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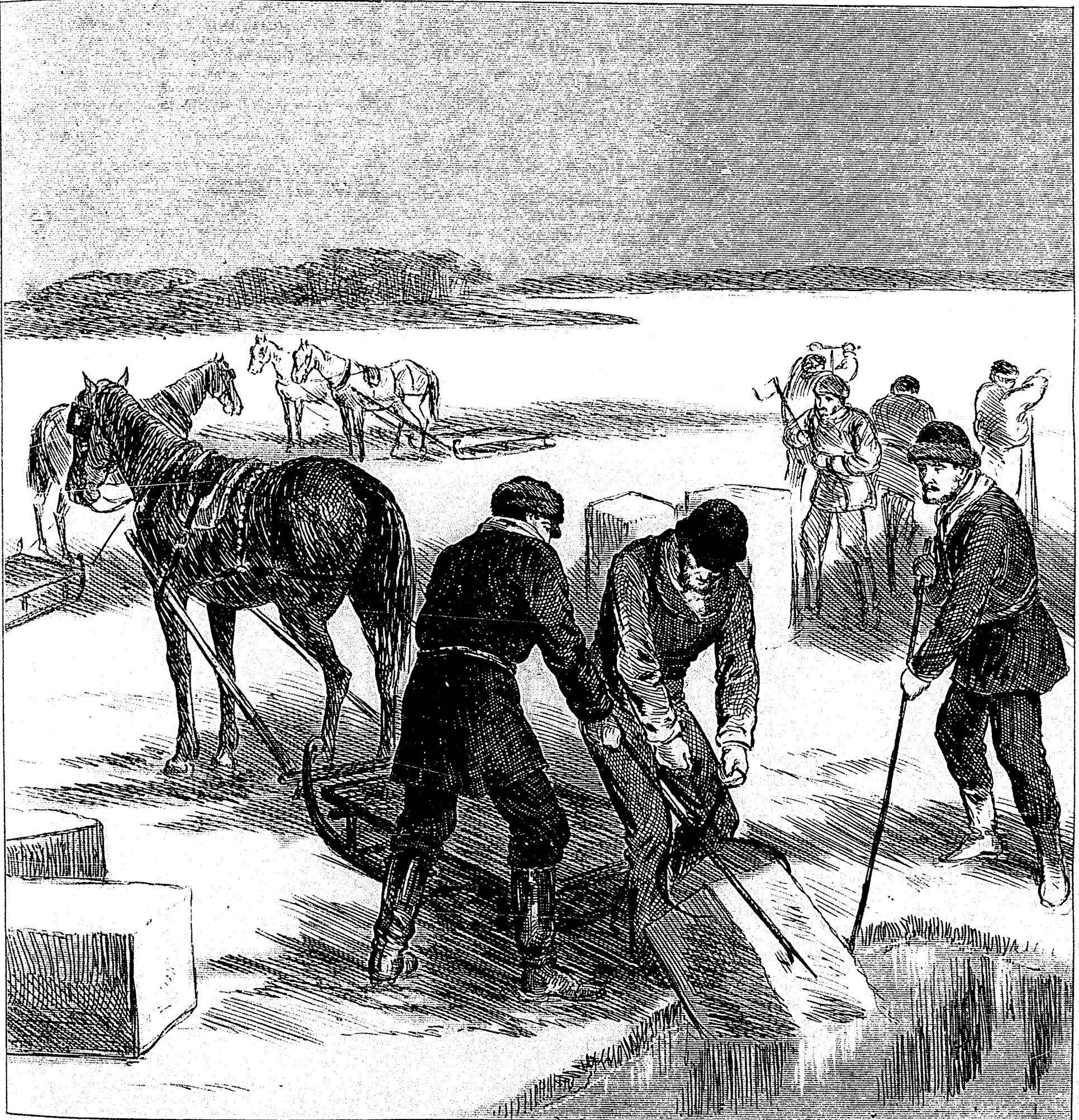
GRAND

Wholesale News

Vol. VII.—No. 14.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

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THE ICE HARVEST—HAULING THE BLOCKS.—By C. KENDRICK.



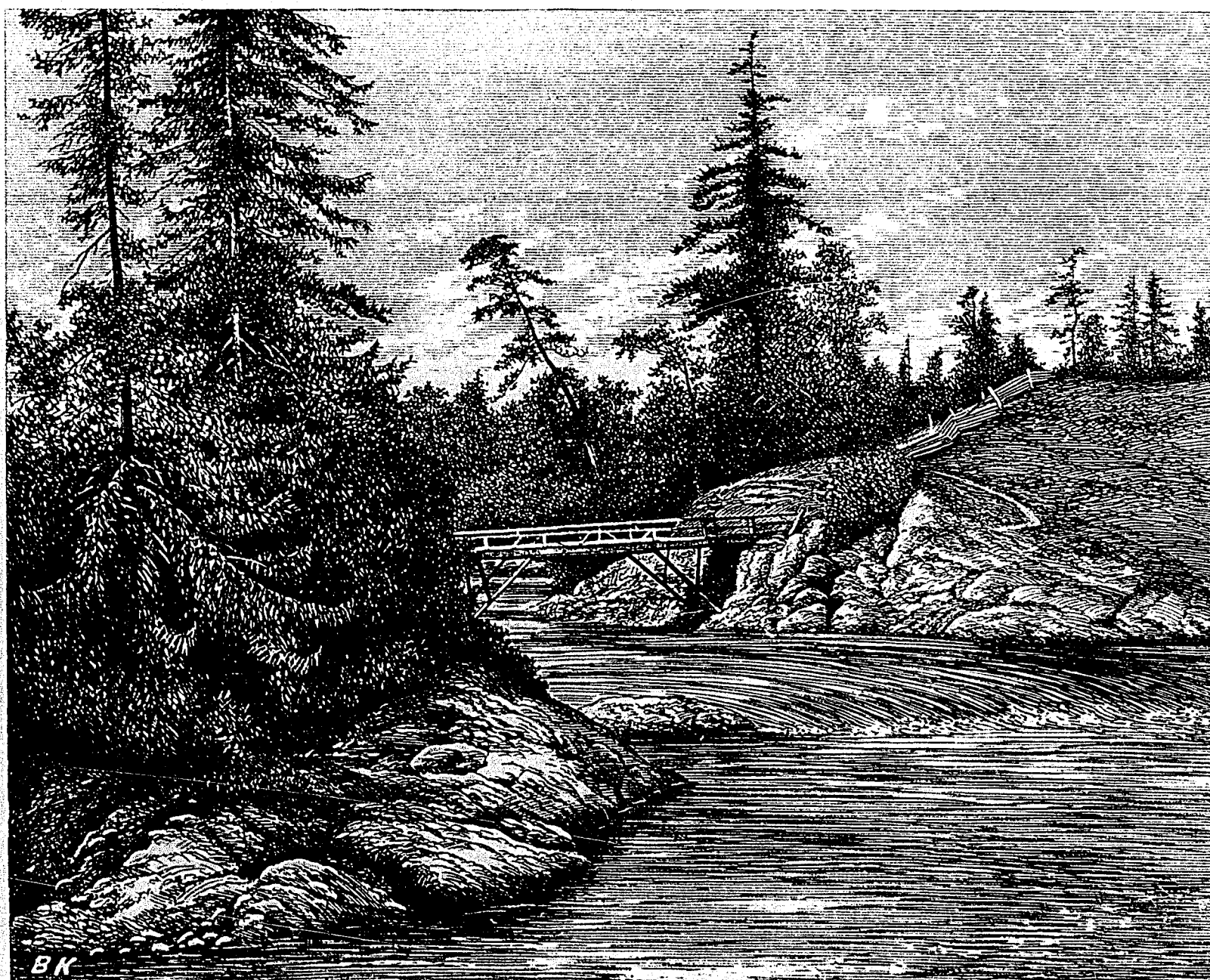
STEPHEN TOBIN, Esq., MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.



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.

Table of events for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1873. Includes Palm Sunday, Prince Leopold born, Lorenzo de Medici died, Lord Lovat beheaded, Battle of Toulouse, Good Friday, and Easter Even.

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

Meteorological table with columns for Mean Temp., Max. Temp., Min. Temp., Rel. Hum., Mean Height of Bar., Gen. Direction of Wind, and State of Weather. Data for March 25-31.

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.

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

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

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.

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.

of the proposal. Now, however, it is our intention to inaugurate the movement. In future the News 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.

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 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 Canadian Illustrated 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 luxury, let the day be ever so cold, was certain condign punishment.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

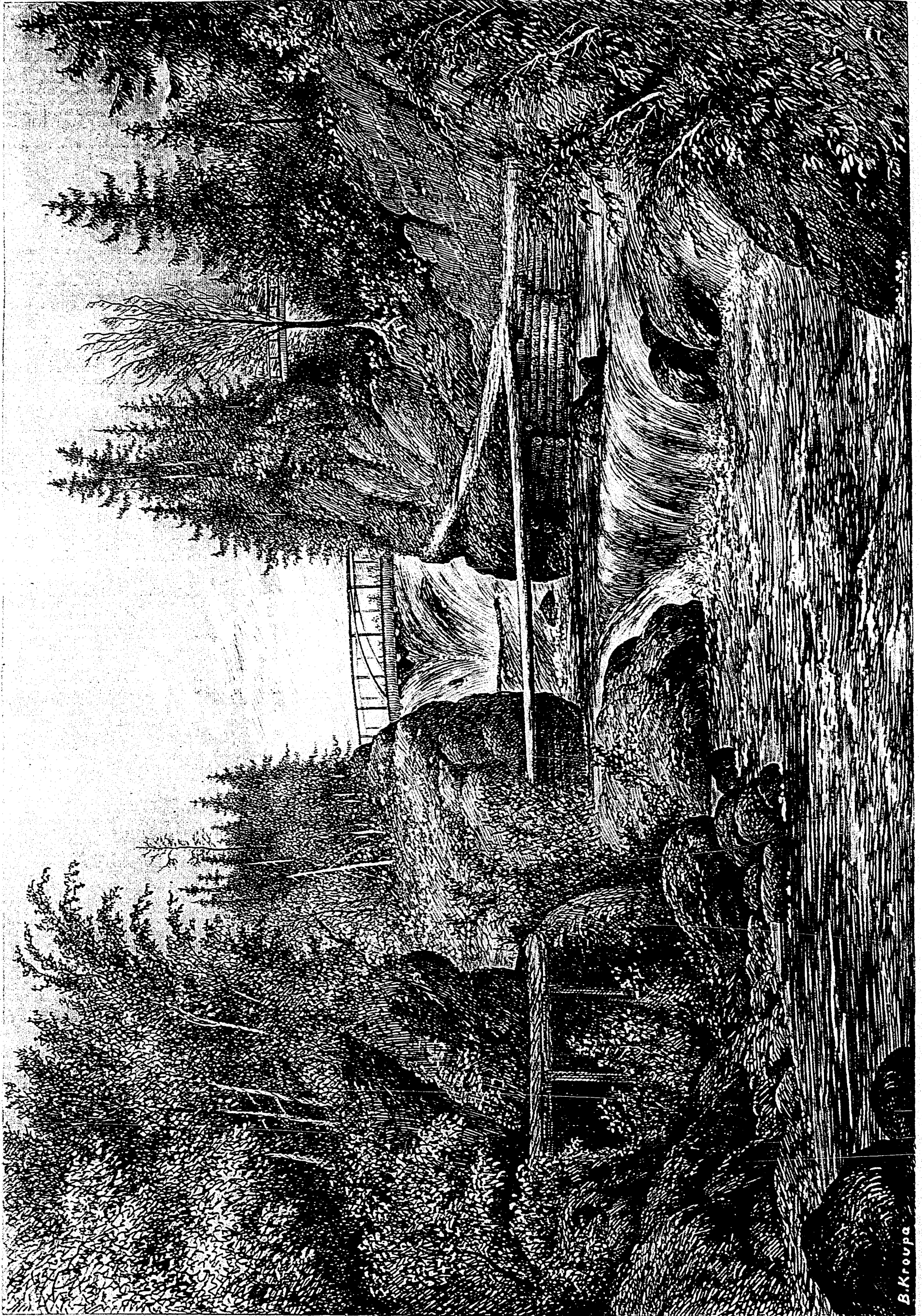
There is another member, sitting a little to north-west of the former, who uses his hands quite as vigorously, but with much less effect. He seems, at times, to be quite at a loss what to do with these appendages.

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.

LOUNGER.

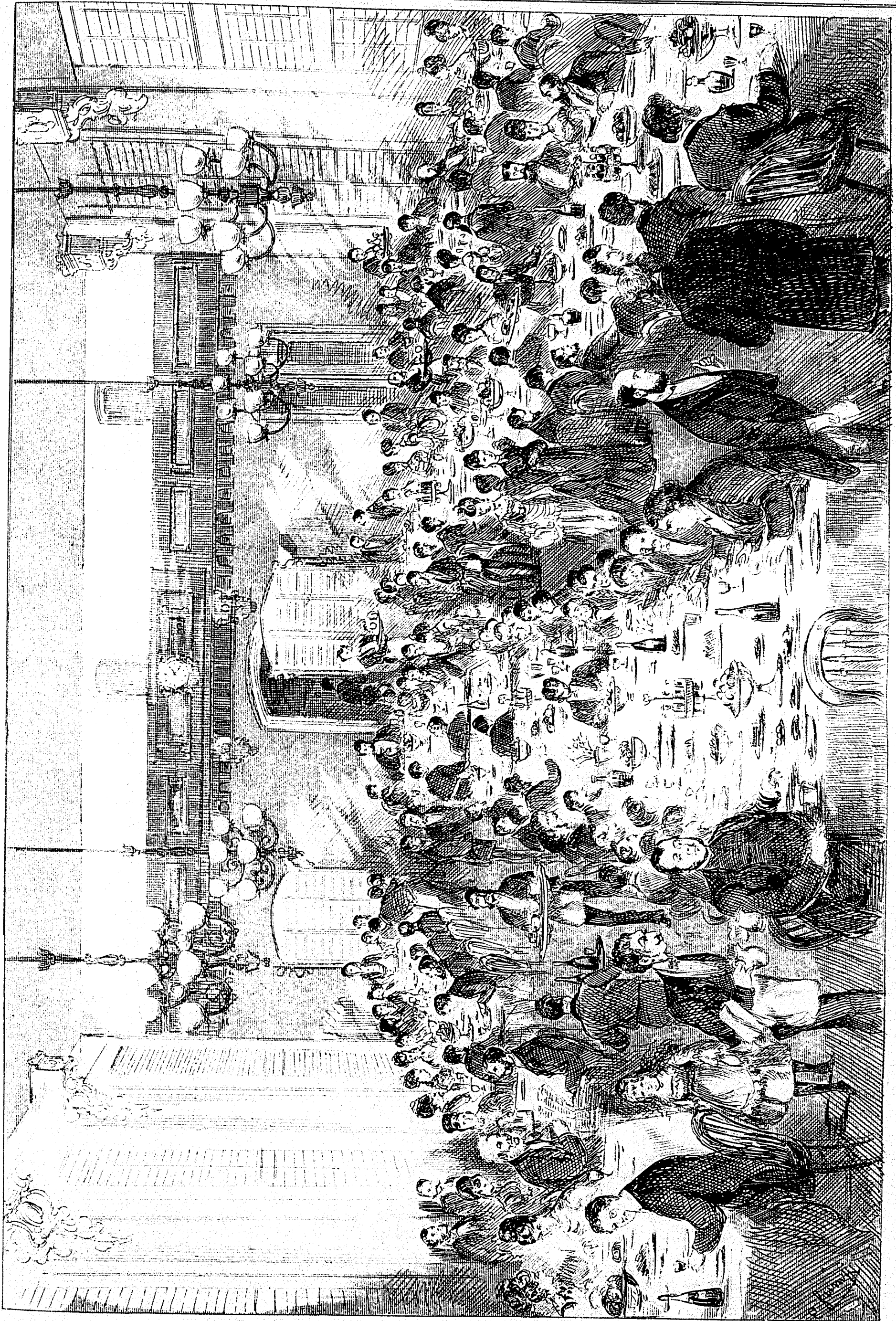
An exhibition of historical pictures of the siege of Paris will shortly be opened at Versailles.

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



No. IV.—THE MAGAGUADAVIC RIVER AND THE SYENITE MOUNTAINS OF ST. GEORGE.—THE FALLS OF THE MAGAGUADAVIC.

B. Kroupa



THE SESSION. No. VIII.—THE DINING ROOM AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, AT 6:30 P. M.—By E. JUMP.

[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 great accuracy many atmospheric phenomena, 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 *Georgics*, 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 enclosed 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 reflected 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 twenty-five 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 detailed description of its construction see Chambers' "Encyclopædia."

THE THERMOMETER.

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

determined by surrounding the tube with melting pounded 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-fences 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 re-pass 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 other. 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 Pastorelli. 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 attractive 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 Khédive 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. The 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-

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 visitors, 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*.

Dramatic Notes.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg goes to Europe in June.
"The Cataract of the Ganges" has been revived at Drury Lane.

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

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

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

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.

Sophora Waugh, lessee of the Royal Lyceum, Toronto, has concluded arrangements with the Segula English Opera Troupe for six nights, commencing April 28th.

The *début* of Mdlle. Evellina Valloria, in Milan, as the Princess Isabella, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was most successful. The *débutante* is a pupil of Signor Arlotti.

Sardou is taking with the English theatre-going public. Two of his pieces have been presented lately, to wit: "Rabagas" at the St. James, and "Les Gamaches" 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 Musicale* prints it for the public benefit.

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 paucity of Italian singers of note, gives the following list of the principal *début* of the Italian opera:—Nilsson is Swedish, Adelina Patti was born in America and is French by naturalisation, Albani 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 Mdlle. Stoltz, a Bohemian, Mdlle. Waldmann and Majo, Austrians; in Rome, Signora Wiziak a Croatian; in Florence, Mdlle. Trebelli-Battini and Bertrand, French; in Palermo, Madame Pascal-Bamiani, French; in Catania, Signora Pascalis, a Pole; in Mantua, Mdlle. Dangel, from Vienna; in Mainz, Mdlle. Sasse and Maessen, Belgians; in Lisbon, Mdlle. Fricke, German; in Valencia, Mdlle. Spitzer, German; in St. Petersburg, Signora Volpini, a Spaniard, and Mallinger, German; in Cairo, Madame Parepa, English, Signori Destin and Smerosek, German; in New York, Lucca, German. To the above must be added the names of Marimon and Mombelli, French; Titiens, German; Artot, Belgian; Rabin, more English than Italian, and many others from which it will be seen that Italy has no living musical art 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 *bénéficiaire* 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 stood. The value of the couronne is said to be £1,100. Madame Patti has now left this scene of her triumphs to win more laurels in the gay capital of Austria.

A clever *Jeu d'esprit* has just been published at Oxford, entitled "Every Man his own Poet; or, the Inspired Singer's Recipe Book; by a Newdigate Prize-man." There is enough of truth in what follows to give it satiric point.—"Poetry, like free thought, 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 lady 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 own."

Courier des Dames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

PARIS FASHIONS.

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 ladies then beware; let them first try the effect of a *fraise* before a truth-telling mirror, and with a conscientious, critical eye. A *fraise* requires a tall, elegant, slim figure, with a long, slender neck—then it is becoming; but the reverse is the case 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 embroidery; 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; rubies and diamonds round neck, and same, for aigrette, in hair. These trains, plain velvet dresses, covered with lace tunics, are considered very elegant and *bon ton*, being rich, yet quite *distingué*. Some are even worn without lace tunics; but then they are nearly covered with jet embroidery, and have a Grecian scarf, tied at the side, also completely studded with jet. Black net dresses are likewise much worn, with foliage and flowers hanging over the dress, in lieu of scarfs and sashes. Here is an evening dress for an economical lady, which perhaps may be worth copying. I suppose, of course, that there is an old black silk skirt in stock, which is too *usé* for outward wear. On this, therefore, place large double *bouillonés* of black net, which must be wide and full enough to fall in folds one over the other. Between each *bouilloné* a lace flounce will look very rich, if you have any; if not, you will substitute platings 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 tie at the back, the ends alone being edged with a plating of net; body, à la vierge, with bows and long ends of black moiré ribbon on shoulders.

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 *tapis*, immediately we send to Nice for our flowers, and they come to us so carefully packed that they are as fresh as if newly culled from our own summer gardens.

Short costumes have quite 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 fashion-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 as it is found to be so becoming when worn by Mlle. Tavar. As for tunics, 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-by, here is a very charming dinner dress, which I had almost forgotten to mention. It was worn lately by the lovely Marquise de C—, and consisted of a black satin skirt, trimmed up one side only, with a series of lace 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 waist, with a rich jet clasp, so as to show the ladder of flounces on the skirt beneath. The entire train was embroidered round with jet, as also were the sleeves and square body. A jetted scarf was tied round the waist.

Médistes 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 foundation is made of a thick ruffling of wide black lace, which is fastened at back under the hair, by bows and ends of wide black moiré 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 fashionable 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 fashionable *bleached* locks, now being worn in New York. But, if you remember, we noticed this fashion in *Land and Water* last autumn, when it was first seen at Hamburg, Wiesbaden, and Baden-Baden. With the exception, however, of a few charming American girls, this fashion was only adopted by a class of ladies 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 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 sun of years.—*Cor. Land and Water.*

LADY LAWYERS.

A correspondent of the *Graphic* writes as follows to that paper on 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 brilliant 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 sinews,’ 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 won—not 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 petitioners’ for a legal education for women’ 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 compel 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 *à propos* of the latest ex-Queen of Spain: Maria Victoria, who is more ambitious than her husband, and by no means Garibaldiian in her politics, would, if left to herself, have 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 reputation 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, she was informed that Mlle. de Montijo was 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 for?” “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 monde*. What could she and should she not do for a Princess della Cisterna, who is called after her?”

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.—A 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.—Luna-Hillo, 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 anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Another attempt to defeat the Government was made in the Commons last week upon the passage in its second reading of the Burial 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 full 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 last week.

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. 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 seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

GERMANY.—A squadron of German naval vessels has been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.—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 15 votes in excess of the required two-thirds majority.

ITALY.—A Naples despatch reports revolts in two towns in Italy against the collection of taxes.

SPAIN.—A Madrid letter states that the Spanish authorities are rather indignant at the course of the United States, in encouraging the rebellion in Cuba, and accuse Secretary Fish of insolence and duplicity.—It is rumoured that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare 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 resignation of Senor Olozaga, Spanish Minister to France.—A *levée en masse* of the adult male population of Catalonia and neighbouring provinces to support the Carlist insurrection is probable. Many republicans who have volunteered to fight the insurgents, are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.—It is expected that Catalonia will soon be declared in a state of seige.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—*Dear Sir:* I am very happy to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. For upwards of twelve 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 truly,

M. SCULLEY, Teacher.

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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 suddenly 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.”

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 I 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 Gray.”

Thus reassured, the maid spoke.

“To own the truth, miss, I heard Mr. Holmcroft in my lady’s room. His voice sounded 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.”

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

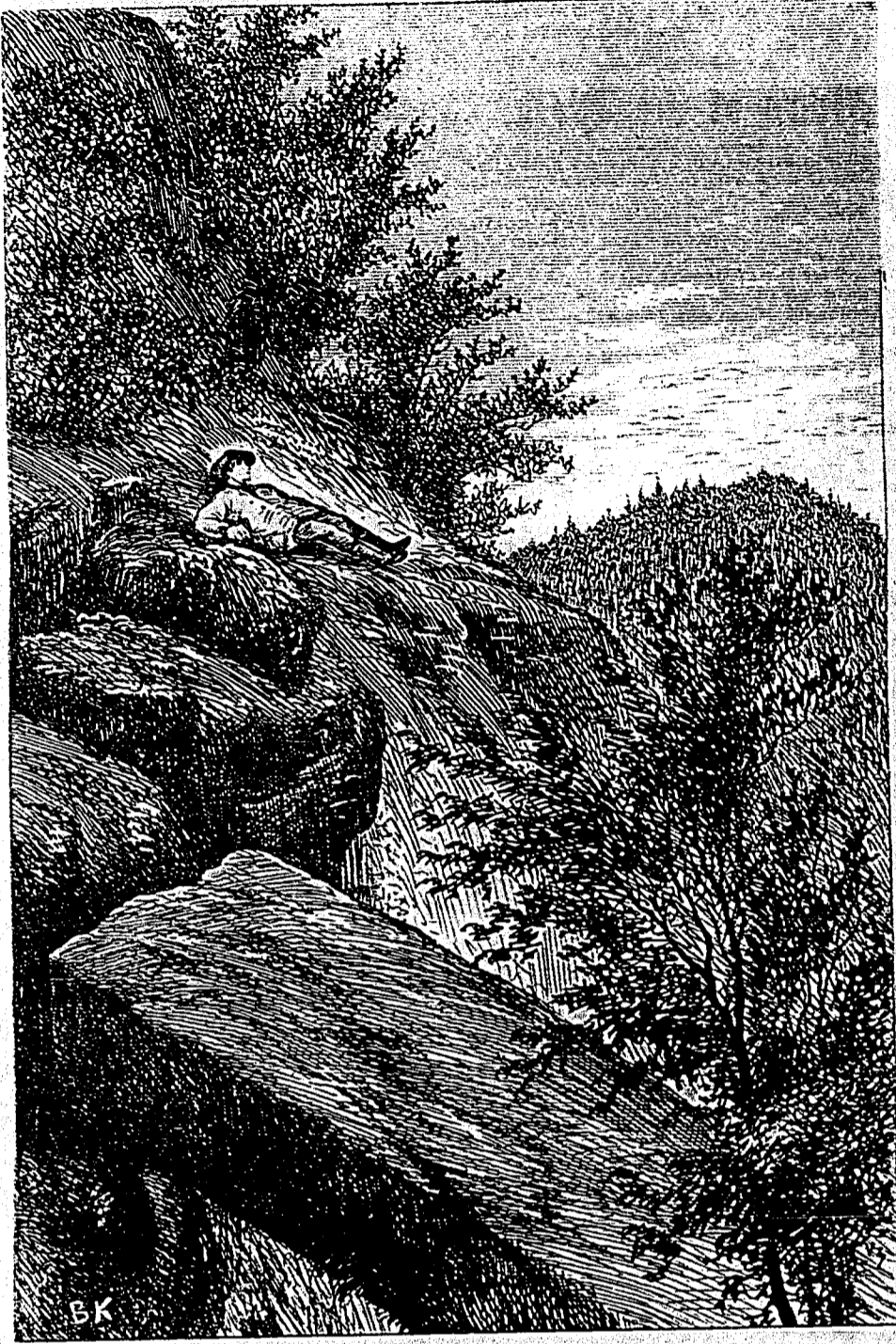
“Why were they quarrelling about you?” she asked.

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.

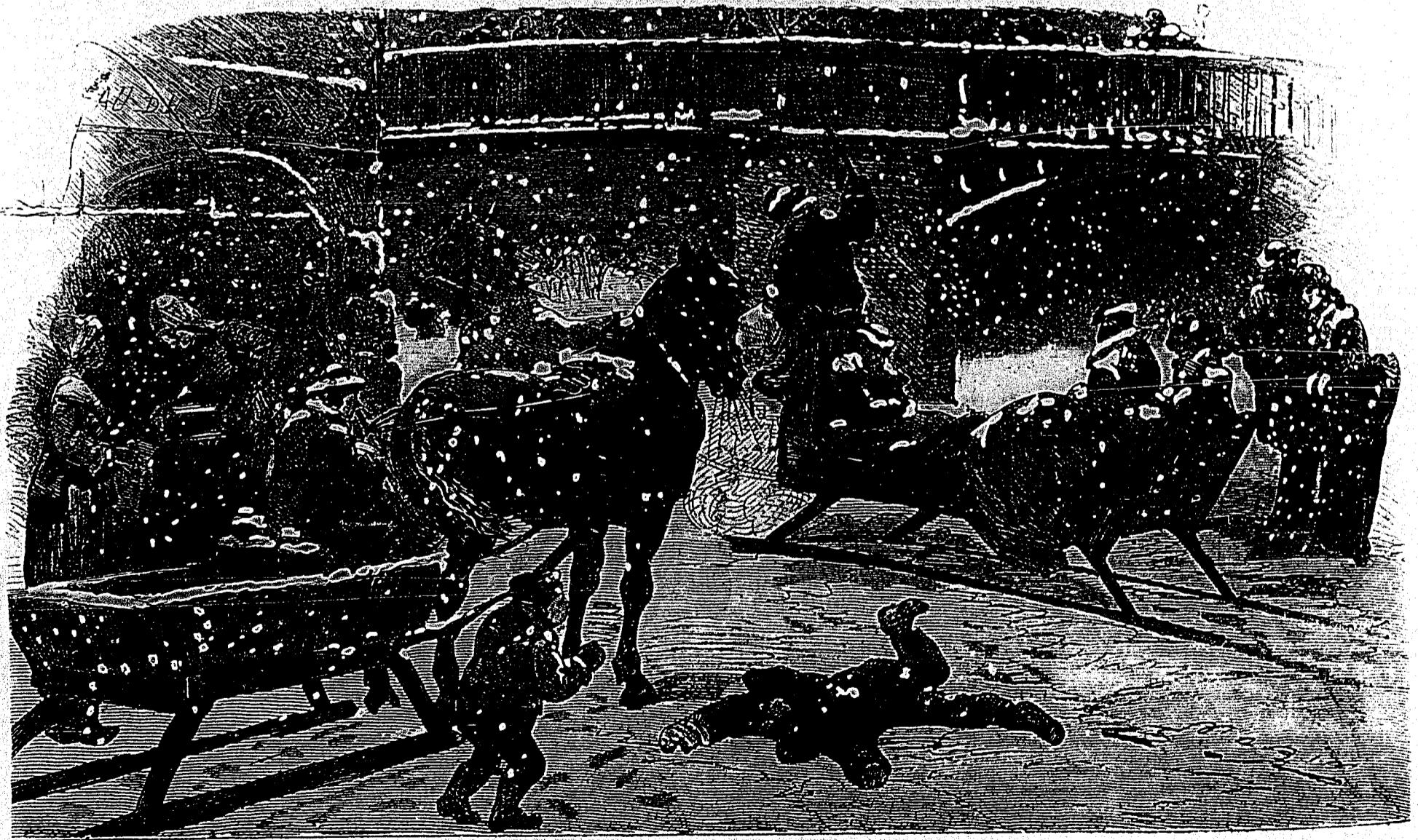


CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, SYENITE MOUNTAINS.



THE SYENITE MOUNTAINS.—A PEEP AT THE VALLEY FROM A CONVENIENT STUMP.

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



SWITZERLAND.—SLEIGHING AT GENEVA.



"SHYLOCK AFTER THE TRIAL."—FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, A. R. A.

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 bitterness 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 in his nature. He who had once pleaded with Mercy for compassionate consideration 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 myself."

He took her hand for the first time. He looked, guiltlessly looked, at her downcast face. 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 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,

"I will!"

His voice had not trembled yet. It failed him now. His next words were spoken in faint whispering tones—to himself; not to her.

"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 surmising 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," she said, "in terms which surprised me. You

appeared to think that he would not hold me to my explanation. Is that one of the conclusions 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 Holmcraft."

"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 Horace) into acting for himself, and breaking off the engagement on his own responsibility."

Mercy stopped him. "Impossible!" she cried wrothly. "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 condition 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 she sees anything derogatory to her in attempting to break off the marriage? I will answer for it she believes she is doing you a kindness. 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 you."

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. He considerably went on.

"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 upstairs, I feel the necessity (for your sake again) of meeting Horace and his temper face to face before you see him. Let me, if I can, 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 kindness," she said. "If I leave you with Horace, I may expose you to insult. I refuse to do that. What makes you doubt his coming back?"

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

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

Dr. Colby's Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills cures Sick Headache.

Chess.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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 recently by correspondence between Toronto and Hamilton.

Irregular Opening.

White, (Toronto.) Mr. J. A. Russell.	Black, (Hamilton.) Dr. I. Ryall.
1. P. to Q. B. 4th	P. to Q. B. 4th
2. P. to Q. 4th	P. takes P.
3. Q. takes P.	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
4. Q. to Kt. sq.	P. to K. 4th
5. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd	K. Kt. to B. 3rd
6. Q. B. to K. 5th	B. to Q. B. 4th
7. P. to K. 3rd	P. to Q. 3rd
8. P. to Q. 2nd	B. to R. 4th
9. P. to K. B. 3rd	P. to K. R. 3rd
10. B. takes Kt.	Q. takes B.
11. P. to K. 4th	B. to K. 3rd
12. Castles (Q. R.)	B. to Q. Kt. 5th (a)
13. P. to Q. R. 3rd	Kt. to Q. 5th
14. K. to Kt. sq.	Kt. to Kt. 6th
15. Q. to Q. B. 2nd	B. takes Kt.
16. Q. takes B.	Kt. to Q. B. 4th
17. Kt. to K. 2nd	Castles (K. R.)
18. R. takes Q. P.	K. R. to Q. sq.
19. R. takes R.	H. takes K.
20. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd	P. to Q. Kt. 4th
21. B. to K. 2nd	R. to Q. B. sq.
22. R. to Q. B. sq.	Q. to K. B. 5th (b)
23. Kt. to K. B. 5th (c)	B. takes Kt.
24. P. takes B.	Q. takes P. ch.
25. K. to R. 2nd	Kt. to R. 5th
26. Q. to K. 3rd	Q. to K. 3rd
27. Q. takes Q. R. P.	Kt. to Kt. 3rd (d)
28. K. to R. sq.	P. takes P.
29. Q. to R. 5th	R. to R. sq.
30. Q. to Q. Kt. 5th	R. to R. 5th
31. B. to Q. sq.	R. to R. sq.
32. B. to K. 3rd	R. to K. B. sq.
33. R. to Q. B. 3rd	P. to K. 5th
34. P. to K. B. 4th (e)	Q. to Q. 3rd
35. B. takes P.	Kt. takes B.
36. R. takes Kt.	R. takes R.
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 point.

(b) Well played.

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

(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' Gambit.

White, (Hamilton.) Dr. I. Ryall.	Black, (Toronto.) Mr. J. A. Russell.
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. B. to Q. B. 4th	B. to Q. B. 4th
4. P. to Q. Kt. 4th	B. takes Kt. P.
5. P. to Q. B. 3rd	B. to Q. B. 4th
6. P. to Q. 4th	P. takes P.
7. Castles.	P. to Q. 3rd
8. P. takes P.	B. to Kt. 3rd
9. Q. to Kt. 3rd	Q. to K. B. 3rd
10. P. to K. 5th	P. takes P.
11. P. takes P.	Q. to K. Kt. 3rd
12. Kt. to Kt. 5th	Kt. to Q. sq.
13. P. to K. 6th	Kt. takes P.
14. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd (a)	Kt. to K. 2nd
15. Kt. to K. 5th	Q. to B. 3rd
16. B. to K. 3rd	B. takes B.
17. R. takes B.	Castles (K. R.)
18. Kt. takes K. B. P. (b)	R. takes Kt.
19. B. takes Kt.	B. takes B.
20. R. takes B. (c)	Material in three moves.

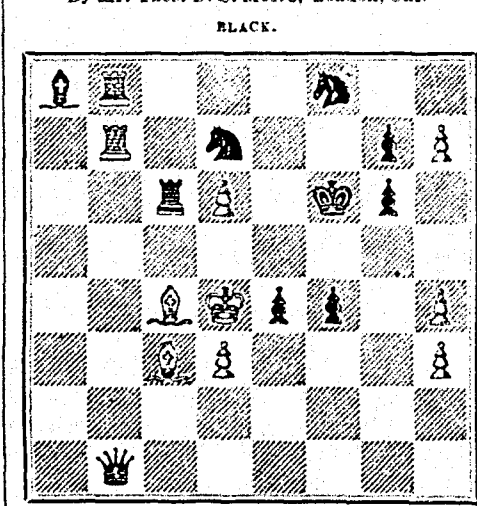
(a) B. to Q. R. 3rd would also have been a good move here.

(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. sq.

(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.

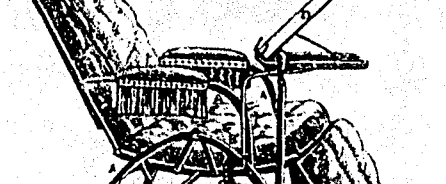
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 78.

White,	Black.
1. B. to Q. sq.	P. to K. Kt. 8th becoming a Kt. (forced)
2. B. to K. Kt. 4th	Kt. to K. Kt. 2d (forced)
3. B. to Q. B. 8th	Anything.
4. B. mates.	

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Canada Engine and Machinery COMPANY.

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Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of 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, at 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 to Montreal.

R. J. REEKIE, President.

Montreal, March 27, 1873. 7-14 c

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

7-144f

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by GEO. WOODS & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present.

NEW ROYAL LYCEUM, TORONTO, ONTARIO. SAPHIRE & WAUGH, Lessees. STERLING ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the first day of April next...

(Signed.) JOHN G. SIPPELL, Suptg. Engineer.

CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, March 17th, 1873.

7-12e



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Cures the worst Pains In from 1 to 20 Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

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IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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

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6-17-22

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AND THEIR

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The PIANO—A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Humana—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo.

TELEGRAPHY.

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"To Mr. Morgan, Proprietor of the Dominion Telegraph Institute: Sir—I hereby certify that only eight weeks' study and practice in the Dominion Telegraph 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."

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.



MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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.

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.

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.

Geo. Woods & Co's ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, Eoline, Vox Humana, and Piano,

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.

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No. 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 30 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of Lusk, Lough & Castle, Insolvents.

THE UNDERSIGNED, two of the members of the firm of Lusk, Lough & Castle, the above named Insolvents, have filed 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 confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

ROBERT JAMES LUSK, By Moxk & Butler, his Attorneys ad litem.

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

Montreal, March 6, 1873. 7-10-e

POSTAL CARDS.

Great credit is due to the Post Office authorities for the introduction of this very useful card. It is now being extensively circulated among many of the principal mercantile firms of this city in the way of letters, Business Cards, Circulars, Agents' and Travellers' notices to customers, &c.

LEGGO & CO., 319 ST. ANTOINE STREET, AND 1 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL. 2-16-4f

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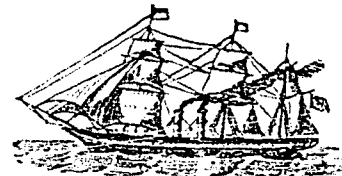
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MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872. DEAR SIR,—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover.



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LEWIS CARVELL,
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Railway Offices,
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 1872. } 7-2-17

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