name I've not heard for years.
The echo is lingering still in my heart
And my eyes are heavy with tears.

Say it over again: for it makes me dream Of a time that is passed away: And the voices of those I loved come back And live in my heart to-day.

Let me hear it again: I love that name—
It was sleeping on memory's shrine
Till you carelessly whispered, "Good-by, little one,"
When the sound made me dream for a time.

You may say it again, and I'll shut my eyes, And wander far back in the past. And fancy that I am a child once more And not growing old so fast.

H. C. DEVERE

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.) GOSSIPS ON POPULAR SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

NO. X .- METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

In the gossips about meteorology which are brought to a close, the writer's endeavour was to make them as popular as possible, and to create that interest in meteorological phenomena and meteorological observations which not only the professors and students of other branches of natural philosophy, but the professors and students of the classics have utterly overlooked in our university education. The ancient Grecian and Roman philosophers cultivated the study of the phenomena of the heavens, and collected, compared and recorded facts that laid the foundation of astronomy and meteorology. Aristotle has described with gr at accuracy many atmospheric phenomens, and employed himself in investigating their causes. Shortly after Theophrastus, who had been his pupil, collected all the popular prognostics of the weather under four heads, which were afterwards embodied by Aratus in his Diosemea, which was a sort of appendix to his astronomical poem, The Phaenomena, translated into Latin verse by Cicero, by Germanicus, and by Festus Avienus. Meteorological observations are interspersed in the writings of the Greek historians; and the frequent allusion to atmospheric phenomena by their poets shows the attention which was generally paid to such subjects. Pliny in his natural history treats of the prognostics of the weather, although it must be admitted that he mixed up with the subject an abundance of fabulous and absurd relations. Virgil, in his Georgies, imitated the prognostics of Aratus. Lucretius endeavoured to assign physical causes for most of the popular phenomena of the heavens. Seneca, in his Natural Questions, shows himself to have been a meteorological observer.

Of the instruments, required for the prognostication of the weather, we shall have something to say in the present chapter; they are few in number, and such as need very little practice to secure accurate and useful information.

THE BAROMETER.

This instrument is employed to determine the ever-varying changes in the pressure of the atmosphere. The more elastic the air, the finer the weather, and the higher the barometer. The kind used by all scientific meteorologists consists of a tube from three to five-tenths of an inch in its inner diameter, filled with pure mercury which has been boiled within it throughout its whole length. The open end of the tube is immersed in a cistern of pure mercury, and the whole inclosed in a brass cylinder or tube A finely-pointed piece of ivory, or steel, or glass, is fixed to the upper part of the cistern with the point downward; the image of the point is re-flected from the surface of the mercury in the cistern, which is raised or lowered at every observation till the point and its image are just in contact. The point is the beginning of the scale of inches which are reckoned from 0 to 31-each inch is divided into ten parts, and further, each tenth part subdivided into half, or five hundredths of an inch. The vernier is made equal to twenty-four of these divisions, and divided into twenty-five equal parts; consequently one of the smaller divisions on the barometer scale is divided into as many parts as there are divisions on the vernier. In this case, each division on the scale is 0.05 inch, which divided into twentyfive parts gives 0.002 inch, so that a vernier thus arranged reads to two-thousandths of an inch. In observing, the eye should be placed, by means of the fore and back part of the lower termination of the vernier, at an exact level, and whilst so placed the lower part of the vernier should be brought to the apex of the mercurial column, -so that the eye, the fore part of the vernier, the top of the mercurial column, and the back of the vernier be all in the same horizontal plane.

The Aneroid Barometer, though a very useful and reliable instrument, especially when compensated for temperature, is never used in scientific observations; its use is chiefly confined to civil engineers and tourists who could not conveniently carry with them the mercurial barometer. For the purposes of foretelling the weather the "Aneroid" is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to this object. For a "Encyclopædia."

The intelligent use of the Thermometer should always accompany that of the Barometer. The instrument is familiar to every one, but not perhaps the principle of its construction; that is founded upon the expansion of bodies under the influence of heat, and mercury, because it expands more uniformly under equal increments of heat than any other fluid within the range of atmospheric temperature, is mostly employed in its construction. The qualities necessary for a good thermometer are, that the bore be even or uniform throughout its entire length, the bulb thin, and if possible, of an uniform thickness, that the zero points be accurately determined, and that the graduations, performed with exactitude, should be on the tube itself, not on the scale. The tube ought not to be less than twelve inches long. Before use every instrument should be compared with a standard to see whether these conditions are fulfilled, and if the error varies more than a degree, and is in some parts of the scale plus, and in others minus, such an instrument ought to be rejected for any scientific purpose. Supposing the conditions of a good thermometer have been fulfilled by the maker, the accuracy of the freezing point, 32 on the Fahrenheit scale, or zero on the centigrade scale, can be

ice, or melting snow, which is put into a vessel with a perforated base, like an ordinary sieve, so as to allow the water produced by melting to escape. In precise experiments, it is necessary to verify the position of the zero point in the thermometer employed, and, in the observation of temperatures to take into consideration the slightest displacement which may have occurred.

The power of the thermometer to detect very small differences of temperature may be regarded as measured by the length of the degrees, which is proportioned to the capacity of the bulb directly and to the section of the tube inversely. Quickness of action requires that the bulb be small in at least one of its dimensions, so that no part of the mercury be far removed from the exterior, and also that the glass of the bulb be thin. In short, nothing but the best standard instruments should be used. They can be obtained at moderate prices, varying from six to twelve dollars (depending on the mounting), with certificates as to their accuracy from either Kew, Greenwich, or Toronto observatories. Next to the accuracy of the thermometer is its situation. The instrument should be placed in a position sheltered from the direct rays of the sun; at such a distance from walls and board-tences as not to be influenced by reflected heat; protected from all effects of radiation, with the bulbs freely exposed to unimpeded circulation of air from all sides.

The thermometers in use in a series of meteorological observations consist of the following:

A maximum and a minimum thermometer for determining the highest and lowest temperature of the air.

A maximum and a minimum thermometer for solar and terrestrial radiation.

A dry and wet bulb thermometer, or hygrometer for determining the amount of moisture in the air, the dew point, &c.
The best forms of maximum thermometer are those invented

by Professor Phillips and Negretti; in the former a part of the mercurial column is separated by the introduction of a small portion of air; this portion acts as an index, thus marking the maximum temperature; the latter has a small piece of glass inserted in the bend of the tube near the bulb so that the piece of glass cannot move. On an increase of heat the mercury is forced, in its expansion, past this obstruction, but cannot repass on a decrease of temperature; the contraction of the mercury takes place within the space below the bend of the tube. The end of the column of mercury gives the required maximum reading. The writer generally uses both of these instruments, the one acting as a check upon the The instruments are to be read daily, either in the morning or evening; if at the latter time, the reading will be that of the day; but if in the morning, the reading is that of the day before, and must be so entered.

The minimum thermometer, in most general use, for recording the lowest temperature of the air, is constructed with alcohol, within which floats a glass index. The best Instrument hitherto constructed on this plan is made by Pasterelii. In use it is suspended with its bulb slightly depressed and its index set to the end of the spirit column, when on a decrease of temperature, the fluid contracts, and carries the index in its descent towards the bulb; this remains at the lowest point of temperature, thus registering the minimum temperature required.

(To be continued.)

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

If exhibitors are ready with their goods and their cases at the appointed time, there is no fear of this display opening otherwise than in a grand and complete manner on the 1st of May; for great progress has been made in all parts, both in the palace itself and in the surrounding buildings. The edifice is on a gigantic scale, covering, with the grounds, no less than four square English miles. In the approach to the entrance there are numerous structures, intended for various uses, all built in an attra tive style, with profuse ornamentation of woodwork. One of these is intended as a place of publication for the Neue Freie Presse, the proprietors of that journal having expended upon its erection and fittings about £10,000. Among the other outside buildings is the pavilion of the Khedive of Egypt, and that of Prince Schwarzenberg, each of which will become an object of great attraction to visitors. The exhibition building itself is in many parts quite finished, the bulk of the work yet to be executed being that of the central dome, which is at the present time a very hive of industry. This dome will be the largest yet erected, its dimensions being 300 feet in diameter, and 250 feet high. In its present unfinished condition it obstructs the view along the great central avenue, because it is full of scaffolding; but enough can be now seen to show that the prospect through the length of this avenue will be one of a very striking character. The decoration employed in the interior of the finished part of the building is extremely rich and pleasing, such as to render this show palace a worthy rival of those which have preceded it at Paris and London. There are already, within the avenue, numerous cases or stands for goods, but they all appear as if they are yet to receive some finishing touches. There is no appearance of any articles for exhibition, though the time originally appointed for their delivery is past. No doubt they will flow in plentifully as the day of opening approaches. It will be prudent, however, for exhibitors residing at such a distance as England to use all possible expedition in the production of their contributions, for there will be considerable delay in forwarding packages over so many hundred miles of country, and further time will be consumed in unpacking, fixing cases, and arranging. It is said there are to be 700 English exhibitors; but from what we have heard, we should say that many of them are not yet prepared with any representation in Vienna. It is proper they should all recollect that time flies rapidly. The part of Vienna in which the exhibition will be held is called the Prater. It is a kind of Hyde Park, intersected with drives through plantations of trees and green sward. At this time of the year the locality is not very charming, for the trees are, of course, without foliage, and the soil is of such a muddy character that locomotion on foot along the roads is by no means easy after rain or the melting of snow. In summer, however, the Prater takes rank among the most lovely spots in Europe. River Danube is within a mile or two of the exhibition, but it is of no great interest in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, though its banks offer glorious scenery some miles away. The stream which runs through Vienna, and is crossed by handsome bridges, is a canal cut from the Danube. By the side of the road through the Prater approaching the exhibi-

determined by surrounding the tube with melting pounded tion there is a great number of buildings just erected by speculators as places of entertainment and amusement for visitors. These already give an air of bustle and gaiety to the scene, though they are in an incomplete condition. A stranger might, at first sight, imagine that they belonged to the exhibition itself. Vienna is said by residents to be the dearest city in Europe, and everybody seems to expect that prices will rise enormously during the approaching summer. On these points, however, too much apprehension should not be entertained. The present scale of charge at a first-rate hotel is certainly not high when compared with the charges made in this country; and as to the future, it will be time enough to talk of that when it arrives. It must be remembered that, when people calculate on making enormous profit out of visi. tors, everybody gets in the field with a view of sharing the spoil, the consequence being an excess of competition, which tends to bring down charges. Whether this rule will operate in Vienna next summer cannot at present be determined; but it will be no matter of surprise if the landlords and purveyors, now dreaming of enormous levies on the crowds of visitors, find themselves, when the time comes, forcing each other down to moderate terms .- Court Journal.

Pramatic Notes.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg goes to Europe in June.

"The Cataract of the Ganges" has been revived at Drury

A new opera-house, to hold 3,000 persons, is to be built at

Madame Lucca has signed an engagement with Maretzek for another year.

Doughts Jerrold's comedy, "Time Works Wonders" has been revived at two London theatres, the Globe and the Vaudevlile.

The Musical Standard says that Madame Adelina Patti has signed a new engagement for two years with Mr. Gye for Covent Garden.

Madame Isabella Fabbrica, a once famous Italian singer, for whom Donizetti and Mercadante expressly wrote, has just died at Lisbon.

Sephore Waugh, lessee of the Royal Lyceum, Toronto, has concluded arrangements with the Seguin English Opera Troups or six nights, commencing April 28th.

The dibut of Mille, Evelina Valleria, in Milan, as the Princess Isabella, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was most successful. The dibutante is a pupil of Signor Architi.

Sardou is taking with the English theatre-going public. Two of his pieces have been presented lately, to with " Rabagas" at the St. James, and "Les Ganaches" at the Royalty, London.

Her von Hulsen, Intendant of the Berlin royal theatres, has sent to all his artists a recipe for the cure of colds, with directions for use. The Gazette Marioale prints it for the public

A proposal has been made for the establishment of an afternoon theatre in London for performances every afternoon for the convenience of country residents and such Londoners as prefer afternoon air to night air.

"The Happy Land," a parody of "The Wicked World," and a most ingenious satire of the English Liberal Government, made an immense hit at the Court Theatre, but was stopped by the authority after a few nights' run.

The Roman edition of the Swiss Times lamenting the panerty of Italian singers of note, gives the following list of the principal dixes of the Italian opera:—" Nilsson is Swedish, Adelina Patti was born in America and is French by naturalisation, Aibani a French Canadian, and in Italy even the prima donnas are foreigners. Milles, Krauss and Van Edelsberg, Germans, and Miss Palmer, English, are at Milan; at Naples Mdile, Stolts, a Bohemian, Mdiles, Waldmann and Mojo, Austrians; in Rome, Signora Wiziak a Croatian; in Florence, MdHe, Trobelli-Bettini and Bertrand, French; in Palermo, Madame Pascal-Damiani, French; in Catania, Signora Pascalis, a Pole; in Mantua, Mdile. Dangeri, from Vienna; in Madrid, Mdiles. Sass and Maesen, Betgians; in Lisbon, Mdile. Frical, German; in Valencia, Mdile. Spitzer, German; in St. Petersburg, Signora Volpini, a Spaniard, and Mailinger, German; in Cairo, Madame Pareja, Eaglish, Signori Destin and Smerosch, German: In New York, Lucca, German. To the above must be added the names of Marimon and Monbelli, French; Titlens, German; Artot, Belgian; Rubini, more English than Italian, and many others from which it will be seen that Italy has no living musical artist of celebrity."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg describes the scene at the Italian Opera in that city on the night when Madame Patti took her benefit. The Emperor, with other members of the Imperial family, were present. The bénificiaire appeared in the first act of "Il Barbière," the second act of "Rigoletto," and the second of "Dinorah." When the curtain first rose, Madame Patti came forward to be presented with a choice basket of flowers, and her reception was so enthusiastic that it was some time before the opera could proceed. After each act the most exquisite bouquets were showered down, and at the conclusion of "Il Barbière" his Majesty paid the fair artiste the flattering compliment of going on the stage and personally congratulating her in the warmest terms on the admirable performance she had just given. This gracious act of the Emperor was loudly cheered, and by the audience was responded to with a fresh shower of wreaths and flowers. Among the many valuable gifts offered to Madame Patti was a magnificent diamond couronne, representing seven wild roses, which was presented to her while the audience stord. The value of the couronne is said to be £1,400. Madame Patti has now left this The value of the scene of her triumphs to win more laurels in the gay capital of

A clever few d'esprit has just been published at Oxford, entitled "Every Man his own Poet; or, the Inspired Singer's Recipe Book; by a Newdigate Prizeman." There is enough of truth in what follows to give it satiric point — Poetry, like free thoughly was first a work of inspiration, secondly of science, and lastly now of trick. At its first stage it was open to only here and there a genius; at its next to all intelligent men; and at its third to all the human race. Thus, just as there is no boy now but can throw stones at the windows which Bishop Colenso has broken, so there is scarcely even a young listly but can raise flowers from the seed stolen out of Mr. Tennyson's garden. And surely, whatever, in this its course of change, poetry may have lost in quality, is more than made up for by what it has gained in quantity. For in the first place it is far pleasanter to the tastes of a scientific generation to understand how to make bad poetry than to wonder at good; and secondly, as the end of poetry is pleasure, that we should make it each for ourselves is the very utmost that we can desire, since it is a fact in which we all agree, that no man's verses please him so much as his

Courrier des Dames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

PARIS FASILIONS.

There really have been a few dances during the past month, and some very pretty dresses have shown themselves on each occasion, all of which have, of course, been low-necked, as it is very uncomfortable to dance in high dresses. Many ladies, however, who did not dance were in full evening dress, but, not décolletées—the V and square-cut bodies being adopted instead, surrounded with a high, stiff, Elizabethan frill. These Elizabethan frills are very becoming to some figures, but not to all. Let ludies then beware; let them first try the effect of a fraise before a truth-telling mirror, and with a conselections, critical eye. A fraise requires a tall, elegant, slim figure, with a long, slender neck—then it is becoming; but the reverse is the ease if worn by short, stout figures and short, thick necks. Velvet, both black and coloured, is more worn than anything else for ladies who do not dance, and often by ladies who do dance. There was one, in particular, which I noticed at one of the late parties, which was composed of ruby velvet, nearly covered with steel enibroidery; and over this was worn a long train tunic of rich white lace, reaching to the edge of the velvet dress at back, but scarcely a quarter of a yard deep in front and at sides. A ruby velvet sash was then attached to the back of the waist, and each end of this sash was carried over the sides of lace train, and then was passed under through the opening at back, where it was tied in a double bow and allowed to hang over the back. The body, which was of white lace over black, was made low, and à la vierge with ruby velvet bows and ends on shoulders: rubles and diamonds round neck, and same, for aigrette, in hair. These train, plain velvet dresses, covered with lace tunics, are considered very elegant and bon ton, being rich, yet quite distingue. Some are even worn without lace tonics; but then they are nearly covered with jet embroidery, and have a Grechen scarf, tled at the side, also completely studded with jet. Black net dresses are likewise much worn, with foliage and flowers hanging over the dress, in fleu of scarfs and sashes. Here is an evening dress for an economical lady, which perhaps he worth copying. I suppose, of course, that there is an old black silk skirt in stock. which is too use for outward wear. On this, therefore, place large double bouillonnes of black net, which must be wide and full enough to fall in folds one over the other. Between each boulltonne a lace flounce will look very rich, if you have any; if not, you will substitute plaitings of net for the flounces. Then, for tunic, you will make a scarf of the whole width of the net, which you will drape en tablier in front, and tient the back, the ends alone being edged with a platting of net; body, à la vierge, with bows and long ends of black moiré ribbon on

Shoulder-bows and ends are worn almost on every dress, whether high or low.

Young girls invariably wear white at dancing-parties, trimmed with real flowers. I have seen some dresses literally covered, even at this time of the year, with real China roses. In Paris, whenever there is a ball or party on the tapix. Immediately we send to Nice for our tiowers, and they come to us so carefully packed that they are as fresh as if newly called from our own summer gardens.

Short costumes have suite disappeared, even from the streets, which is almost a pity, as they were very convenient for walking, which the present demi-long dresses certainly are not. Plain skirts, and equally plain pelisses, that is what the fushion-makers are striving at and trying to introduce-it only depends on the ladies themselves to say Yes or No. Since, however, the revival of Marion Delorme there seems an inclination to adopt the Louis XIII. style of dress, especially us it is found to be so becoming when worn by Mdlle. Tavart. As for tunies, they have now been tried in every possible style and shape, and I can scarcely imagine how they can again be varied. I am glad to say that the recent fashion for a contrast of glaring colours (or a mixture of several shades of one colour, with barely the shadow of a difference between each) is losing ground; and there is beginning to be more uniformity in the general ensemble of a toilette.

By-the-bye, here is a very charming dinner dress, which I had almost forgotten to mention. It was worn lately by the lovely Marquise de -, and consisted of a black satin skirt, ne side only, with a series of flounces reaching to the waist. Over this was worn an over-dress, also of black satin, made full, with a long, flowing train, which was looped up on one side to the walst, with a rich jet clasp, so as to show the ladder of flounces on the skirt beheath. The entire train was embroidered round with jet, as also were the sleeves and square body. A jetted scarf was fied round the

Modistes are making one more effort to introduce the mantilla bonnet into fashion, and surely if ever it is to become popular, it will become so now, in these days of high combs. I have one before me at this present moment, and will endeavour to describe it. The founda-tion is made of a thick ruching of wide black lace, which is fastened at back under the hair, by bows and ends of wide black moire ribbon, reaching to the waist. On one side of this foundation, nearly at top of the head, is a rich rose, with foliage gracefully drooping on one side; and at the back is a high, towering ornament of jet or steel, in shape of one of the now fushionable combs; so that the bonnet comprises the comb in its manufacture. Then from

each side of the foundation proceeds a long, wide scarf of figured silk net, edged with real lace, one scarf being carried under the chin and fastened to opposite side, whilst the opposite side itself is left to flow unrestrainedly over the shoulder. Any lady could make such a bonnet at home. Real lace, however, is indispensable,

or the whole bonnet would look common.

There is much talk at the present moment of the fushionable bleached locks, now being worn in New York. But, if you remember, we noticed this fushion in Land and Water last autumn, when it was first seen at Hamburgh, Wiesbaden, and Baden-Baden. With the exception, however, of a few charming American girls, this fashion was only adopted by a class of ludies whom we do not acknowledge as leaders of fashion, for English gentlewomen to copy. The fashion itself, however, is not so new as is imagined. In every case bleaching is a most dangerous process, and only to be risked by the most reckless, whose life they value at a year. Time will bleach us all soon enough, and when it does, we shall accept the warning with whether takes, we shall accept the warning with a feeling the reverse of pleasure. I doubt whether fashion, even, would then have the power to make us rejoice at being bleached by the sum of years.—Cor. Land and Water.

LADY LAWYERS.

A correspondent of the Graphic writes as follows to that paper anent the article we reproduced under the above heading last week :-"Your paper has for some time been such a consistent upholder of 'Woman's Rights'—or, as we prefer more truly to call them, 'Human Rights'-that the recent article in the Graphic, entitled 'Ladies as Lawyers,' has taken us by surprise. That a legal education should be denied to those women who wish for it, on the ground that it is hard for briefless barristers now, 'and the introduction of women would scarcely improve their chances of practice,' is an argument not in accord with a liberal paper that 'would give women every advantage as regards property and the parliamentary franchise, when they have no other disqualification but that of their sex.' The press has never claimed a monopoly of its privileges for men, nor closed its doors against women who have chosen to enter its profession. When, therefore, any of its members use the argument that · If they (women) have all the privileges of brains they should have all the responsibilities of shews,' we think that they are not arguing from the facts as they exist. In England, where there is no conscription, and where every man who serves in the army or navy does so from choice, there arises no question of 'responsibility' or 'sinews' for women more than for men. Should a time arrive when conscription is needed for the defense of the country, then women will no doubt be able to provide, either by their money or their influence, substitutes to serve for them, as the majority of men have done in times past. Simple justice requires that women should have the opportunity for starting fair with men in the race for a livelihood and distinction; and then, if they are mentally or physically weaker, they will drop behind, and the men will keep the foremost place which they have honourably wonnot by the exclusion of women, and outcries about the 'laws of nature,' but by manly and honest competition. I trust you will pardon one of the pelitioners for a legal education for woman' for defending herself."

A correspondent of the Bangalore Herald says "a curious custom prevails among the Koravers and the lower class of ryots. When they marry, they compell their women to cut off a part of their two fore-fingers, and I understand that this barbarous practice has attracted the notice of the Judicial Commissioner. It is a religious rite, I believe; but all the same, it should be put down. Clearly the Koravers require to be civilized, or at all events humanized.'

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News tells us a pretty little story dpropos of the latest ex-Queen of Spain: Maria Victoria, who is more ambitious than her husband, and by no means Garibaldian in her polities, would, if left to herself, nave gone on risking life and fortune to retain her thorny crown. She is painfully alive to what the French might term the ridicule of her situation. The poor lady had made up her mind from infancy to be a Queen. A statesman of wide-world reputa-tion has told me that when a very little girl her head was turned by seeing the Empress Eugénie going, in all the peacock splendour of Imperial pageantry, to the opening of the Chambers. The future Queen of Spain was then a pupil in the convent of the Sacré-Cœur of Paris. On describing to some of the nuns the dazzling pomps and vanities she had witnessed, Informed that Allo do Montilo dedicated from infancy to the Virgin, and a devout worshipper of our Lady, who rewarded her for her piety with an Imperial crown. The following Sunday the youthful Princess della Cisterna went to dine at the house of the statesman who has given me these details. "Well, my little friend," he said to her at dessert, "I see that you will merit some nice recompense, as well as the Empress, since the Sisters have given you a medal for good conduct." "It's not a prize," answered the child; "it's a medal in honour of Notre Dame des Victoires. You know she's my patroness. I am called Maria Victoria, after her." "Indeed! such a powerful godmother ought to send you charming presents," "I should think so. If you knew what I have asked of her?" "The biggest doll that ever was bought?" "No." "Well, then, a crèche, with the bambino, the shepherds, angels, wise men, and oxen." "Oh, nonsense! we have plenty of crèches at the convent; I am sick of them; I have asked our Lady to give me the half of her own crown, or a whole regal one. You know she gave the Empress, who was only a little Spanish countess, an Imperial

crown—the nuns say la plus belle couronne du REGISTERED in accordance with the Copy-right Act monde. What could she and should she not do of 1868.] What could she and should she not do for a Princess della Cisterna, who is called after

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—A fire broke out in the Legislative Council wing of the Parliament buildings of Quebec, last week, from the overheating of a furnace flue. The fire was discovered in time, and the flames extinguished before serious damage was done.—Mr. Caron, son of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, has been elected to represent the County of Quebec in the House of Commons. His majority was 674.——Much damage has been done in Quebec by the flooding of cellars during the spring tide, assisted by the gale of Saturday.——A new writ has been issued for the election of a new member to the Commons for the West Riding of Durham, in place of the Hon, Edward Blake who has been elected to sit for South Bruce. grand international regatta is to be held at Toronto about the 28th of June.

United States.—George Francis Train will probably be released from the Tombs and sent to a Lunatic Asylum on Thursday.——Lunalillo, King of the Sandwich Islands, intends to come to San Francisco to make a tour of the United States.—Judge Brady has denied the motion to amend the judgment record in Stokes' case, and said the proper method was by certiorari, which will bring the case before the general term.——The Modoc Indians are endeavouring to draw a powerful neighbouring tribe into an alliance, and trouble is antici-

GREAT BRITAIN .- Another attempt to defeat the Government was made in the Commons last week upon the passage in its second reading of the Burials bill. The attempt, however, proved unsuccessful, and the second reading was carried by vote of 230 against 217.———At a recent banquet at the Mansion House Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks made in reply to a toast, said the Ministry had a fall and a recovery, and were ashamed of neither. Though they had failed to give Ireland a national University, history would prove that the principle was indestructible.——Count von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, died

FRANCE.-President Thiers has ordered the Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees to arrest Don Carlos wherever found --President Thiers has received an invitation from the Emperor of Austria to attend the Vienna exhibition. The Government are sending strong reinforcements to the troops now stationed on the Spanish frontier.——The Assembly has rejected a motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.—There have recently been serious disturbances among the cadets at St. -There have recently been Cyr. Gen. de Cissey, the Minister of War, visited the institution and sentenced ten of the students to a month's imprisonment.——The newspaper L'Union, in its issue of this afternoon, says Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on parole.—The Government authorities at Bayonne have -The seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Cariist insurrectionists in Spain.

GERMANY.—A squadron of German naval vessels has been ordered to cruise in Spanish -Bismarck refuses to recognize the Spanish Government which, he says, was imposed on the Assembly by popular pressure

AUSTRIA.-An International Patent Right Congress will be held in Vienna during the World's Exhibition. --- The Lower House of the Reichrath has passed the direct Elections Bill to its second and third readings by 18 votes in excess of the required two-thirds majority.

ITALY .-- A Naples despatch reports revolts in two towns in Italy, against the collection of

SPAIN .- A Madrid letter states that the Spanish authorities are rather indignant at the course of the United States, in encouraging the rebel-lion in Cuba, and accuse Secretary Fish of in--It is rumoured that solence and duplicity.a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to delare the Islands independent of Spain, and to ask for a British Protectorate.—The Spanish Cabinet has issued a circular claiming the sympathy and assistance of all parties in the country against the Carlists on account of the declaration of emancipation in Porto Rico.—The Imparcial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish Throne in favour of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonso. -General Cabral has been appointed to the supreme command of the Carlist forces in Spain.--The Government accepted the retion of Seno -A levée en masse of the adult to France. male population of Catalonia and neighbouring provinces to support the Carlist insurrection is Many republicans who have volunteered to fight the insurgents, are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous .expected that Catalonia will soon be declared in a state of seige.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Dear Sir: Tam very happy to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. For upwards of tweive months I suffered most acutely from a severe cough and a most violent Asthma, for the relief of which I tried everything I could hear of. I at last commenced the use of your Syrup, and after taking one bottle was able to attend to my avocation. I continued according to directions till I had used nine bottles, which effected a perfect cure. With much gratitude, yours

M. SCULLEY, Teacher,

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

SECOND SCENE-Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LADY JANET'S LETTER.

The narrative leaves Lady Janet and Horace Holmcroft together, and returns to Julian and Mercy in the library.

An interval passed—a long interval, measured by the impatient reckoning of suspense -after the cab which had taken Grace Roseberry away had left the house. The minutes followed each other; and still the warning sound of Horace's footstep was not heard on the marble pavement of the hall. By common (though unexpressed) consent, Julian and Mercy avoided touching upon the one subject on which they were now both interested alike. With their thoughts fixed secretly in vain speculation on the nature of the interview which was then taking place in Lady Janet's room, they tried to speak on topics indifferent to both of them-tried, and failed, and tried again. In a last and longest pause of silence between them, the next event happened. The door from the hall was softly and nddenly opened.

Was it Horace? No-not even yet. The

person who had opened the door was only Mercy's maid.

"My lady's love, Miss; and will you please to read this directly?"

Giving her message in those terms, the woman produced from the pocket of her apron Lady Janet's second letter to Mercy, with a strip of paper oddly pinned round the envelope. Mercy detached the paper, and found on the inner side some lines in pencil, hurriedly written in Lady Janet's hand. They ran thus:

" Don't lose a moment in reading my letter. And mind this, when H. returns to you-meet

him firmly: say nothing."
Enlightened by the warning words which Julian had spoken to her, Mercy was at no loss to place the right interpretation on those strange lines. Instead of immediately opening the letter, she stopped the maid at the library door. Julian's suspicion of the most trifling events that were taking place in the house had found its way from his mind to hers. "Wait!" she said. "I don't understand what is going on upstairs; I want to ask you something.1

The woman came back-not very willingly. "How did you know I was here?" Mercy

inquired.
"If you please, miss, her ladyship ordered me to take the letter to you some little time since. You were not in your room, and I left it on your table-

"I understand that. But how came you to bring the letter here?"

"My lady rang for me, miss. Before 1 could knock at her door she came out into the corridor with that morsel of paper in her hand"

"So as to keep you from entering her

room?"

"Yes, miss. Her ladyship wrote on the paper in a great hurry, and told me to pin it round the letter that I had left in your room. I was to take them both together to you and to let nobody see me. 'You will and Miss Roseberry in the library' (her ladyship says), 'and run, run, run! there isn't a moment to lose!' Those were her own words, miss.

"Did you hear anything in the room before Lady Janet came out and met you?"

The woman hesitated and looked at Julian. "I hardly know whether I ought to tell you, miss."

Julian turned away to leave the library. Mercy stopped him by a motion of her hand. "You know that I shall not get you into any trouble," she said to the maid. "And you may speak quite safely before Mr. Julian

Grav.'

Thus reassured, the maid spoke. "To own the truth, miss, I heard Mr. Holmeroft in my lady's room. His voice som led as if he was angry. I may say they were both angry-Mr. Holmcroft and my lady." (She turned to Julian.) "And just before her ladyship came out, sir, I heard your name-as if it was you they were having words about. I can't say, exactly, what it was; I hadn't time to hear. And I didn't listen, miss; the door was ajar, and the voices were so loud nobody could help hearing them."

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It was useless to detain the woman any longer. Having given her leave to withdraw

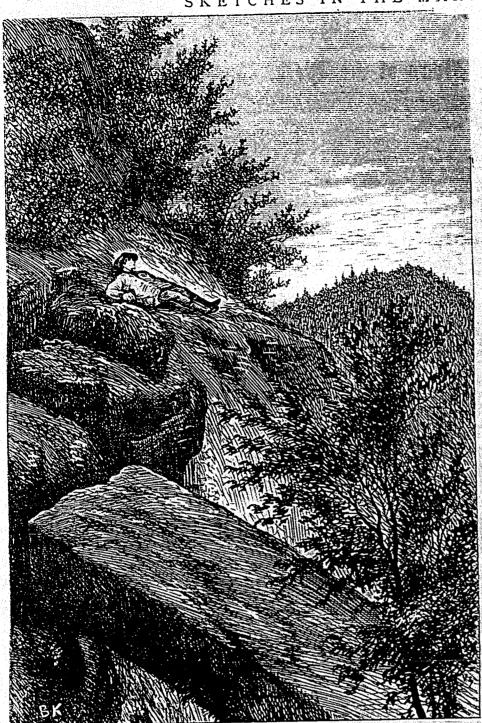
Mercy turned to Julian. "Why were they quarrelling about you?" she asked.

Julian pointed to the unopened letter in her hand.

"The answer to your question may be there," he said. "Read the letter while you have the chance. And if I can advise you, say so at once."

With a strange reluctance she opened the

SKETCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES .- BY E. J. R.





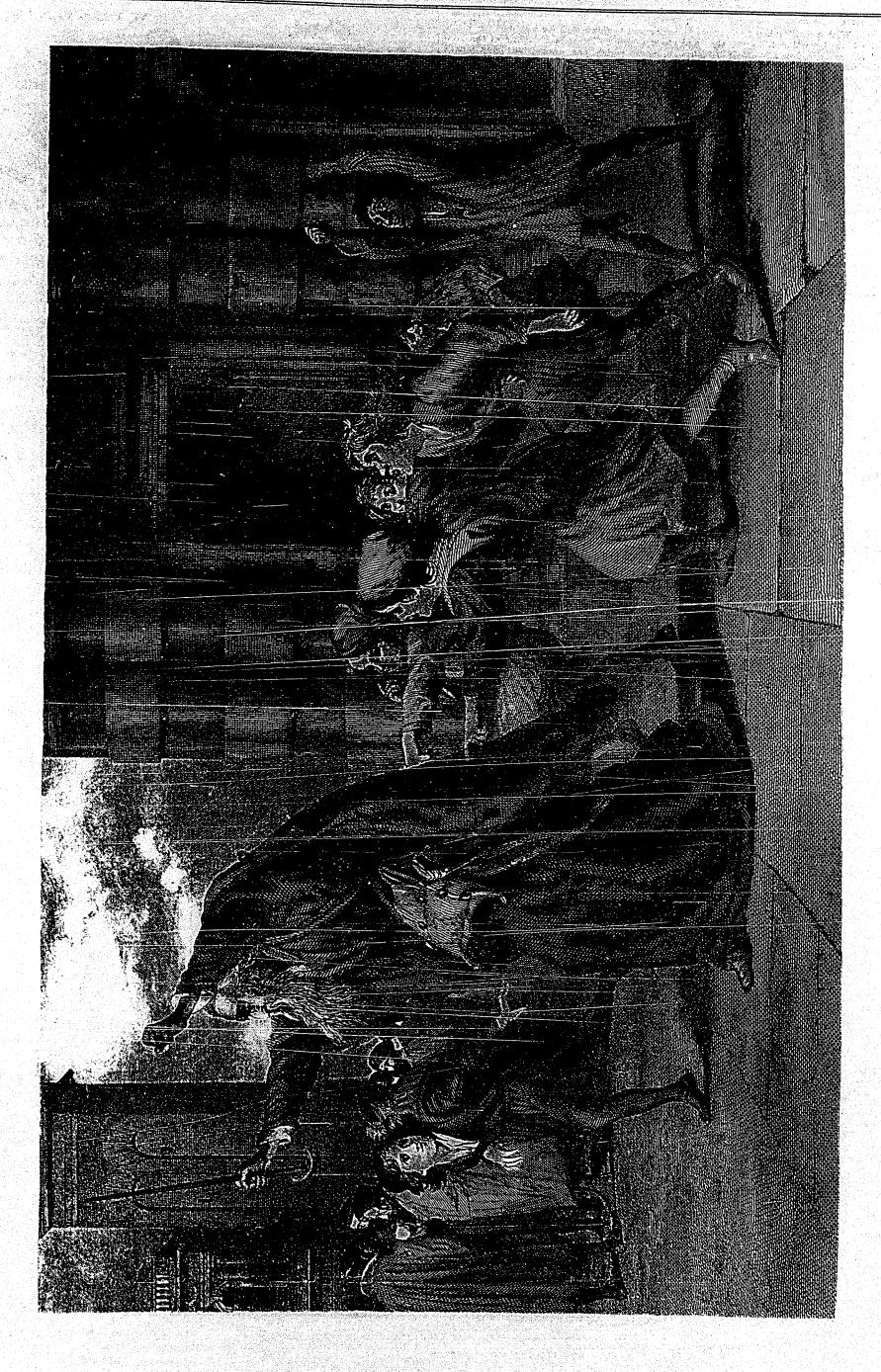
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, SYENITE MOUNTAINS.

FRE STENITE MOUNTAINS.—A PEEP AT THE VALLEY FROM A CONVENIENT STUMP.

No. IV .- THE MAGAGUADAVIC RIVER AND THE SYENITE MOUNTAINS OF St. GEORGE.



SWITZEBLAND.—SLEIGHING AT GENEVA.



envelope. With a sinking heart she read the lines in which Lady Janet, as " mother and friend," commanded her absolutely to suppress the confession which she had pledged herself to make in the sacred interests of justice and truth. A low cry of despair escaped her, as the cruel complication in her position revealed itself in all its unmerited hardship. "Oh, Lady Janet, Lady Janet!" she thought, "there was but one trial more left in my hard lot-and it comes to me from you!

She handed the letter to Julian. He took it from her in silence. His pale complexion turned paler still as he read it. His eyes rested on her compassionately as he handed it back.

"To my mind," he said, "Lady Janet herself sets all further doubt at rest. Her letter tells me what she wanted when she sent for Horace, and why my name was mentioned between them."

"Tell me!" cried Mercy, eagerly.

He did not immediately answer her. He sat down again in the chair by her side, and pointed to the letter.

"Has Lady Janet shaken your resolution?" he asked.

"She has strengthened my resolution," Mercy answered. "She added a new bitter-

ness to my remorse." She did not mean it harshly, but the reply sounded harshly in Julian's ears. It stirred the generous impulses, which were the strongest impulses in his nature. He who had once pleaded with Mercy for compassionate con-

sideration for herself, now pleaded with her for compassionate consideration for Lady Janet. With persuasive gentleness, he drew a little nearer, and laid his hand on her arm.
Don't judge her harshly," he said. "She is wrong, miserably wrong. She has recklessly degraded herself; she has recklessly tempted you. Still, is it generous—is it even just to hold her responsible for deliberate sin?

She is at the close of her days; she can feel no new affection; she can never replace you View her position in that light, and you will see (as I see) that it is no base motive which has led her astray. Think of her wounded heart and her wasted life—and say to yourself

forgivingly; She loves me!" Mercy's eyes filled with tears.

"I do say it!" she answered. "Not forgivingly—it is I who have need of forgiveness. I say it gratefully when I think of her-I say it with shame and sorrow when I think of

He took her hand for the first time. He looked, guiltlessly looked, at her downcast He spoke as he had spoken at the memorable interview between them, which had made a new woman of her.

"I can imagine no crueller trial," he said, "than the trial that is now before you. The benefactress to whom you owe everything asks nothing from you but your silence. The person whom you have wronged is no longer present to stimulate your resolution to speak. Horace himself (unless I am entirely mistaken) will not hold you to the explanation that you have promised. The temptation to keep your false position in this house is, I do not scruple to say, all but irresistible. Sister and friend! can you still justify my faith in you? Will you still own the truth, without the base fear of discovery to drive you to it?"

She lifted her head, with a steady light of resolution shining again in her grand grey eyes. Her low, sweet voice answered him without a faltering note in it.

" I will!"

"You will do justice to the woman you have wronged-unworthy as she is; powerless as she is to expose you?"

"I will!"

"You will sacrifice everything you have He considerately went on. gained by the fraud to the sacred duty of atonement? You will suffer anything-even though you offend the second mother who has loved you and sinned for you-rather than suffer the degradation of yourself?"

Her hand closed firmly on his. Again, and

for the last time, she answered,

faint whispering tones—to himself; not to to face before you see him. Let me, if I can,

"Thank God for this day!" he said. "I have been of some service to one of the noblest of God's creatures!"

Some subtle influence, as he spoke, passed from his hand to hers. It trembled through her nerves; it entwined itself mysteriously with the finest sensibilities in her nature; it softly opened her heart to a first vague sur-mising of the devotion that she had inspired in him. A faint glow of colour, lovely in its faintness, stole over her face and neck. Her breathing quickened tremblingly She drew her hand away from him, and sighed when she had released it.

He rose suddenly to his feet and left her, without a word or a look, walking slowly down the length of the room. When he turned and came back to her his face was composed, he was master of himself again.

Mercy was the first to speak. She turned the conversation from herself by reverting to the proceedings in Lady Janet's room.

"You spoke of Horace just now," said, "in terms which surprised me

appeared to think that he would not hold me to my explanation. Is that one of the con-clusions which you draw from Lady Janet's letter ?'

"Most assuredly," Julian answered. "You will see the conclusion as I see it, if we return for a moment to Grace Roseberry's departure from the house."

Mercy interrupted him there. "Can you guess," she asked, " how Lady Janet prevailed upon her to go?'

"I hardly like to own it," said Julian. "There is an expression in the letter which suggests to me that Lady Janet has offered her money, and that she has taken the bribe."

"Oh, I can't think that!" "Let us return to Horace. Miss Roseberry once out of the house but one serious obstacle is left in Lady Janet's way. That obstacle is Horace Holmcroft."

" How is Horace an obstacle?"

"He is an obstacle in this sense. He is under an engagement to marry you in a week's time, and Lady Janet is determined to keep him (as she is determined to keep every one else) in ignorance of the truth. She will do that without scruple. But the inbred sense of honour in her is not utterly silenced yet. She cannot, she dare not, let Horace make you his wife, under the false impression that you are Colonel Roseberry's daughter. You see the situation? On the other hand, she cannot allow him to marry you blindfold. In this emergency what is she to do? There is but one alternative that I can discover. She must persuade Horace (or she must irritate llorace) into acting for himself, and breaking off the engagement on his own responsibility.'

Mercy stopped him. "Impossible!" she cried warmly. "Impossible!

"Look again at her letter," Julian rejoined. It tells you plainly that you need fear no embarrassment when you next meet Horace. If words mean anything, those words mean that he will not claim from you the confidence which you have promised to repose in him. On what condition is it possible for him to abstain from doing that? On the one condi-tion that you have ceased to represent the first and foremost interest of his life."

Mercy still held firm. "You are wronging Lady Janet," she said.

Julian smiled sadly.

'Try to look at it," he answered, "from Lady Janet's point of view. Do you suppose the sees anything derogatory to her in attempting to break off the marriage? I will answer for it she believes she is doing you a kind-ness. In one sense it would be a kindness to spare you the shame of a humiliating confession, and to save you (possibly) from being rejected to your face by the man you love. In my opinion the thing is done already. I have reasons of my own for believing that my aunt will succeed far more easily than she could anticipate. Horace's temper will help her."

Mercy's mind began to yield to him in spite of herself.

"What do you mean by Horace's temper?" she inquired.

" Must you ask me that ?" he said, drawing back a little from her.

"I must."

"I mean by Horace's temper, Horace's unworthy distrust of the interest that I feel in She instantly understood him. And more

than that, she secretly admired him for the scrupulous delicacy with which he had expressed himself. Another man would not have thought of sparing her in that way. Another man would have said plainly, " Horace is jealous of me."

Julian did not wait for her to answer him.

"For the reason that I have just mentioned," he said, " Horace will be easily irritated into taking a course which, in his calmer moments, nothing would induce him to adopt. Until I heard what your maid said to you, I had thought (for your sake) of retiring before he joined you here. Now I know that my name has been introduced, and has made mischief His voice had not trembled yet. It failed upstairs, I feel the necessity (for your sake him now. His next words were spoken in again) of meeting Horace and his temper face prepare him to hear you, without any angry feeling in his mind towards me. Do you object to retire to the next room for a few minutes, in the event of his coming back to the library?"

Mercy's courage instantly rose with the emergency. She refused to leave the two men together.

"Don't think me insensible to your kind-ness," she said. "If I leave you with Horace, I may expose you to insult. I refuse to do What makes you doubt his coming

"His prolonged absence makes me doubt it," Julian replied. "In my belief, the mar-riage is broken off. He may go as Grace Roseberry has gone. You may never see him

The instant the opinion was uttered, it was practically contradicted by the man himself. Horace opened the library door.

Dr. Colby's Anti-Covilve and Tonic Pills cures You Sick Hendache.

Chess.

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

G. E. C.. Montreal.—Thanks for your Problem; it will be duly considered. Your solution of Problem 77 is correct.

The following are two in a series of games played ecently by correspondence between Toronto and

Irregular Opening. Black, White, (Hamilton.) Dr. I. Ryall. (Toronto.) Mr. J. A. Russell. Citamition.)
Dr. I. Ryall.
P. to Q. B. 4th
P. takes P.
Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
P. to K. 4th
K. Kt. to B. 3rd
B. to Q. B. 4th
P. to Q. 3rd
B. to K. B. 4th
P. to K. R. 3rd
B. to K. B. 4th
P. to K. R. 3rd
Q. takes B.
B. to K. 3rd
B. to Q. Kt. 5th
K. to Q. Sth
K. to Q. Sth
K. to Q. Kt. 5th
K. to Q. Kt. 6th
B. takes Kt.
Kt. to Q. Rq.
H. to Q. Rq.
H. to Q. Ke. 4th
R. to Q. Rq.
H. takes R.
P. to Q. Kt. 4th
R. to Q. B. sq.
Q. to K. B. 5th
B. takes F.
C. takes P. ch.
K. to Kt. 3rd
K. to Kt. 3rd
C. to K. 3rd
C. ur. J. A. Kussell.

1. P. to Q. B. 4th

2. P. to Q. 4th

3. Q. takes P.

4. Q. to Q. sq.

5. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd

6. Q. B. to K. Kt.

7. P. to K. 3rd 4. Q. to Q. sq.
5. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
6. Q. B. to K. Kt. 5th
7. P. to K. 3rd
8. Q. to Q. 2nd
9. P. to K. B. 3rd
10. B. takes Kt.
11. P. to K. 4th
12. Castles (Q. R.)
13. P. to Q. R. 3rd
14. K. to K. sq.
15. Q. to Q. B. 2nd
16. Q. takes B.
17. Kl. to K. 2nd
18. R. takes B.
20. Kt. to K. 2nd
19. R. takes B.
20. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd
21. B. to Q. B. sq.
23. Kt. to K. B. 5th (c)
24. P. takes B.
25. K. to R. 3rd
26. Q. to K. 3rd
27. Q. takes B.
29. Q. to K. 3rd
27. Q. takes Q. R. P.
28. R. to R. sq.
29. Q. to Q. Kt. 5th
31. B. to Q. sq.
32. R. to Q. B. 3rd
33. R. to Q. B. 3rd
34. P. to K. B. 4th (a)
35. B. takes F.
36. R. takes Kt.
37. Q. takes R.
The game was continued P. takes P.
R. to R. eq.
R. to R. 5th
R. to R. 6q.
R. to Q. B. eq.
P. to K. 5th
Q. to Q. 3rd
Kt. takes B.
R. takes R. R. takes R. Q. takes K. B. P.

37. Q. takes R. Q. takes K. B. P. The game was continued for several more moves, Black winning eventually. (a) Correct: Black has an advantage from this

(b) Well played.

(c) Kt. to B. sq., or Q. to B. 2nd, either seems pre-

(d) Black must now regain his Pawn, still having the better position. (e) Better, perhaps, to have taken the Pawn, and if Q, takes P., B. to B. 3rd.

Evans' (lambit. White. Black. (Hamilton.) Dr. I. Ryall. (Toronto.) Mr. J. A. Russell. Dr. I. Ryall.

1. P. to K. 4th

2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd

3. B. to Q. B. 4th

4. P. to Q. B. 3rd

6. P. to Q. St.

7. Castles.

8. P. takes P.

9. Q. to Kt. 3rd

10. P. to K. 5th

11. P. takes P.

12. Kt. to Kt. 5th

13. P. to K. 6th

14. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd

15. Rt. Lo Kt. 5th

16. B. to K. 3rd

17. R. takes B.

18. Kt. takes K. B. P. (6)

19. B. takes Kt.

20. R. takes B. (c)

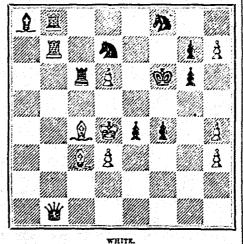
(a) B. to Q. R. 3rd would P. to K. 4th
Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
B. to Q. B. 4th
B. takes Kt. P.
B. to Q. B. 4th
P. takes P.
P. to Q. 3rd
R. to Kt. 3rd P. to Q. 3rd B. to Kt. 3rd to K. B. 3rd takes 1'.
to K. Kt. 3rd
t. to Q. sq. Kt. to Q. sq. Kt. takes P. Kt. to K. 2nd Q. to B. 3rd B. takes B. Custles (K. R.) R. takes Kt.
B. takes B.
Mates in three moves.

(a) B. to Q. R. 3rd would also have been a good

(b) Tempting; but the attack had a superior line of play in either Kt. to K. Kt. 4th, Q. R. to Q., or Q. R. to K. Eq.

(c) An oversight, evidently; Q. takes B. was the only move left, and even that would have lost the attack completely.

PROBLEM No. 78. By Mr. Thos. D. S. Moore, London, Ont.



White to play and self-mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 76. White, Black. 1. B. to Q. eq.

2. B. to K. Kt. 4th 3. B. to Q. B. 8th 4. B. mates.

P. to K. Kt. 8th be-coming a Kt. (forced) Kt to K. Kt. 2d (forc'd) Anything.

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THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
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P. O. Drawer 292.

7-14 zz

Canada Engine and Machinery COMPANY.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors in the Canada Engine and Machinery Company will be held in the offices of the undersigned, 129 St. James Street Montreal, on Thursday, the 24th April as Eleven a.m., for the consideration and adoption, if so decided, of a scheme for the enlargement of the Capital of the Company, and also to consider, and if so decided, adopt a plan for the removal of all or a portion of the works of the Company from Kingston

> R. J. REEKIE, President.

Montreal, March 27, 1873.

to Montreal.

7-11 c

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Standard English Remedies.

These valuable Remedies which have stood the test of trial, and become a household necessity, are the best that experience and careful research can produce for the care of the various diseases for which they are especially ussigned. They are pure in quality, prompt in a tion, effectual in use, and employed with great success by the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in Hospital and private practice in all parts of the world.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISE THE LIST: Wingate's Cathartle Pills-Fer all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Wingate's Pulmonie Traches -An excellent for all Irritation of the Threat and Lungs Wingate's Worm Loxenges - A safe, pleasant

and effectual Remedy for Worms. The above Remedies are sold by all bruggist and Dealers in Medicines, bescriptive Circular-furnished on application, and single packages sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

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THE Canadian Patent Office Record

(OFFICIAL,) AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. Of which the first number, (March, 1873,) has just been issued,

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The first or March number of "The Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanics' Magazine" contains 32 pages of interesting illustrations and letter-pre-so mechanical and scientific subjects; the short descriptions or claims of 225 inventions natented in Ottawa from October 17th to December 13th, 1872, with complete index; 240 diagrams, illustrating the same; the whole forming a handsome quarto pamphlet of 72 pages.

For sale by all News-Dealers at 15 Cents per number.

Advertisements for the April number should be sent in at once. Address Geo E. Desbarats,

Publisher, Montreal.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IM-NE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT talprovements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by GEO. WOODS
& Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists
of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will
never require tuning.
The instrument was lately introduced at a musical
soirce in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent prolegionals present. See advertisement in another
column.

NEW ROYAL LYCEUM.

TORONTO, ONTARIO,
SAPHORE & WAVOII, Lossees,
STERLING ATTRACTIONS EYERY
EVENING, 7-7-22

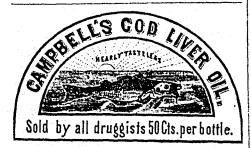
LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the first day of April next, or as soon after as the repairs can be proceeded with, and will remain cut until the necessary repairs have been completed. By Order.

(Signed.)

JOHN G. SIPPELL. Suptg. Engineer.

CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, March 17th, 1873.



\mathbf{R} \mathbf{R} $\mathbf{R}.$

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Oures the worst Pains

In from 1 to 20 Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

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

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no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm. Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

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SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPICATION OF THE HEART,
HISTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
HEADACHE. TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS. AGUE CHILLS. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

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

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Iloartburn, Sick Hoadache, Diarrhen, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15tf

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A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence.

The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to

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D. R. STODART,
Broker,
146, St. James Street.

Geo. Woods & Co's Organs

AND THEIR

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The PIANO—A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Hemana—A barttone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The Ecoline—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column.

7-12f

TELEGRAPHY.

TOUNG MEN and LADIES desiring to QUNG MEN and LADIES desiring to qualify for the numerous situations which will be offered in the Spring on the several Telegraph Lines, are invited to attend at the Dominion Telegraph Institute, No. 75, St. James Street. The mode of instruction followed in this Institute has received the approval of the highest authorities in the country, and the best proof we can offer is that all the new situations filled within the last two or three years have been so filled by pupils from this Institute. As to the success of the method followed here, read the following testimony:

"COOKSBIRE, 21st December, 1872.

To Mr. MORGAN, Proprietor of the Dominion Telegraph Institute:

Sir.—I hereby certify that only eight weeks' study and practice in the D minion Transferm Institute has enabled me to receive messages at the rate of 23 words a minute, and that I consider the mode of instruction followed as excellent.

" Yours, etc.

The regular course is three months: but, as will be seen by the above testimony intelligent persons can qualify in much less time. Proficient pupils have the advantage of practising on a regular line, and of being placed on a large circuit.

The terms for the course is THIRTY DOLLARS, the use of the instruments included. All the accessories of the school are new and complete.

J. V. MORGAN. "S. J. Oscoop."

Proprietor.



Manitoba and North-West Ter-

After the 10th of June next, emigrants having through tickets, will be sent from Toronto to Fort Garry, Manitoba, at the following rates:—

TORONTO TO PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING BY WAY OF COLLINGWOOD OR SARNIA.

Adults, \$5; children under twelve years of age, half price; 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra baggage, 25 cents per 100 lbs.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, \$10; children under twelve years, half price; 200 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Emigrants should take their own rations. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost prices at Shebandowan. Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR EMIGRANTS TO FORT GARRY VIA PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,

Can be had at Toronto, at the Stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways.
Emigrants are requested to take notice that packages of luggage are limited to 200 lbs, weight for convenience of transport on the Portages.

MERCHANDISE,

After 20th of June next, will be transported from Prince Arthur's Landing to the eastern terminus of the Fort Garry road, North-West Angle, at the rate of \$2 per 100 lbs., or \$40 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Each piece or package to be of convenient size, not exceeding 300 lbs. in weight, and to be firmly bound or fastened.

Horses, Oxen, Waggons, and heavy articles, such as eastings and machinery, can be sent through to the same point, on giving due notice and making special arrangements for the conveyance of the same. No wines or spirituous liquors will be taken over the route from Prince Arthur's Landing.

By direction,

F. BRAUN. Secretary.

Department of Public Works, { Ottawa, March 26, 1873.

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

ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS,

Æoline, Vox Humana, and Piano,

(the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning,) give to them a wonderful espacity for

Beautiful Musical Effects,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained. The New York and Boston Piano Company of Montreal have secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER IN AMERICA.

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Publisher of THE FAVORITE, the Canadian Illustrated News, L'Opanion Publique and L'Elendard National.

No. 1. Place d'Armes Hill, and 359 St. Antoine St., Secretary.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada. Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR CASTLE. In the Matter of LUSK, LOUGH & CASTLE. Insolvents.

THE UNDERSIGNED, two of the members of the firm of Lusk. Louch & Castle the above of the firm of Lusk, Lough & Castle, the above named Insolvents, have fyled in the office of this Court a consent by their creditors to their discharge, and on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April next, they will individually, and as members of the said firm, apply to the said Court for a continuation of the discharge thereby effected.

ROBERT JAMES LUSK,
By Mork & Butler, his Attorneys
and litem.

WILLIAM LOUGH, Jr., By Μοκκ & Butler, his Attorneys ad litem.

7-10-0

Montroal, March 6, 1873.

POSTAL CARDS.

Great credit is due to the Post Office authorities for the introduction of this very usefulcard. It is now being extensively circulated among many of the principal moreantile firms of this city in the way of Letters. Business Cards. Circulars, Agents' and Travellers' notices to customers. Ac. We supply them printed at from \$11.50 to 12.50 per thousand, according to quantity.

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OUEBEC. THE CLARENDON,.... WILLIE RUSSELL & SON. ST. JOHN, N.B.,
VICTORIA HOTEL......B. T. CREGEN.

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TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE.......G. P. SHEARS,
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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL....CAPT. THOS. DICK.

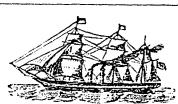
WALKERTON, ONT. HARTLEY'S HOTEL,... .MRS. E. HARTLEY,

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

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872.

Dear Sir,—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a moet severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me solow that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends: but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARHOUND AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I belive I am as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE.

Mr. Richmond Spencer. Chemist, corner of McGill and Netre Dame Streets.



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Passagers booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

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THE STEAMERS OF THE

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Rates of Passage from Portland :-The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during season of winter navigation. Rates of passage from Portland :

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H. A. ALLAN,

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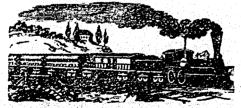
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Sole Wholesale Agent, Montreal and Toronto



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On and after SATULDAY. 21st inst., a Passanger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7: % a.m., and be due it: St. John at 8:35 p.m. A Passanger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9:30 p.m.

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At Painsee with trains to and from Shediuc and intermediate stations.
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THE MATHUSHER Is endorsed by the most noted artists of the day as the BEST PIANO MADE.

THEFISCHER

Is thoroughly made, and a most delightful Parlour Instrument.

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Seven-Octave, overstrung, rosewood, all round corn-Octave. overstrung, rosewood, all round ners, three mouldings, back finished like front carred legs, at \$325. Endorsed by Julea Benedict. Pianist to the Queen. Thalberg, &c., and awarded gold medal at the Renselar Institute.

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Circulars can be had at Mr. Prince's and Mr. DeZouche's Music Stores; also, at Mesars. Dawson and Hill's Book Stores. Address Box 720, Post Office.

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Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum

BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC. (Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally.
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This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS. under the ablest HOMCEO-PATHIC advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity. fine aroma, and nutritious property of the Farsh Nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING.

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HAIR,

Propared from Pure Bear's Grosse; it makes the Hair Soft, Pliant and Glossy, and is delight-ful to use. Price 50 Cents. 6-21 a

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

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

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

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSAS. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 382, 384, & 386, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the prin-cipal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated HALLET DAVIS
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(IEO. WOOD & Co.'s Parlour and Vestry Organs,
Boston, U. S.; WEBER & Co.'s well-known
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SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOS & ORGANS. Pianos for Hire. Organs for Hire. nos exchanged. Repairs properly done. Pianos exchanged. Pinnus sold on instalments.

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