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Illustrated News

Vol. XI.—No. 8.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

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THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

JOHN A. :—A noble bill of fare to lay before hungry men! —MACKENZIE :—Tut, mon! the QUALITY will make up for the QUANTITY.

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THE NEW STORY.

In this issue we give a further liberal installment of WILKIE COLLINS' new story,

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

This story, considered the best yet written by Mr. Collins, was begun in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of Nov. 7, (Number 19).

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 20th 1875

WHY RECIPROCITY FAILED.

An examination into the causes which have led to the failure of the Reciprocity Treaty is in order. We are not aware what revelations the production of the papers demanded by Mr. BROWN may lead to, but pending their publication, we think we have already sufficient information lying on the surface, to account for the defeat of that important instrument.

In the first place, there is the Protectionist feeling uppermost in the United States, or at least in the present Congress which counts a Republican majority. The underlying principle of this Protectionist policy is to secure an excess of exports over imports, or to receive more money from foreign countries, than is paid out to them for necessary articles, either raw material or manufactured goods, in the country. When the Canadian Commissioners opened their negotiations, one of the chief arguments presented by them to the American Commissioners was that, since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, the balance of trade had inclined towards Canada, rather than the United States, and it was hoped that this exhibit would act as a powerful inducement with the Americans. But the reverse proved the fact. Either through unwillingness to accept the authenticity of this exhibit, or through positive disbelief therein, Congress failed to be convinced that the United States would recover their balance of trade with Canada by the new Treaty. Perhaps, too, Congress was suspicious of a snare, because, after all said and done, it looked strange, to say the least, that if Canada had actually benefitted by the abrogation of the late Treaty, it should be so anxious to surrender those advantages, by the negotiation of a new one. In vain were statistics produced and discussed. It is proverbial that tabulated figures may be manipulated at will, and made to square with almost any preconceived theory.

But there is another and a deeper cause of the failure of the Treaty. Some two months ago a manufacturing deputation called upon Lords DERBY and CARNARVON to complain of the discrimination as against them which the measure would necessarily entail. In reply, the deputation was assured by both the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries that differential duties would not be allowed in Canada, so long as that Colony formed part of the Empire. This incident, strange to say, passed almost unnoticed in our Provincial papers, and, where it was commented on, its importance was entirely overlooked. One Ministerial paper in this city actually so far misled its readers as to affirm that the interview was an expression of Imperial favor towards the Treaty. A Toronto organ, appreciating the matter more correctly, tried to diminish its effect by asserting that the deputation was not composed of representative British manufacturers. However that may be, it is none the less true that the declaration of Lords DERBY and CARNARVON may be said to have killed the Treaty. When the Americans learned from them that differential duties would on no account be allowed, they perceived that they lost the one tangible advantage which they might have expected from the Treaty. This we stated distinctly at the time, and we find that Hon. Mr. FORSTER, who was in this country at that epoch, took the same view of it. In a speech delivered at Bradford, after his return to England, he touches expressly on this point. Furthermore, the SATURDAY REVIEW enters fully into similar explanations and as a justification of our own opinions, we cannot do better than quote a few lines from it.

"If the Treaty had been concluded without any stipulation as to duties on maritime imports, the American markets would have been virtually opened to the English and European produce which is at present discouraged or excluded. It would have been impossible in many cases to distinguish articles of Canadian origin from imported goods; and in a short time the whole Transatlantic trade to the United States would have been diverted to Canadian ports. A large part of the Canadian revenue is derived from Customs duties, which at present average from 20 to 25 per cent. on the value. If American goods had under the Treaty been admitted at lower rates of duty, the Government of the Dominion might perhaps have thought it necessary to increase the Customs duties, and they would certainly not have reduced them. No provision for the security of English trade was included in the draft of the Treaty, and, when the arrangement was once complete, remonstrance would have been too late. Lord DERBY, who is responsible for treaties, and Lord CARNARVON, who conducts the intercourse between England and Canada, promised that they would not sanction any compact which might tend to impose differential duties on English trade. It would have been extremely inconvenient that the threatened danger should be averted by the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. Colonists, notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. FORSTER's friends, are always prone to prefer their supposed interests to their allegiance; and the rejection of a Treaty approved by the Canadian Legislature would have been represented as a grievance both in the Dominion itself and by sympathetic American agitators. A Treaty which must have been objectionable to England, if it had been acceptable to the United States, ought to have been in the first instance discountenanced by the Colonial Office."

For those who favor British connection the defeat of the Treaty is simply a great relief. For those who favor severance from the Mother Land, and the trial of an independent national existence, the event may be regarded with concern, because, of all the agencies which could have led to the consummation of their wishes, none would have been so effective as free trade with the United States, and discrimination against British commerce.

AN AMERICAN DEFICIT.

While here in Canada there has been and still is a dispute as to Mr. CARTWRIGHT's alleged deficit of last year—a striking commentary on the ignorance of public men in financial matters—there seems none whatever as to the depleted condition of the American exchequer. In an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, the Secretary of the Treasurer stated that at the outside he could not expect a greater gold revenue for the coming year than \$150,000,000. He must first pay some \$98,000,000 of coin interest, and next, on account of the Sinking Fund, he must use \$30,000,000 more, leaving a balance of only \$22,000,000, which under the law could be paid into the Treasury for the general appropriations of the Government. Adding to these \$22,000,000, \$105,000,000, which it is estimated will be received from internal revenue, the total amount of resources at the control of the Secretary to meet appropriations made for the general expenses of the Government, would thus amount to only \$127,000,000. In any event, with the utmost possible economy, the Secretary regards an increase of revenue from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 as absolutely indispensable to meet necessary expenses.

Some surprise was naturally expressed at this state of things, but the stern facts had to be met and increased taxation became a necessity. We commend this view of things to our Canadian readers, for whom a similar necessity may soon arise. The mercantile community foresaw in a measure the imposition of these new taxes. For some months the importations of tea and coffee have been unusually large, and great quantities of these articles are now held in anticipation of the restoration of the duty. All the distilleries of the country have been and are turning out heavy quantities of spirits, which are held for speculative purposes. The importers of articles on which the duty was reduced 10 per cent. in 1872, are withdrawing these goods from bond in great quantities, expecting that duties will be restored to their old standard, and this explains the temporary increase of revenue from importation. Taking into account all these facts, the Committee does not see how much increase of revenue can be secured within a year, and fears that the result will be that the Government will have trouble to carry out the provisions of laws respecting the national debt. Some additional revenue may be secured by raising the duty on sugar, and Congress may be able to discover other articles on which tax may be increased and in which it will not be possible to make speculations in advance.

A bill in this sense was framed to be presented to Congress. Its principal provisions are the following duties. The present tax per gallon on whiskey is 70 cts. The new bill will increase it to \$1 per gallon, and 15 cts. per gallon will be added to the stock now on hand by wholesale dealers and in bonded warehouses, or in the hands of rectifiers. A corresponding increase of duty will also be laid on all imported spiced brandies, gins, and rums. The bill will provide for 25 per cent. increase of duty on all grades of sugar; but the present classification will not be disturbed. This will add somewhat less than 1/2 cent per pound to the duty, and is expected to increase the revenue about \$8,000,000. The act of 1872 reduced the tax on certain manufactured articles 10 per cent. The present bill restores that tax. Tobacco is taxed according to its quality and manufacture. The tax is increased by the present bill on all grades at the rate of 4 cents per pound. The tax on matches is to be repealed by the present bill.

Several of New York papers take exception to these new taxes and go into elaborate figures to prove that proper retrenchment at Washington would easily fill up the contemplated deficit. They show that the cost of the Government can be and should be diminished thirty million dollars a year. The navy cost \$19,431,027

in 1871, \$21,249,810 in 1872, \$23,526,257 in 1873, and \$30,932,587 in 1874. For the three years 1869, 1870 and 1871, the average cost of that service was only twenty million dollars, and in 1860 only \$11,514,650. Ten million dollars can be obtained by cutting down the cost of the navy. Public buildings and river and harbor improvements are now costing fifteen millions a year. In the year ended June 30, 1860, less than twelve hundred thousand dollars were expended on them. Another ten million can be saved there. The Treasury bureaus, many of them at all events, the Customs service, the Department of Justice, the Capitol, the Interior Department, and most branches of the public service, are overrun with men, women and boys who do not do two fair days' work in a week. The import trade is far below its dimensions in 1872, yet it cost \$6,950,190 to collect the customs in 1872, \$7,079,743 in 1873, and \$7,319,918 in 1874.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The following statement will show the annual increase in the trade of the four original Provinces of the Dominion, exclusive of those subsequently admitted to the Union.

Year ended 30th June, 1868..	Exports.	Total Imports.
do do 1869..	\$7,567,888	\$ 73,456,644
do do 1870..	60,474,781	70,415,165
do do 1871..	73,573,496	71,814,339
do do 1872..	74,173,618	95,828,908
do do 1873..	80,682,015	108,687,928
do do 1874..	87,756,582	124,502,000
do do 1874..	85,711,413	122,422,418

Aggregate for seven years. \$519,893,797 \$670,551,576

A glance at this table is sufficient to show, not only a steady, but a rapid increase in the commerce of the four Provinces included in it, since the accomplishment of Confederation. The slight falling off in the imports of 1869 is scarcely noticeable, and the decline of two millions in the value of exports, and two and one half millions in that of the imports of 1874, is attributable to the depression prevailing in the United States in all departments of trade, rather than to any reverses originating in Canada. Indeed, the whole difference in the aggregate values of imports between 1873 and 1874, may be accounted for by the reduction in prices, not only in the United States, but also in Great Britain during the latter year, and is not to be accepted as indicating a reduction in quantities. This will be apparent when it is remembered that an average reduction of two per cent in values would account for the whole decrease of 1874.

For the present fiscal year (1874) the total Dominion exports and imports include the following amounts for Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island:—

Manitoba.—Exports, \$797,762. Total imports, \$1,797,033. Entered for consumption, \$1,853,659. Duty collected, \$67,471.97. British Columbia.—Exports, \$2,120,624. Total imports, \$2,085,569. Entered for consumption, \$2,048,336. Duty collected, \$336,494.47. Prince Edward Island.—Exports, \$722,129. Total imports, \$1,908,522. Entered for consumption, \$1,913,696. Duty collected, \$219,458.07. The exports of British Columbia consist, to the extent of about one half, of gold in dust and bar, and the remainder is fairly divided between other products of the mine, chiefly coal, the forest, the fisheries, and animals and their produce. Of the exports of Prince Edward Island, about two-thirds consist of agricultural products and animals, the principal trade being with Great Britain.

The great disparity between the values of imports and exports in each of the last two years, may, to many persons, appear to be a startling feature in the commerce of the Dominion. Many imagine that it is essential to a healthy condition that one should nearly, if not fully, balance the other. This is by no means true. Our imports represent a largely increased value immediately after reception in Canada, and are therefore fair assets against our indebtedness at that additional valuation. A very large proportion also of our

imports is of a reproductive description, and not only increases in value by the manipulations of manufactures and others, but is the basis of solid and enduring structures, which are everywhere regarded as constituting legitimate items in the catalogue of a country's wealth. Particularly is this true when the constructions become a source of income; and when it is remembered that the excess of importations in question is attributable in a great degree to the construction and extension of railways and canals, and other public and profitable undertakings, which enhance the value of property, and lay the foundation of increased public and private revenue, it will no longer be regarded as indicating decadence, but the reverse. If the bulk of our importations consisted of articles essential for immediate consumption for the support of human life, as in the case of a famine-stricken nation, or if our exports should fail to meet such expenditure, the case would be very different and would soon ultimate in national bankruptcy; but when, as is the case in Canada, our importations can be, and are, made the capital to be used in profitable investments, or substantial and enduring improvements, there is nothing alarming in the excess of a few millions in the imports, even though continued for years.

These figures and very judicious remarks are from the report of the Minister of Customs. We make no apology to our readers for devoting so much of our space to abstracts of these apparently dry subjects, because they essentially belong to the history of the country and should be known, at least in a condensed form, by every citizen of Canada.

INLAND REVENUE.

The reports of the various Departments of the Government have been prepared and published with commendable dispatch, and it is to be hoped that the example set will be faithfully followed hereafter. From the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, we gather that the total Revenue accrued during the fiscal year just closed was \$6,589,848 as against \$5,431,255 for the previous year, and \$5,619,012 for the year 71-72, being an increase of 21 1/2 per cent. as compared with the former, and of 21 1/2 per cent. as compared with the average of the three previous years.

This increase is said to be chiefly due to three causes:—1st.—To the additional rate of Excise duty imposed on Spirits and Tobacco by the Act of last Session, which was in operation during two and a half months of the fiscal year. 2nd.—To the withdrawal of excisable goods from bond during the first half of April—presumably in anticipation of an advance upon the then existing tariff, and 3rd.—To a natural increase in the quantities of excisable goods consumed by a population growing in numbers and in wealth. To the first of these causes may be attributed about \$104,000 of the increase. The extent to which the second and third causes operated may be approximately estimated from a comparison of the quantities of the several articles consumed during a series of years. The results of estimates so made, as will presently be shown, justifies the conclusion that from all sources the Revenue of the fiscal year 1873-4 was enhanced to the extent of \$526,611, by duties collected on goods that will be consumed during the current year and on which the duties that would have been collected, had their entry for consumption been postponed until they were required under the normal conditions of trade, would have amounted to \$680,046, by which amount the Revenue of the year now current, may be said to have been anticipated.

The revenue collected from Public Works in 1873-4, was \$672,119, as against \$636,797 in the previous year, being an increase of \$35,322 or 5 1/2 per cent. Of this increase the greater portion, \$31,500, accrued upon the canals, the revenue from which amounted to \$491,143, as compared with \$459,993 for 1872-73. From

the given figures it appears that while the tolls from the Welland Canal increased during the fiscal year nearly 17 per cent over the previous year the tolls collected on the St. Lawrence Canals remained nearly stationary, and that the aggregate collections on the Ottawa, Rideau and Chambly Canals have very materially declined. This is due to the depression in the sawn lumber trade between the United States, by way of Lake Champlain, and the Ottawa Valley.

We have written so often and so fully on the subject of Amnesty that we need not turn to it again. We shall only say that while we leave to our Ottawa correspondent the sole responsibility of his rather lively letter, we quite agree with him that the passage of the Government resolutions is a pleasing riddance. In the sense that it is a settlement of the North-West difficulty it is deserving of commendation, and Mr. MACKENZIE merits the public thanks for it. The measure is not broad, but possibly it is the best that could be made under the circumstances. Let us hope that we have heard the last of this wretched, overdone affair, out of which both political parties have made such creditable capital in the last five years. We trust further that the moral effect of the Federal victory will be such as to prevent the introduction of the same issue into the approaching elections of this Province. Last Friday's vote proves, in addition, that the Government strength is overwhelming enough to ensure a rapid, decisive and easy session.

The ice-bridge is the subject of acrimonious controversy, in Quebec. Several times, this winter, it was formed on nights of severe cold, and as often broken up by the ferry boats. From a distance, this would appear to be a boon, but in Quebec it is not so regarded, at least not by every part of the community. It is held that there is an act of Parliament making it unlawful to cut away the ice-bridge. The Quebec and Lévis ferry does this, however, without asking leave or being reprimanded therefor. Between a city of 75,000 inhabitants and a town of 10,000, it charges fifteen cents for crossing a distance of three quarters of a mile, and two dollars a ton for goods, or at the rate of five hundred per cent more than any ferry in the world. If the ice-bridge were allowed to form, thousands could cross with their produce without paying a cent. But there is the offset that if the ice-bridge is allowed to be solidly anchored, it will retard spring navigation, unless mechanical or chemical means are employed to blow it up.

SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

IV.

DUCKS.—MOSQUITOS AGAIN.—CABRI.—DIARRHEA.—OUR ARTILLERY.—BLACK MAIL.

The country about us teemed with ducks, prairie chickens and prairie plovers, the latter resembling the *pleuvier de guyère* of Lower Canada. One duck is generally considered a full meal for a hungry man at a civilized table, but out on the prairie, I have thought nothing of eating three and four at a stretch. I was not ashamed of my voracity, but rather prided in it, after the Indian fashion. I must own, however, that I had some qualms of conscience at killing so many of the inoffensive things. They lay moulting and helpless in the marshes, and along the grassy margin of the rivers. The men would go down with big sticks, knock them over the head, catch them by the leg in their feeble attempts to fly away, and bring back a dozen of them in the course of half an hour. It was a butcher's. There was no romance in it. Unfortunately, one cannot afford to be sentimental on the plains, when he is worn with constant riding, and half starved on government rations. We, therefore, made no scruple to devour as many ducks as we could kill.

In the environs of Mouse Valley, I made a closer study of the mosquito. I took the trouble

to measure some of the larger specimens. Length half an inch, not counting the snout. Hind legs about one inch. Fore legs about two-thirds of an inch. Snout about one-fifth of an inch. Color, light drab. These big fellows are not as wicked as the small black variety which is more active and stings more painfully. This was a famous hunting ground formerly, but now it is pretty well depleted. Buffaloes, especially, must have been abundant ten or twelve years ago. Their trails are deep and numerous, and their bleached bones are found at every step. The interpreters informed us that we would soon be among the cabris, a species of mountain goat, so fleet that no horse can follow it. The buffalo robe with the fur turned inside is an effectual bar against cold, but the skin of the cabri for sled voyages, or for bivouacking when journeying on horseback, is still preferable. It is made into sacks with hair interiorly, and the outside lined with canvass. You get into this, draw a hood of the same material over your head, and you may be dragged by days through the coldest regions, or sleep at night quite securely with the mercury down in the forties.

Souris, or Mouse Valley impressed us all very favorably. It seems admirably adapted for cultivation, and in years when the frost is not too severe, ought to grow wheat easily. It stands some 1500 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is black loam with sandy bottom and white oak is plentiful along the banks of the river. The men had a good rest there and felt very jolly. The camp resounded with songs. Blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights, were all busy, repairing and making ready for the march. The usual run of men are pretty much like animals. Feed them well, keep their stomachs full, and they will work cheerfully.

We struck our tents early in the morning, and halted at eleven for dinner, being overpowered by the heat. Our beasts suffered much. The men began to complain of diarrhea, due to the excessive quantity of water which they drank—not the quality, certainly, because we had had running streams of late. Another cause was the fresh meat served out to the men once a week. We also suffered a great deal from blistered and cracked lips due to the dry state of the atmosphere, and the high head winds constantly sweeping over us. Glycerine we found no preventive. The best treatment was the immediate application of caustic.

On the 22 July, we crossed South Antler Creek, where it joins North Antler to fall into the Souris. Then we crossed the second ford of the Souris, 46 miles from the first, having travelled 22 1/2 miles by the odometer. We had a very hard time here. There was a bridge at the first ford, but none at this; the banks were quite steep, and the waggons of C Troop having got entangled with the bull-carts, the one retarded the other. The consequence was that several waggon-boxes were smashed. Our two pieces of artillery were the most difficult of all to manage, weighing 4,400 pounds. Not being a soldier, I never saw the use of these two-nine pounders. They were always in the way, retarded our march, took up the time of several men and the service of several good horses. They were not fired off even once at an enemy, and, in fact, had hostilities been encountered, would have been of less use than the rifles which the gunners should have carried. But, I suppose, they looked military, and had therefore to be dragged on along with us, as much for show as for any thing else.

After leaving Souris, we found the ground getting poorer and poorer, the grass all destroyed by heat and want of rain, and the ravages of grasshoppers. The bleached skulls and bones of buffalo got more common as we proceeded. The Boundary Commission had a post of five men in the neighborhood. While employed in making hay, on the opposite side of the line, some Sioux came to them and levied black mail in the way of crackers, pork and other eatables. We had to put on double pickets to guard our horses against these cowardly marauders.

V

BUTTE MARQUEE.—ICE WATER.—PEMMICAN.—ROCHE PERCEE.

On the following day, we camped on the near side of Rivière des Lacs. On the opposite side is the historic Butte Marquée, a sketch of which appeared in the tenth volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, p. 177. Some sixty or seventy years ago, the Crees were at war with the Mandans, a tribe frequenting the hunting grounds of the Missouri. A party of each was on the war-path about this part of the country. One morning before sunrise, when the mist was not yet off the ground, a Cree left the camp to examine the surrounding country from the highest point of land in the vicinity. This was Butte Marquée, as it was afterwards called by the French Half-Breeds, or in English, Murdered Scout Hill. There he perceived a Manlar, in a sitting posture, also anxiously looking about for enemies, his back turned to the Cree. The latter took a large round stone weighing about fifteen pounds, crawled silently up to his enemy and killed him. To memorialize the place, with his tomahawk he dug out the form of a man lying on his back, his legs spread out and arms stretched back of his head. The figure measures about twelve feet in length. The approach is also marked out for some sixty feet by dug-out foot marks. Such is the story as related to me by old hunters on these grounds.

After leaving Souris River, we passed through a rather barren country, and suffered a great deal from the heat. Our skin felt as if on fire from

the combined effect of hot winds, dust and mosquito bites. We were also frequently short of good water. At one place, we dug a well in a *coulée* or "run," and put a barrel in it to prevent the sides from tumbling. The water was ice-cold and sweet. We got a sufficient quantity for three hundred horses and all the men. Had we acted otherwise we should not have had water before night. By such little acts of attention on the part of Colonel French, much hardship was spared the Force.

In our camp, on the 24th, we had pemmican for the first time, and found it very good. It is made by roughly pounding dried meat placed in a bag of raw buffalo skin with the hair outside. Boiling tallow is next poured in. It then hardens and will keep for years. It is much improved by mixing cherries in it, and using marrow instead of tallow. Dried meat, the jerked meat of South America, is prepared by cutting three slices of the flesh along the grain, and drying them in the sun, on willow or dog wood scaffolding. This also will keep very well. Both pemmican and dried meat are very wholesome. Indians and half-breeds will live on either for days and weeks, and prefer it to any of our prepared meats. The marrow is prepared by breaking the bones and boiling them. The marrow floats and is poured into bladders. On cooling, it hardens to the consistency of butter, and protected from the action of the air in bladders, it keeps very well. It is used instead of butter in the kitchens and on the tables of the half-breeds throughout the North-West. Pounded meat is dry meat pounded till the fiber is all separated. It looks for all the world like short tow. Eaten with marrow I found it delicious. In Roche Percée Valley is a third branch of Souris, which goes by the name of Rivière Courte, a sketch of which appeared in the tenth volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, p. 200. We camped a few yards from it, and found good feed, wood and water. I saw a large flock of vultures on reaching the Valley, being drawn thither by the carcasses of buffalo which strewed the environs. On the roadside, we stumbled over a buffalo skull to which the hair still adhered.

It was here decided that A Troop, under command of Col. Jarvis, should pass by Fort Ellice and push on to Fort Edmonton. He was to take along all extra baggage and stores to Ellice. We were to go only as far as Bow River.

On the 25 July, we reached Roche Percée, a sketch of which appeared in the tenth volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, p. 197. This singular rock is of white sandstone of wind formation, running up like a crest from the bottom of the Souris Valley. At its base, it measures about 35 feet in height and the base about 140 feet. Some parts are softer than others and from the combined influence of wind and rain, fissures and holes have been worn through it. The largest hole is clearly shown in the sketch. On different parts of the rock are cut the names of people who have passed by, and many Indian hieroglyphics which, of course, remain a mystery to us.

(To be continued in our next.)

HUMOUROUS.

"Raising the Wind" is now denominated more classically, "exciting the financial Eolus."

"DONE it on my own hook," is now rendered "executed the responsibility on my own personal curve."

ONE of the safest places during a thunderstorm is a railroad train in motion, because it is furnished with a conductor.

THE Gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler manufactory.

A HEN-PECKED husband writes:—"Before marriage I fancied married life would be all sunshine; but afterwards I found out that it was all moonshine."

"PLEASE take a half of this apple," said a pretty damsel to a witty swain the other evening.—"No, I thank you; I would prefer a better half!"—Amelia blushed, and referred him to "papa."

A MARYLAND man whose wife dropped dead a few days ago, had the funeral put off one day longer to get the balance of his corn husked. He said it wouldn't make any difference to her, as she was always good-natured.

A MAN out West who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to decant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor dear man! How I wish he had not died!"

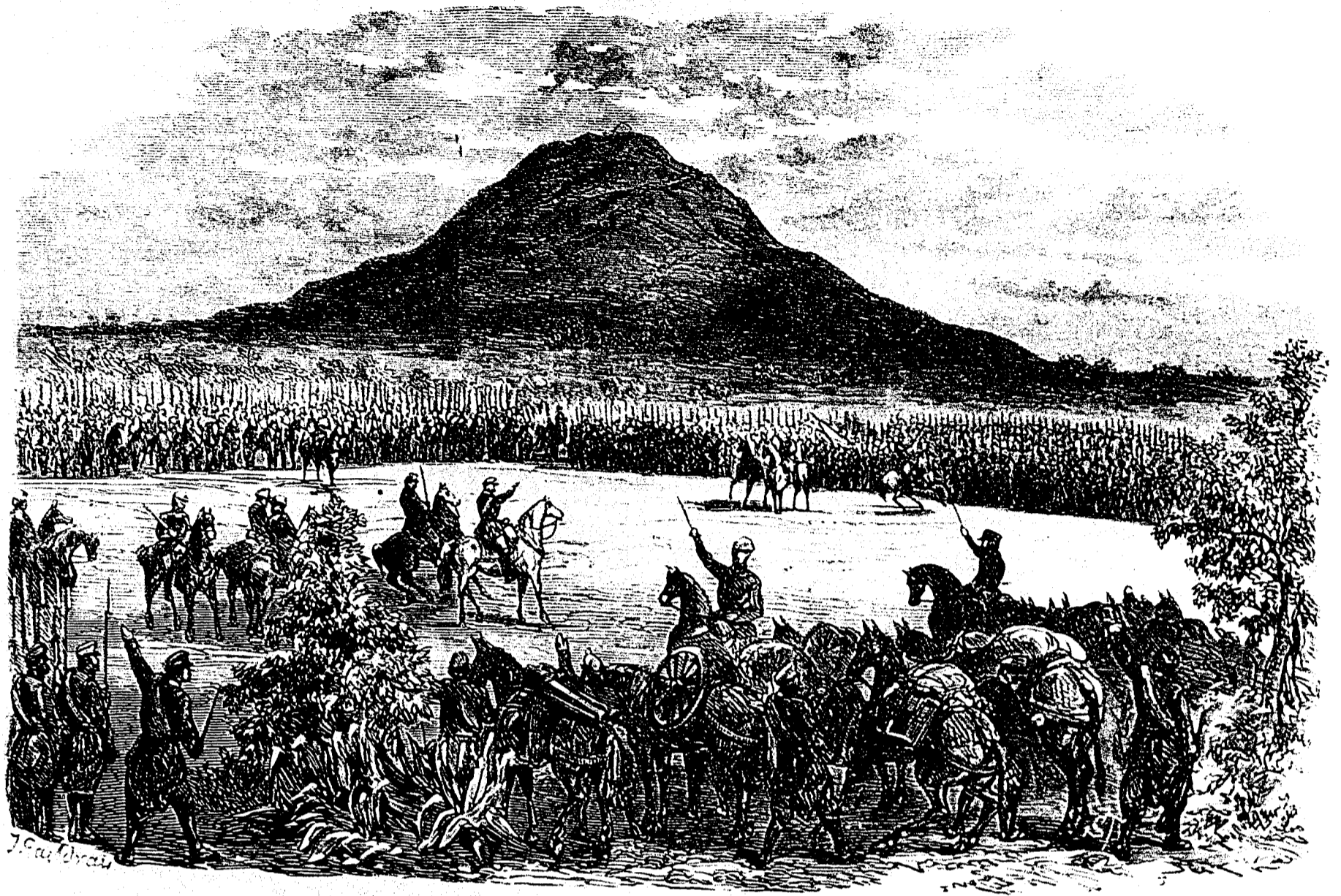
"HAS that gal got fits?" asked an old farmer who had paused to see a young lady go through with her calisthenic exercises in the garden.—"No," replied the servant girl, "that's jummy nasties."—"So," said the farmer, in a pitying tone, "poor thing, how long's she had 'em?"

"STEP IN, step in," said a cheap clothier to a countryman—"the cheapest goods in the market!"—"Have you any fine shirts?"—"A splendid assortment, sir."—"Are they clean?"—"Of course, sir—clean to be sure."—"Then," said the countryman, gravely, "you had better put one on."

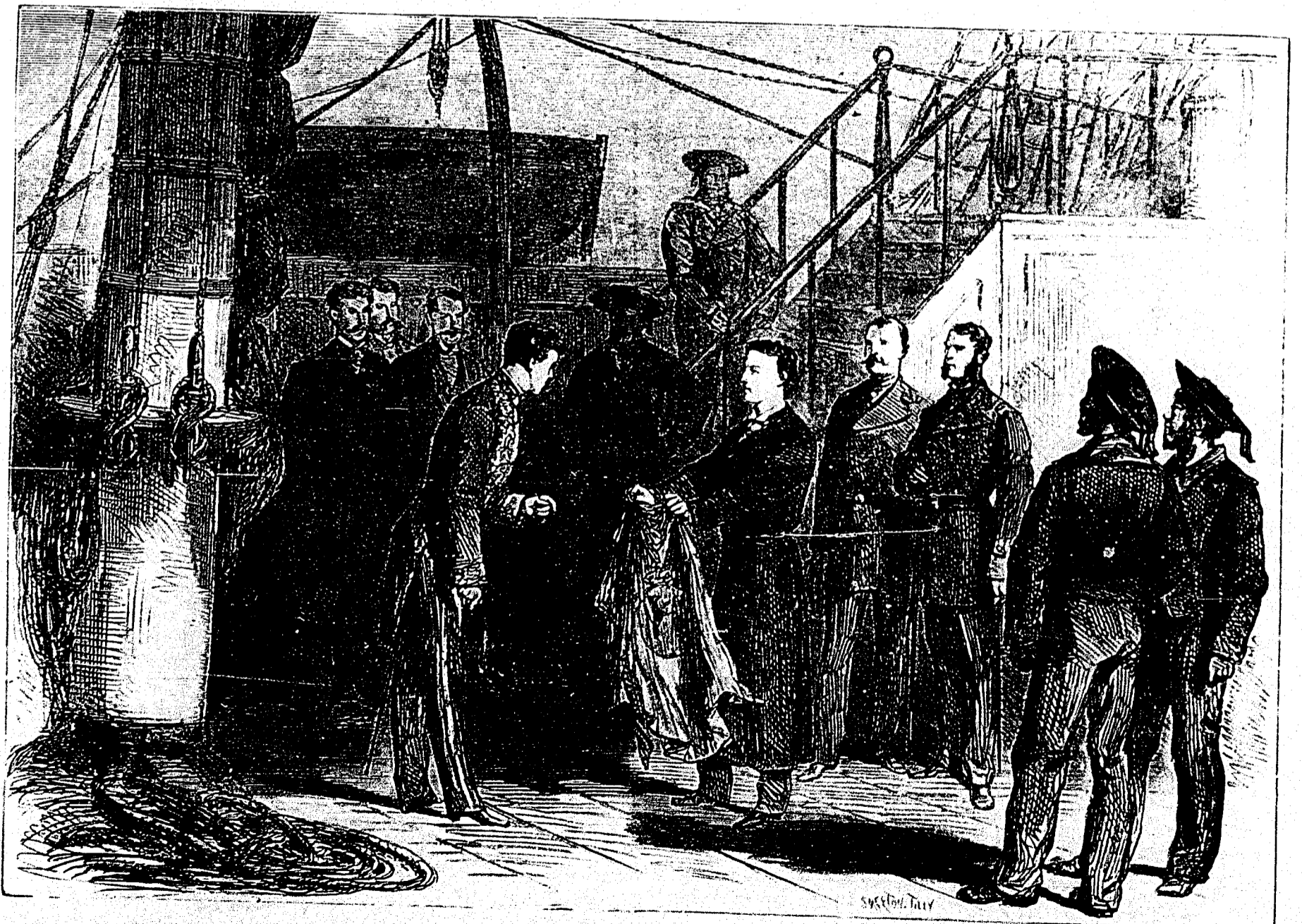
ON arriving at Calais on her way to make the grand tour, an English lady was surprised and somewhat indignant at being termed, for the first time in her life, "a foreigner."—"You mistake, madam," said she to the libeller, with some pique; "it is you who are foreigners. We are English."

A GOOD deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go, my friend?"—"Oh, yes," said the sick man. "I am."—"Well," said the simple-minded deacon, "I ain g'ad you are, for all the neighbors are willing."

How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer on Tuesday. "Six sticks for five cents."—"Six sticks for five cents, eh? Now, lemme see. Six sticks for five cents, five for four cents, four for three cents, three for two cents, two for one cent, and one for nothin'. I'll take one." And he walked out, leaving the candy man, in a state of bewilderment.



SPAIN: --PROCLAMATION OF ALFONSO XII, KING OF SPAIN BY GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, AND THE ARMY NEAR SAGUNTO

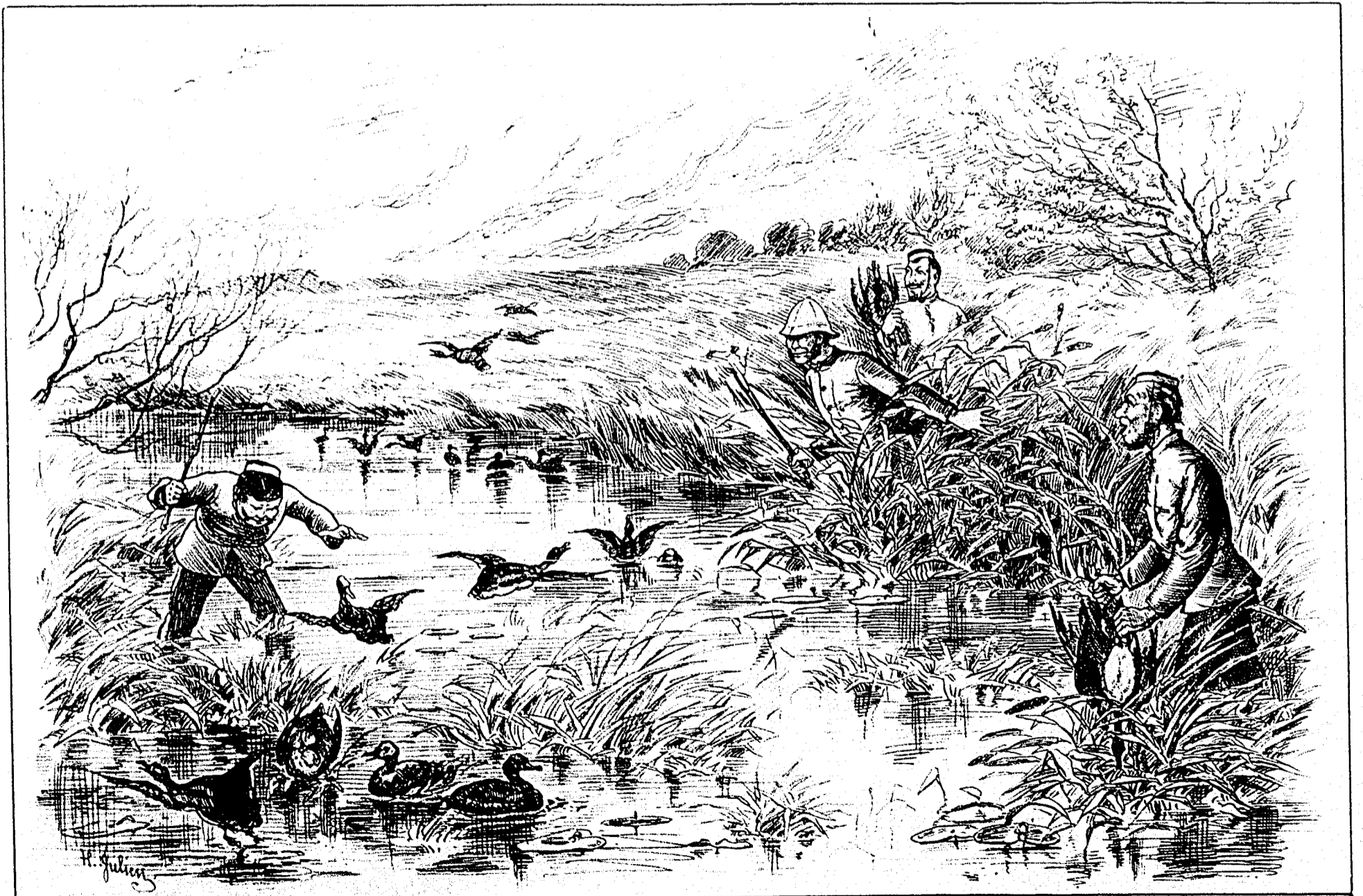


ALFONSO XII SENDING TO HIS MOTHER, BY THE HANDS OF HERNANDEZ Y GORRITA, THE CASTILIAN FLAG HOISTED ON THE NAVAS DE TOLOSA.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 219. LOUIS HONORE FRECHETTE, M. P. MOVER OF THE ADDRESS.



SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST:

THE MEN OF THE N. W. M. P. KILLING DUCKS WITH STICKS.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

A DEAD RIVAL.

I.

Died suddenly! Ha! What! Pensée is dead!
Pensée my beautiful rival is dead;
One, only one golden autumn-tide we'd,
And now earth and snow on her golden head.

II.

Pensée is under the snow; Should it pain!
I put her out of my heart long ago;
For there was a heart where her head was lain
Was mine: but Hell's treason is sure if slow.

III.

Ah! that is all passed away now; that love
Cannot reach her at all, so cold she lies;
Sob or moan of his cannot ever move
From their stillness her fast shut lips and eyes.

IV.

Let me think of her gently, softly now,
With the feeling perhaps I used to know:
Ah! how fair she was, with the lips and brow,
And the eyes love can never quite forego.

V.

It seems like a dream there was such a time;
And the valley school: Pensée! How the name
Ran silvery musical through my rhyme,
With a love was better I thought than fame.

VI.

And we said that for us the changing years
Should firmer rivet the links of our love,
Till the earthly life with its smiles and tears
Should carry us up to the life above.

VII.

There was treason; a treason black as Hell;
I never smote her with word or with groan;
But I looked in her face the truth to tell,
And turned from her with my heart turned to stone.

VIII.

And the bells in the old church tower rang
In a golden glorious Autumn morn,
And the choristers' voices softly sang,
And a bride went forth to a life new born.

IX.

Curse nor blessing of mine went with her tears,
From my hot eye dropt there never an one,
They said: She is crazed! I heard as one hears
In a dream, caring not: my life was done.

X.

Never shall life wear the light that it wore,
Glorified, crowned with the hues of the morn,
Something went from it, to leave evermore
Ashes for beauty, for honor self scorn.

XI.

Pensée is lying low under the snow!
Ah me! if I might lie down where she lies;
Life is so weary, and death comes so slow,
Quenching the anguish of sorrowing eyes.

EROL GRIVASE.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

WINNIPEG TO OTTAWA IN WINTER.

I.

The result of Mr. Blakeley's visit to Ottawa this winter may now be considered a practical fact. And before explaining what that fact is, let me say who Mr. Blakeley is, for it is what he is, and not what he was, that is the standard in this "great nor-western country." Mr. Blakeley is the senior partner of the firm of Blakeley & Carpenter of St. Paul, Minn., Stage mail contractors, the other Wells Fargo & Co. Mr. Blakeley of the past was of the firm of Burtank & Co., of the suitly Minnesota City, who were pioneer merchants, stage drivers and general United Statesians; the latter term has been interpreted to me as meaning "Go ahead Yankees." The "Co." of Burtank & Co., was Mr. Blakeley, and the clerk was Mr. Carpenter. The first part of the firm retired some time ago, worth hundreds of thousands, and the "Co.," and the clerk are now running the business under the name of the "Minnesota Stage Company." What Manitoba Canadians would do without this Stage Company, I or nobody else can say. In winter that amphibious route of ours controlled by another Carpenter and another Co., is as impracticable as the Alpine wilderness of the *Streikern*. From Fort Francis on the west, to the Lake of Shebandowan on the east, those water stretches that are so beautiful in summer, are in winter almost as trackless as the great *Unchagah* itself. To overcome it in winter, even as the dog travels would be as great an undertaking as that part of Capt. Butler's journey in the Wild North Land from Lac La Crosse to the little Dunregan Fort. The cold is intense and, unlike this country, the snow is deep and heavily packed. Formerly, which means only a few years ago, the mails from St. Paul to Fort Garry and intermediate places, were borne by the ubiquitous dog and the never weary half breed, assisted by his unmerciful whip. You may now travel from the pretentious little capital of the prairie province to Moorehead in Minnesota, a distance of 215 miles, and although the mercury sinks to the thirties and even the forties, you may be as comfortable as if sitting by your fire, or as cold and uncomfortable as you please. Until the fourteenth of last month, the luxury of a daily mail was never enjoyed by the folks of Garry or Pembina, or the Grand Forks. Mr. Blakeley went to Ottawa and unlike many other men who go there, he succeeded. The necessity of daily mail communication was urged by Mr. Blakeley, and admitted by the authorities there. An additional subsidy of \$25,000 from the Ottawa people put Mr. Blakeley in the best of humor, and his return to St. Paul was followed by the commencement of the daily line, which has been running very satisfactorily to

about three weeks. On Saturday morning the 23rd Jan., I entered one of Mr. Blakeley's cottages on runners. It was four o'clock by the handsome regulator which hangs in the office of the Grand Central Hotel on First Street. It was 25° below by the thermometer hanging on the outside of the Grand Central, and a huge shapeless mass of buffalo robes on the outside of the sleigh indicated that the driver was ready to go to Delorme's, twenty miles away. The sleigh of the Minnesota Stage Co. has a capacity that will adapt itself to suit circumstances; it will hold about eight passengers comfortably and any number above eight most uncomfortably. It is protected from the keen winds of the prairie by a covering made of thick canvas. In the bottom is a quantity of prairie grass and four or five buffalo robes for the use of passengers. When only four occupy the sleigh, the utmost comfort can be secured. Each pair of passengers may then divide the sleigh and the buffalo robes between them, and after spreading a couple of robes underneath, the others are used for covering, the hairy side being always nearest to the person. On the morning of the 23rd, just as the clock was striking four, I entered the sleigh to find it occupied by three personages who had taken their pick of the seats. The two in the rear end of the sleigh were bound for Pembina the only portions of their persons visible by the aid of a lantern being their heads. The third occupied a seat under the covering, and immediately back of the driver. He was a speculative French Canadian of three years residence in Montreal and Garry alternately. He told me his history the next day while we were spanking along the road at the rate of eight miles an hour. He had gone to FORT GARRY with \$50.00 in his pocket three years ago. He had bought a few buffalo robes and shipped them to Montreal where he sold them at a considerable profit; he had gone on ever since trading and selling robes and moccasins, and by prudence and ceaseless activity, he had made \$8, or \$10,000, while older and more experienced dealers than he had merely kept their ground, some indeed had lost heavily. For three hours and a half with the clearest moon ever seen in any of the eastern provinces, we swept along the road a mere feather drawn by six horses. A half an hour after leaving the Assiniboine River, the four passengers were in as sound a sleep as if they had been on feathers in the rooms of their hotels. For this country there is no robe like the buffalo. Go down ever so low as the mercury may, six inches from your head or your toes even under the canvas covering, it is 70 plus for him who lies over one robe under the other. It was half past seven o'clock when "Ruph" the driver reached Peter Delorme's; the passengers became acquainted with this fact by the vociferous importunities of "Ruph" who very rudely said something about "15 minutes for refreshments." Mr. Delorme has a very pretty house quite snugly fitted. The kettle was steaming hot, and the breakfast was ready, so that we "did" it very attentively and even persistently. The sharp dry atmosphere of this climate is a great appetite sharpener. The most miserable eating of homeopathist in eastern cities would here in a week find himself in possession of an appetite that would terrify a host of Ottawa landladies into giving up the business of "keeping" boarders entirely. The quantities of beef, potatoes, bread and stewed or dried apples which a traveler by the Minnesota Stage Company will consume in the course of a three days' trip up or down the line are to be referred to only as an evidence of the extreme salubrity of the climate. Now that I am getting a little nearer civilization again, I can afford to speak of these things dispassionately. At Delorme's the four horses were exchanged for four fresh ones. Leaving Delorme's at fifteen minutes past eight, we fairly jumped over the snow to the next stopping place "Gallie's," which we reached at eleven o'clock, distant sixteen miles. Mr. Gallie is the gentleman who converted his farm on Scratching River into a lawn, cut it up into town lots, and is now offering them as lots in the new town of Morris in the southern part of the province of Manitoba. A hearty dinner at Gallie's, a new relay, and again we are bounding over the prairie road six miles an hour, our next stopping place being McLellan's, 14 miles distant, and from Pembina, 12 miles. Very little snow has fallen in northern Dakota and in Manitoba this winter, the weather has been cold, but you might count on the fingers of your hand the number of snow storms which have visited the section of country referred to. Though intensely cold, the continuous record has been calm weather and skies of the brightest blue. We left Gallie's about one o'clock and a few minutes after three, we had reached McLellan's where we again changed horses. From McLellan's to Pembina it is fourteen miles. This distance was overcome just at dark or about half past five. About two hundred yards south of the little Hudson Bay Co's post we saw the spot where the first barricade was put to prevent the entry of Gov. McDougall at the time of the troubles of 1869-70. It is close to the Red River which here flows fully fifty feet below the surrounding prairies. It is a very easy matter for the traveler to know when he has crossed the line. He will suddenly discover that his driver previously considered the most reticent one ever known, is possibly the most talkative. Before the line was crossed, the mildest expletive which could be suggested would not escape the Jehu's lips, but once across the 49th and with the light of Judge Potter's hotel at Pembina in view, the number of expletives, invectives and imprecations which a Dakota stage driver will let loose in the course of one hundred seconds is beyond all human calculation.

The traveler may safely depend upon this mode of discovering latitude and longitude and his correct distance will be ascertained to within a decimal.

The only way that justice can be done to Judge Potter's hotel at Pembina is for some one to go there and write a book about the place not omitting to give Judge Potter the benefit of a chapter or two. A short distance from Pembina, on the Manitoba side of the line, is the site of the Emerson Colony, which now consists of about twenty houses. Further to the north, five miles from Pembina is Dufferin, the one of the many headquarters of the Mounted Police. The whole distance from "Garry" to Pembina is a treeless prairie except on the extreme margin of the river banks, where there is a scanty fringe of oak.

KANUK.

COURRIER DES DAMES.

TO GIVE CHILDREN AN APPETITE.—Give the children an abundance of out-door exercise, fun and frolic; make them regular in their habits, and feed them on plain, nourishing food, and they will seldom, if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. But keep them overtasked in school, confined closely to the house the rest of the time, frowning down every attempt at play; feed them upon rich or high seasoned food, candies, nuts, &c., allow them to eat between meals and late in the evening, and you need not expect them to have good appetites. On the contrary, you may expect that they will be pale, weak, and sickly.

Don't cram them with food, when they don't want it, or have no appetite—for such a course is slow murder. If they have no appetites, encourage, and if need be, command them to take exercise in the open air. Don't allow them to study too much, and especially keep them from reading the exciting literature which so much abounds in our bookstores and circulating libraries. In addition to securing for the children as above, change the diet somewhat; especially, if they have been eating fine flour, change to coarse flour.

Sickness is the most expensive thing on the face of the globe. There may be instances where it makes people or children better, but generally it makes them selfish, sad, misanthropic, nervous, mean, and miserable. The best way to make children happy and good is to keep them well.

FALSEHOOD.—Indulgence in falsehood supplies those who are addicted to it with a plausible apology for every crime, and with a supposed shelter from punishment. It tempts them to rush into danger from the mere expectation of impunity; and, when practised with frequent success, it teaches them to confound the gradations of guilt, from the effects of which there is, in their imaginations at least, a sure and common protection. It corrupts the early simplicity of youth, it blasts the fairest blossoms of genius, and will, most assuredly, concentrate every effort by which we may hope to improve the talents and mature the virtues of those whom it infects.

GOSSIP.—We condemn gossip—scandal's twin sister—yet it is a fault easily committed. We begin by a gentle deprecatory reference to somebody's infirmity of temper, and we find ourselves specifying a particular time and scene, which straightway the one who hears tells again to some one else with additions, slight, perhaps, but material. Before we know it we have stirred up a hornet's nest. This may be done without any more potent motive than a mere love of fun,—and half the gossip in the social world is of the unthinking kind, indulged in merely from a spirit of drollery. Far worse is that other sort of talk which ends in slander and begins in malice, and which separates friends and sunders the ties of years of intercourse with its sharp and jarring discords. The only way to avoid this evil is to refrain from making the affairs of our friends a staple article of conversation in the household. There are plenty of subjects at hand—let us avoid personalities.

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.—The following official returns of the proportion of wives, widows and spinners of the age of 20 and under 40, in each hundred, is curious. It is full of hope for widows, as they do not bear any proportion to the wives, proving that husbands don't die, or that widows marry again very fast:—England and Wales, spinners, 37.7; wives, 59.4; widows, 2.9. London, spinners, 40.5; wives, 55.9; widows, 3.6. Lancashire, spinners, 36.5; wives, 59.8; widows, 3.7.

HOME.—Home is not a name, nor a form, nor a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principle. Material and method will not and cannot make it. It must get its light and sweetness from those who inhabit it—from flowers and sunshine—from the sympathetic natures which, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.

TRUE WIFE AND TRUE WOMAN.—The true woman and true wife is pure without being prudish; her virtue is not the result of training, but the direct gift of God. She is innocent and unsuspecting, and it never enters her heart to imagine that others are not as herself. "To the pure all things are pure." But her heart is tender and merciful. When she hears of vice—which she seldom does—she is pitiful, very pitiful. Her nature does not partake of the just Judge who condemns, but of the Divine Saviour, who pleads for criminals before the awful throne. She weeps tears of sorrow that sin has been committed, and would be glad if she could bring the sinner from darkness to light. Meanwhile

she never thinks of evil unless it is thrust upon her sight. All her paths, if not strewn with roses, are at least free from weeds. Her sky is always blue, and the light of heaven visible. She does not sit in judgment on the actions of her friends, whom she believes to be all good and true. Her children are not trammelled and fettered; she believes in them and their goodness. She does not dream of ruling her husband; on the contrary his wishes have always been her law, and she has known them so long that every little crank and crank of his character is familiar to her; and she lovingly cares that no irritating element shall disturb him. On his side, he repays her goodness by unbounded tenderness, and a happiness always regained in the atmosphere of a home. She sees no impropriety in a merry cheerfulness or in playful familiarities. She rather encourages the visits of friends, and young friends of both sexes. She enjoys and herself excels in badinage. She is the soul of hospitality, and her easy manners set her guests at ease. She is generally clever, always large-minded, and often accomplished. Naturally and without vanity, she displays her own and her children's talents, and calls out all those of her guests; jealousy on such matters never enters her thoughts. She lives in a very genial atmosphere, a perpetual summer. With her, as with the British jury, every one is innocent until proved guilty. Yet she would shun contact with aught that was wrong, as the ermine which will lose its life rather than soil its pure white fur. She has no spontaneous suspicion of guile, yet guile is abhorrent to her. She is all goodness, and blind to the want of it in others; to detect such a want would pain her heart as much as shock her principles. She is too easy, perhaps to keep the world in order; as in religion the most perfect Christians are too tolerant and mild to avert encroachments on the faith, and fanatics render the service soldiers do to civilians—keep the enemy at bay. The British matron decidedly serves the useful purpose; she is the social soldier. She is not generally a highly-educated woman, or one capable of receiving high culture, though sometimes she may be so. No home is properly regulated, no children rightly trained, except her own. Nobody's ideas—especially her husband's—are correct except her own, and these are the law of right and wrong in all things, even to the contrasts of colour in a dress and the pronunciation of a word, in her household. Propriety is her chief deity. After propriety, and indeed as a sort of sacrificial worship to her idol, she and all her family attend strictly to the observance of the religious faith which they profess; and the worship of propriety demands that they should profess a faith, and declare it firmly and in a marked manner. Her husband, whom she rules with a rod of iron, generally thinks her the very perfection of women, at the same time that he stands very much in awe of her, and is never quite comfortable at home, but experiences a great sensation of relief and regained manhood when he enters his counting-house. Perhaps he compensates himself for his enforced humility at home by a lofty and overbearing treatment of his clerks.

LITERARY.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS is engaged on a metrical translation of the *Aeneid*.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING is putting the finishing touches to a volume upon which he has been engaged for some time back.

MR. WALTER S. BAILEY has published an historical play in blank verse, entitled "Cardinal Wolsey, and the Loves of the Poets."

THE autograph manuscript of "Don Quixote," signed by Miguel Cervantes, is at present in one of the libraries of the Duque de Medina-Celi.

A CURIOUS and useful little work has just been published. It consists of a series of tables for finding at a glance the number of days from any one day to any other day in the same or the following year. The author of the book is Mr. W. Lewis.

THE Italian journals report the discovery a few days ago at Reggio d'Emilia, of thirty original letters of Guicciardini, addressed to Count Alexander Malaguzzi. Guicciardini governed Reggio and Modena on behalf of Pope Leo X., and it is said that these letters will prove of great interest to the students of Italian history.

A SHAKESPEAREAN relic of singularly curious kind has come to light. It is a fragment of an edition of the First Part of "Henry the Fourth," anterior to the one of 1598, which has hitherto been always considered the first impression. The text of this fragment preserves a word which has been accidentally omitted in all the subsequent editions.

THE original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-yard" will shortly be sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It is inscribed "Stanzas wrote in a Country Church-yard," and contains more verses than appeared in the printed poem, and several valuable emendations. It was preserved in the Penn Collection at Stoke Poges, and passed, for the sum of £131, into the hands of the present owner at the sale of those literary treasures, in 1854.

THE American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

GALIGNANI states that the copyright of the works of the late M. Michelet was disposed of on Monday last at the office of M. Meignen, notary. Some difficulty having occurred among the heirs of the deceased, a necessity arose of putting up that portion of the property to public competition. The whole was put up in one lot at the price of 196,000 francs. No bid was made, and the amount was gradually reduced to 50,000 francs. Offers of a small amount were then forthcoming, until finally MM. Lévy, Brothers, were declared to be the purchasers at 56,000 francs.

Correspondence.

A COINCIDENCE

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

DEAR SIR,

On looking over the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, the other evening, I met with an article on the duty incumbent on the young to bear with the infirmities, and to cheer the sad and lonely hours of the aged. And strange to say, quite two months since, I had, a conversation with my children, during which one of them had said how glad he felt that he had gone in on a visit to an old lady, as she seemed so pleased to see him. I then expressed my sentiments on the subject, and next morning wrote the accompanying lines, which I send as proving such a strange coincidence of thought.

BE KIND TO THE AGED.

Be kind to the aged!
Their fast waning years,
Like blossoms all faded,
Are glistening with tears;
Like dew drops remaining
From clouds of the night,
Till bright beaming sunshine
Absorbs them in light—
So, be yours the blest mission,
With love's cheering rays
To shed joy and brightness
Around their last days.

I am, dear sir, a constant reader and admirer.
E. L. M.

THE FRENCH SHORE FISHERY-RIGHTS ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, Feb., 1875.

DEAR SIR,—As you are doubtless actuated by a desire to, at all times, disseminate the exact position of affairs on public questions and others of interest, I take the liberty of addressing you on the above subject, and of making some remarks in reference to your editorial of last week on the French rights of Newfoundland. I am mainly induced to do so by the fact that unwillingly no doubt you incorrectly define the so-called French rights.

Your language implies that the right to fish was ceded to the French to the exclusion of the British, this was not so; by the Treaties bearing upon the subject, the French are allowed only the concurrent right of fishing. The exact meaning in English of the French word *concurrent* may be open to discussion, but it is unlikely that even those who may be most favorably disposed to the French view of the matter, will attempt to construe it as meaning anything approaching to exclusive. It is true that the French have endeavoured to make those rights as nearly as possible exclusive, yet it is equally true that Britain has not only not "formally recognized the right," but has repeatedly stated that such rights were only concurrent, and Newfoundland has never admitted that her people are not equally entitled to fish on the so-called French shore.

Your remarks on the anomalous position which the British subjects on the coast occupy in their being without the protection of law, &c., are substantially correct, and such a state of matters calls loudly for reform and settlement. That 10,000 subjects of Great Britain should be without law, schools, clergy, or any other of the benefits arising from being under the rule of a Government of the present day, appears certainly very strange at this period of the world's history. Why the Fiji Islanders are better cared for.

You are in error in stating that "Newfoundland has refused to be a party to negotiations, upon which the Imperial Authorities have more than once entered with France for modifications and mutual concessions." The fact is that Newfoundland has "time out of mind," and again and again, brought the question before the Imperial authorities and entreated for a settlement of the difficulty. At one time the English Government would be lukewarm, and at another the French were indisposed to disturb the matter, thus it has remained and yet remains in abeyance.

You say that "the latest project is that France should sell her rights to Newfoundland." I have heard this stated before, but careful enquiry at the proper quarters has failed to produce any testimony that the French have themselves made any such proposition, and I am inclined to believe that the idea has arisen and exists only in the mind of some one simply anxious to see the matter settled and not very clear as to the mode in which it should be done.

You say that "the French claims are legitimate and have never been unreasonably enforced." In giving publicity to these two statements, you are circulating a vast amount of error. The French claims as they prefer them are not legitimate. They say they have the exclusive right both to the fishery and yet no Treaty extant gives them such a right. As for not unreasonably enforcing their claims, I would like to know how you would term such acts as cutting nets and seines to pieces, destroying fishing boats of British subjects and driving these same British subjects away from the fishing grounds, besides laying claims to right of the Salmon and Trout fisheries in the rivers, fisheries which were never included in or contemplated by any of the Treaties on the subject?

On all these points I write advisedly and can if required produce the highest authorities for all the statements I have made.

You say "that open resistance to the French would answer no good purpose." Pardon me if I differ from you on this point. I think open resistance the best way of bringing the question to a settlement. In point of law, i.e., so far as Treaties can make such, the English have an equal right with the French to fish. In no Treaty ever made, was an exclusive right granted to the French, and in no Treaty did the British Government cede any territorial right, beyond that only of allowing the French the use of half a mile of the strand, but only for fishing purposes, and only during the fishing season. Indeed in one despatch on the subject which, if my memory serves me right, emanated from the Government of King William IV., it was expressly stated that the French should not winter there, and this document M. de Vergennes, the French Minister for Foreign affairs, expressed himself satisfied with. "Open resistance" is being practised now at Port au Port. Messrs. Bennett & MacKay are working a lead mine there. The French authorities have complained and remonstrated, but Messrs. Bennett & MacKay resisted and intend to continue resisting efforts to make them remove. It is unlikely the French will by force remove an establishment on which the British ensign flies, and it is equally unlikely that the British Government will order the removal of any of its subject's enterprises from off its own territory, simply to agree with a fanciful construction of a Treaty by the French to their own exclusive advantage, which construction by the way will neither bear the light of day, nor harmonize with the views of the people of this age.

It may be asked why has not the question been settled before? Well, I believe that England would not be disposed to quarrel with France merely for the sake of that part of the Newfoundland fishery included on the so-called French shore; that may have been one reason up till this time, but methinks that the present Government of England is more likely to insist on the maintenance of its subjects' rights in all parts of the world, and against foreign powers, than some of the preceding Governments have shown themselves to be. Again, Newfoundland has most certainly displeased the Imperial Government by rejecting Confederation and, consequently, remonstrances from Newfoundland have not the same weight, nor will they receive that amount of attention, which they would have if coming from her as part of the Dominion. I do not think, however, that Confederation with the Dominion is actually necessary to enable Newfoundland to have the question settled, for recently the Imperial Authorities have appointed an Arbitrator in the matter. The Arbitrator is Captain Miller, R.N., who was senior officer on the Fishery service in 1873, and whose report on that service was considered most justly to be the most thorough and comprehensive ever made on the subject, not only in so far as regarded the fishery rights of both nations, but also as affecting the anomalous position occupied by the 10,000 British residents on the coast. The appointment of Captain Miller augurs well for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, a consummation most ardently to be hoped for.

Apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space and enclosing my card.
I am, &c., EQUITY.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Our cartoon this week is the pictorial representation of a scene in the House of Commons, on the debate in reply to the Governor's Message. Sir John A. McDonald, in that light jovial style peculiar to himself, expressed the fear that the speech from the Throne was too meagre a bill of fare for a hungry Parliament. Mr. Mackenzie, who was likewise in good temper, replied pleasantly that he would try to make up in quality what the Speech lacked in quantity.

HON. DAVID LAIRD.

The Minister of the Interior is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was born at New Glasgow in 1833, and educated at the Presbyterian Seminary of Pruro, Nova Scotia. He represents the journalistic profession in the Cabinet having been editor of the *Patriot*, of Charlottetown. He was a member of the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island from November 1872, until April 1873, and while holding that position formed a deligation to Ottawa, with Hon. Haythorne, to negotiate terms of Union with the Dominion Government. Upon his return, his scheme of union was submitted so the people and rejected by them, but a little later, upon the introduction of some modifications, it was accepted and the Island became one of the Provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Laird sat for Belfast in the P. E. I. Assembly from 1871 to 1873, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Queen's County. On the advent of the present administration, he accepted office as Minister of the Interior. Last summer, in conjunction with Lieut.-Governor Morris, of Manitoba, he concluded the very advantageous Qu'Appelle Treaty with the Crees and Saulteaux.

HON. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.

This type of the French gentleman, courteous and modest, is government leader in the Senate. He was born at River Ouelle, on the 12th May, 1820, and educated at St. Anne College. He is a notary by profession, but entered political life at an early age. He was member of the Execu-

tive Council and Minister of Agriculture for Canada from May 1863 to March 1864. He sat for Kamouraska in the Canadian Assembly, during the session of 1851, and represented the division of Granville in the Lower Canadian assembly from May 1860 until the Union, when he was called to the Senate for that division by Royal Proclamation. He was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Agriculture, on the 7th November, 1873. We are indebted for the particulars of his history, as well as for some of those of Mr. Laird's, to Morgan's *Parliamentary Companion*, a new edition of which is eagerly looked for.

RACES ON BURLINGTON BAY.

On Saturday afternoon, the 25th ult., the races on the ice were resumed, and although there was not as large an attendance as on Friday, still some hundreds of people put in an appearance. The afternoon was very cold. The track, which had been operated upon during Friday night and Saturday forenoon, was in pretty fair condition; no complaints were made. 2.50 trot—\$100.

All the horses entered for this trot started:—S. James' blk. m. Henrietta; John Davis' b. g. Josh; R. Wilson's ch. m. Tempest; O. Nowlan's b. g. Pilot; Ashbaugh & Co. dun. m. Maggie; A. Henry's g. g. Snow Ball; Jos. James' blk. g. Goliath.

First Heat—The horses got away pretty well together at the start, but as they came down towards the judge's stand the race was between Maggie, Henrietta and Josh, and they passed the score in the order just mentioned.

Second Heat—Maggie won this heat, Josh taking second place and Henrietta third.

Third Heat—Josh came in first, Henrietta second and Pilot third, with Henrietta slightly behind.

The fourth was decided no heat, as the starters had not given the word.

This trot will be concluded this afternoon.

MR. L. H. FRECHETTE, M.P.

The mover of the address was born at Levis in 1839. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec, St. Ann's College, and at the College of Nicolet. His introduction to the Bar of Lower Canada dates from 1864. He is the author of a volume of poems, "Mes Loisirs," and ranks high among the *litterateurs* of Quebec. He has been engaged in journalism at both Quebec and Levis, and spent some years in Illinois. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Levis in the Quebec Assembly at the general elections of 1871 and again in 1872. He was more successful in 1874, and now represents his native county in the House of Commons.

THE BEAUPORT FIRE.

This disastrous event took place on the 29th ult. In this number we give the terrible scene in the western wing. By extraordinary exertions the female patients who had been in the southeastern wing had been conveyed through the crowds to the western, and there they were cooped up, several hundreds of them, until sufficient means could be found of conveying them to the outlying male department of the institution. In the craze of fright the poor creatures became almost rabid, and when they were huddled together, their frantic talk and hysteric shrieks were pitiable. A slim, frightfully ugly, but terribly energetic woman seized the reporter of the *Chronicle* by the arm, and yelled, "Yee're not goin' to roast us, ah-h-h-h." They crowded around and begged to know if they were to be left to die in the flames, and when told that they were to be removed to a place of safety, and that there was no danger, their joy knew no bounds. But it was only for a moment, the confusion and hysteria returned, and the sobbing and weeping, and wild ejaculations filled the spacious room with the most agonizing sounds. The room was as full as it could hold, and it required every exertion to maintain anything like quiet in the ward. Some were sobbing piteously, some silently swaying to and fro, some passionately weeping, some singing triumphal songs, and rejoicing in the work of destruction going on around them, some shrieking, howling and blaspheming, some calm, and collected, as if fully appreciating the danger impending over the building. It is strange to say that one of the worst cases of the female ward, entirely recovered her reason in the panic, and now is as sane as possible.

ALFONSO AND THE FLAG OF CASTILLE.

On the 7th January, Alfonso XII. left Paris for Marseilles where he arrived the following day at noon. The King at once took a long boat and went on board the frigate *Navas de Tolo a*, which had been waiting for him. On reaching the deck, his Minister of Marine, M. de Molins, having remarked to Alfonso that he had hoisted the old flag of Castille, violet and gold, asked him whether he had any message for his mother, Queen Isabella. The young King took the flag and handing it to M. Hernandez y Gorita, *chargé d'affaires* at Paris, said, with a profound bow:

"I beg you to transmit it to my dear mother, the Queen, as a memento of this day, which I will never forget."

And this was done. On the 9th the frigate sailed from Marseilles, accompanied by the *Numancia*, the *Nieves* and the *Ciudad-de-Cadix*, on the 10th the King arrived at Barcelona, on the 11th at Valencia, on the 13th at Aranjuez, and on the 14th at Madrid.

THE PRONUNCIAMENTO OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

On the 28th December last, General Martinez Campos was at Sagunto whither he had gone to

rouse the army. He found there two brigades belonging to the second corps of the Army of the Centre, commanded by General Jovellar. On the 29th he presented himself before the soldiers, and after a short speech, invited them to proclaim the Prince of the Asturias King of Spain. The cry of "Viva Alfonso XII." was the answer. Campos immediately telegraphed to Jovellar the intelligence of the movement and that officer at once acquiesced. Thus was Alfonso brought to the throne.

HUGO VAN DER GOES.

This picture represents Hugo van der Goes who, just having lost his beloved wife, has come to the monastery to ask for a refuge from the world and seek for a grave. He sits, recalling in mournful tones the eye that was so bright, the hair that fell on her lovely form. The monks stand round him listening in sympathy when one of them, to drive away the painful thoughts from that unhappy brain, bids the choristers sing. The "Veni Cre tor Spiritus" soon resounds from the lips of the youths and with the words, the balm of consolation enters his soul; he is cured and saved, light has once more entered his heart.

ROSE IN DANGER.

Why play upon words? Who cares for the flower? Let it fall to the floor and be trampled under foot, But the other Rose! She is truly in danger. The hand is on the door indeed, but its hold is languid. The edge of her skirt is on his knee. His arm is around her waist. Her eyes are faintly glinting acquiescence. A moment more and she will be in his lap, her head reversed upon his shoulder, her upturned eyes meeting his downward glances, and her lips robbed of their perfume. Ah, Rose!

PARIS' OLDEST INHABITANT.

The *Boston Post* says: "The oldest inhabitant of Paris, the Comte de Waldeck, now in his one hundred and eleventh year, is still seriously considering the subject of taking out an insurance policy on his life, and will no doubt try it next year. Three years ago, M. de Waldeck was enthusiastic over the project of a new theatre near the Madeleine, he having applied for the position of director, although he would be about one hundred and fifteen years of age if he lives to see the building completed. He still wants the place, as he was director of a theatre bearing the name proposed under the first republic. A correspondent who saw the old man coming down the Ruedes Martyrs the other day, thought him looking remarkably well. On the Empress's birthday he sent her a bouquet, saying in a note that he was in the world before the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was an officer under Napoleon, and was wounded at Austerlitz. During the reign of terror he was, like Sieyes, 'occupied in living,' no easy thing when one had the title of Count, and when there was a permanent guillotine on the Place de la Concorde; but he succeeded by becoming a purveyor of public amusements. He said the other day, that there was only one thing pertaining to that time that he now regretted—the costumes of the women. There is nothing, he thinks, which shows off the female form so well as the dresses worn under the Directory, and, one may add, or so much of it. There is no doubt about the Comte de Waldeck's age, he having authentic documents and the records of the army to show that he must be considerably over a century.

ARTISTIC.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has received from the German Emperor the grand gold medal, which the Berlin Academy proposed should be given in his honour. This is the highest Prussian artistic distinction.

THE death is announced of Madame Léontine Renoz, widow of the French sculptor Louis Tissant, who executed important works for the Conseil Communal of Brussels. Madame Tissant was a capital flower-painter, well known and highly esteemed in Parisian art circles.

THE golden casket in which the address of congratulation presented by the citizens of London to the Emperor of Russia is to be sent to St. Petersburg, is in course of completion. The principal feature of the casket is a beautiful miniature painting representing the delivery of the address, and executed by a lady at Geneva, Mlle. J. Hébert.

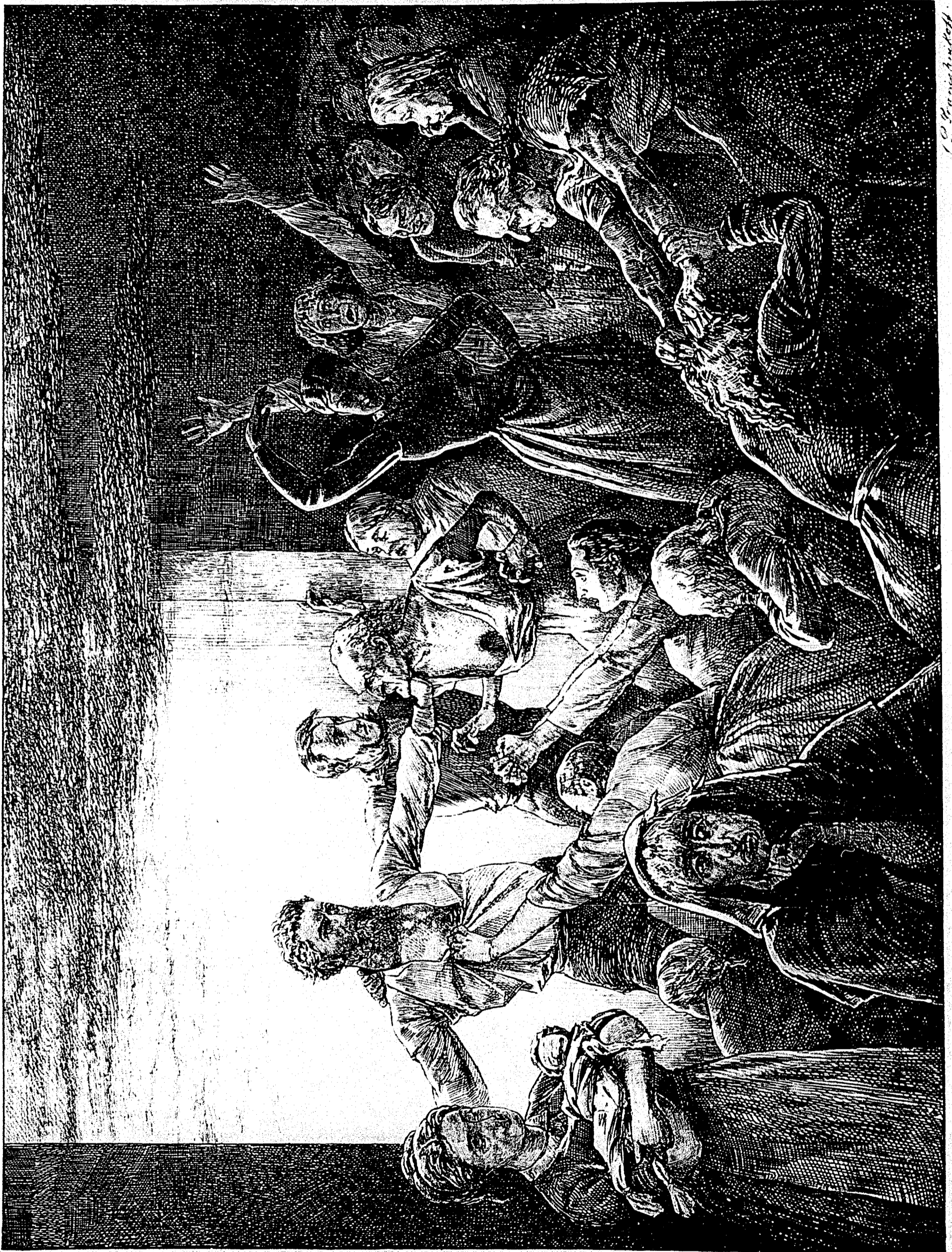
M. LEVEQUE, a sculptor of some name in Paris, has just died at the age of sixty. Some of his best known works have been his "Lesbia," "Bacchus Overthrown," the "Amazon," the "Saint-Sebastian," and busts of Lesueur, Pongerville, Guyon, and Duboussé. Notwithstanding the popularity of some of his works he leaves no fortune, save a valuable collection of works of art.

DOMESTIC.

KETCHUP OF MUSHROOMS.—Put flaps or large buttons into a pan, breaking them in pieces; strew salt over them; let them stand four or five days; wash them and squeeze them through a cloth; boil and strain the liquor, which must be relishing; throw in black and Jamaica pepper, a little ginger, and some shallot; boil these together, and when cold bottle it.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Peel a quantity of small new potatoes, take an equal quantity of onions of about the same size; put them both in a steppan with plenty of butter; toss them some time, taking care not to burn the onions. Then add pepper and salt, and braise cover them with water; keep them covered and stir them gently for about half an hour; add a squeeze of lemon, and serve.

FISH CURRY.—To about 2lb. of fish cut in slices, use a dessertspoonful of minced onion, a small clove of garlic minced fine, a teaspoonful of ground turmeric, half a salt spoonful of cayenne; wash the fish well in salt and water, then melt 2oz. butter, fry the onions, garlic, and spices; when done put in the fish, fry for about ten minutes, add a teaspoonful of water, cover close, and simmer slowly until done.



L. O. Starnickoff

QUEBEC: THE GREAT FIRE AT BEAUFORT ASYLUM. SCENE IN THE WESTERN WING BEING THE FIGURE

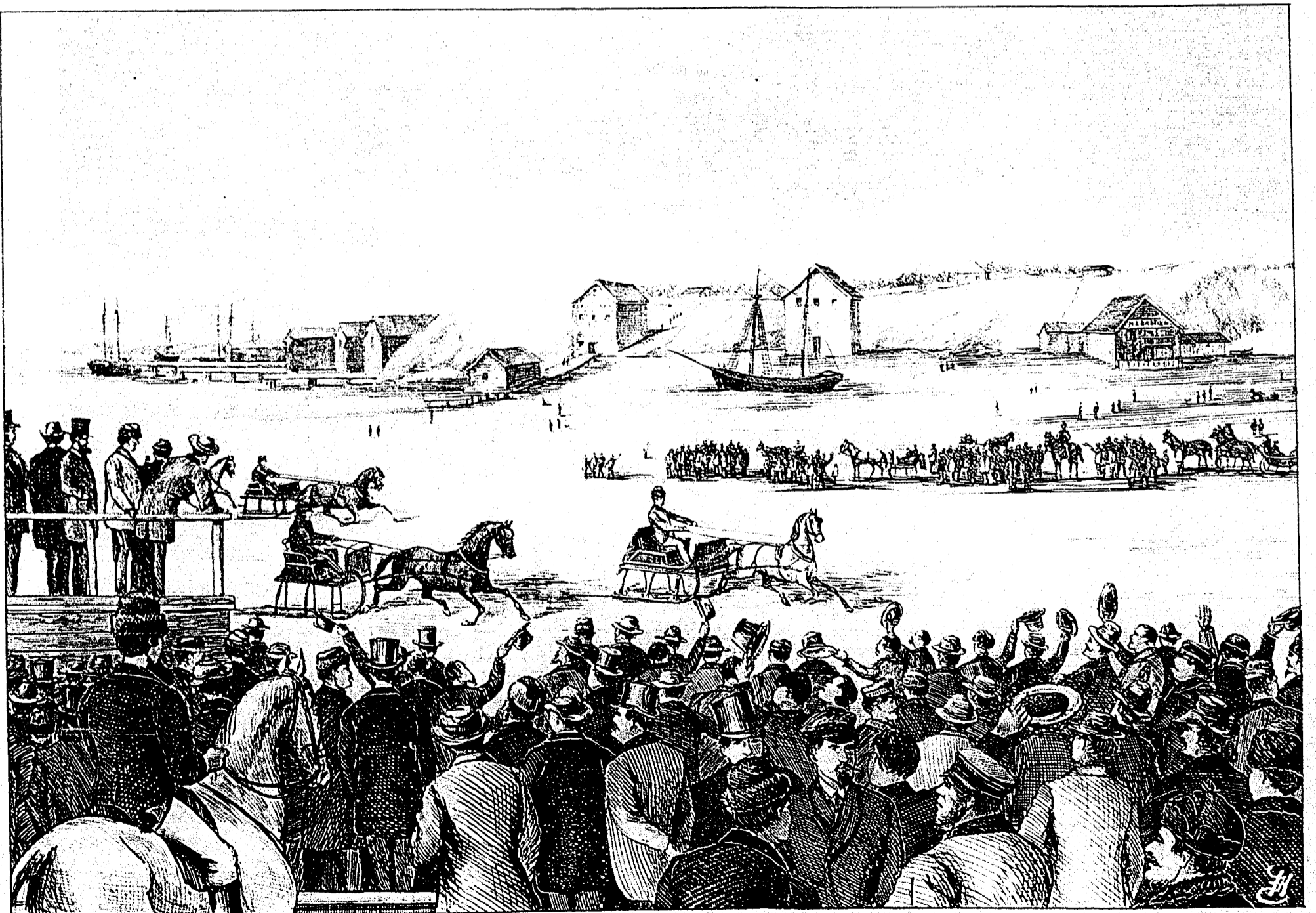
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



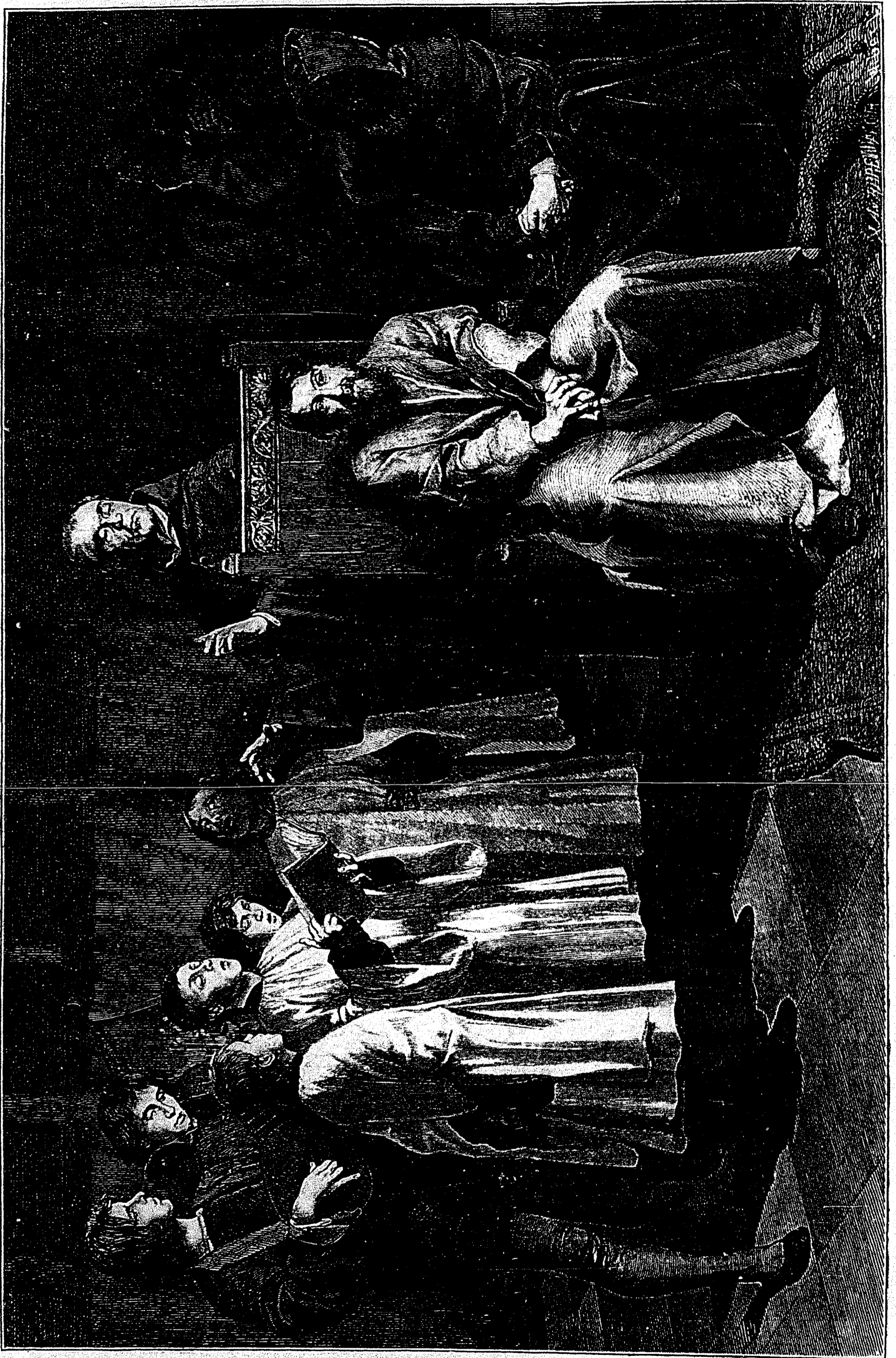
No. 220. HON. DAVID LAIRD, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.



No. 221. HON. LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LIVRNOIS.



HAMILTON: THE RACES ON BURLINGTON BAY; FROM A SKETCH BY J. G. MacKAY.



HUGO VAN DER GOES: FROM THE PAINTING BY EMIL WATERS.



ROSE IN DANGER ; FROM THE PAINTING BY C. HERPFER

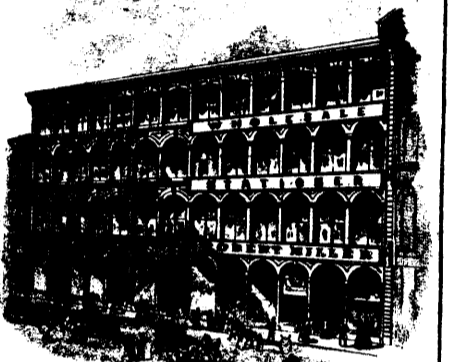
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 used in Pie Crust, Puddings, &c., will save half the
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 All classes of working people,
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 All the bottles are full Imperial measure.
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\$500 PER MONTH TO LIVE MEN. SEND
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 The undersigned offers for sale the following Ma-
 chines:
ONE IMPERIAL HOB WASHINGTON HAND
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ONE SUPER-ROYAL IMPROVED DITTO;
ONE GORDON JOB PRESS, FOOLSCAP SIZE;
THREE HAND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING
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ONE HAND PAPER CUTTING MACHINE;
THREE WANZER SEWING MACHINES.
 The above will be sold cheap for cash or its equiva-
 lent.
 Apply to the General Manager of
THE BURLAND-DESBARATS CO.,
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CANCER CURE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, BY DR.
WOOD. Cure warranted without the use of the
 knife, and almost painless. 11-3-52-83

THE FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE
 Stands side by side with the mower, the reaper, and the
 cotton gin, as tributary to the material progress of the
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LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
 Dividend No. 79.
 THE STOCKHOLDERS OF LA BANQUE DU
 PEUPLE are hereby notified that a SEMI-AN-
 NUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent for the current
 six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and
 will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after
 Monday, the 1st March next.
 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to
 28th February, both days inclusive.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.
 Montreal, 30th January, 1875. 11-7-3-90

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
NOTICE.
 THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the
 STOCK-HOLDERS of the BANQUE DU PEUPLE
 will be held at the Office of the Bank, ST. JAMES
 STREET, on MONDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next,
 at THREE o'clock p. m., in conformity with the 16th
 and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.
 Montreal, 30th January, 1875. 11-7-3-91

NEW ATTRACTIONS
 FOR
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.
 CROWDS OF PEOPLE are attracted all through the
 day to the Window of 209 NOTRE DAME ST., in
 which is to be seen an entire New Stock of Novelties,
 consisting of Magic Lanterns and Slides, (a very fine
 assorted importation,) Mechanical Toys, Children's Toys,
 and Fancy Goods of every description. Also, a Choice
 Selection of Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and
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G. J. HUBBARD,
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 N. B.—Every article suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW
 YEAR'S Presents can be found here.
 Montreal, December 15, 1874. 10-23-13-32

THE FOLLOWING
 IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
 dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of
 Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
 "I must also beg to say that your Pills are
 an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly
 do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a
 good appetite; this is owing to taking your
 Pills. I am 78 years old.
 Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very res-
 pectfully,
L. S."
 To be Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.
 10-14-19-e2w-8.

LEA & PERRIN'S
 CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
 DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
The only Good Sauce.

CAUTION AGAINST FEUD.
 The success of this most delicious and unrivalled
 Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the
 name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior
 compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only
 way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE.
 and to see that their names are upon the wrapper,
 labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied
 with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper
 and labels of which the name Lea & Perrins have been
 forged L. and P. give notice that they have furnished
 their correspondents with power of attorney to take in-
 stant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of
 such, or any other imitations by which their right may
 be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRIN'S Sauce, and see
Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle
and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Wor-
 cester; Croose and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
 Grocers and Oilmen universally.
 To be obtained of **J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,** and
URQUHART & CO., Montreal.
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CINGALESE
HAIR RENEWER
 Price 75c. Three Bottles for \$2.00.
CAUTION.—Since the above "CINGALESE HAIR
 RENEWER" has gained such marked reputation, the pro-
 prietor cautions the public not to rest satisfied with any
 other Hair Preparation, until they have tried the
 CINGALESE and judged for themselves.
J. GARDNER,
 CHEMIST,
 457 Notre Dame street,
 Montreal. 10-45-52-62

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
 IN THE MATTER OF DESMARTEAU & BRISE-
 BOIS, OF MONTREAL,
 INSOLVENTS.
 I, the undersigned, JOHN WHITE, of the City of
 Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed As-
 signee in this matter.
 Creditors are requested to file their claims before me,
 within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at the
 Office of WHYTE, KERR & LEFEBVRE, in Merchants
 Exchange Building, St. Sacramento Street, in the City of
 Montreal, on Thursday, the eleventh day of March next,
 at eleven o'clock a. m., for the examination of the Insol-
 vents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate
 generally.
JOHN WHYTE,
 ASSIGNEE.
 Montreal, 8th February, 1875. 11-7-2-97

DR. PROUDFOOT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 (graduate McGill College), 37 Beaver Hall. Special
 attention given to diseases of the EYE & EAR. 11-7-52-93.

Printed and Published by the BURLAND-DES-
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