## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

## Coloured covers /

 Couverture de couleurCovers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.


Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurees etou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées
Showthrough / Transparence
Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

 ILlh Khatch NLu
Yol. XII.-No. 3.
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

至

The Burland-Debbarats Lithographic
nd Publishing Company issue the following periodicals, to all of which subscriptions are payable in advance:-The Canadian Illustrated News, \$4.00 per annum; The Canadian Patent Office Record and Mechanics Magazine, $\$ 2.00$ per annum; L'Opinion Pu LIqUE. $\$ 3.00$ per annum.
All remittances and business communications to be addressed to "The General Manag."
All correspondence of the Papers, literary All correspondence of the Papers, literary "The Editor, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal.
When an answer is required stamps for return postage inust be enclosed.
One or two good reliable carriers requiredApply to the Manager, Burland-Desbarats Company.
City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any
papers.

## In the next number of the Canadiay Iulu <br> In the next number of the Ca

## A DOUELE-PAGE PICTURE

which is intended to represent the portraits in
PRESS GALLERY
at Ottawa, during the last session of Parliament. sitting or standing, and the illustration will CAMADAN IILISTBTED NFWS

Montreal, Saturday, July 17th, 1875.
the o' Connell centennial.
Preparations are actively in progress in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, forabecoming celebration of the hundredth birthday of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator. The oldest of the Irish societies in Ottawa has already nearly prepared a programme, the leading features of which have been sent to us and to which we shall refer fully in a future number. The general committee appointed to make arrangements for a banquet, and also for the procuring of a full length portrait of $\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Con}-$ nell to be hung in the picture gallery of the houses of Parliament, are meeting with such encouragement that they have reason to anticipate complete success. Already the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Connell J. Higgins, has received the most
flattering responses to a private circular recently issued at the instance of the Committee and he has also been in communication with ourselves with the view of producing several pictorial features which will tend to enhance the brilliancy of the festival. We are glad to hear of the success so far attained, as distinguished Irishmen, without regard to creed, have given their adhesion to it. The Ottawa papers, however, make, we think, a slight miscalculation in attributing the initiative of the celebration to Ottawa. The project has been mooted for weeks past in Montreal. But this, after all, is a matter of small consequence. The union of all Irish societies in the different Canadian cities, is the main thing, and we are pleased to see that there is every chance of its being consummated. O'Connell belongs to that privileged class of great men whose memories survive the prejudices of caste or
creed, and the fiery passions of the day of creed, a

## FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

In studying the gradual establishment of Republicanism in France. we must divest ourselves of American ideas. There are more reasons than one why a French
Republic cannot be a copy of the American Republic, and we may add that there are as many reasons why it is not desirable that it should be such. It is sufficient to say that the United States are by no means an ideal Kepublic, and that even if local circumstances did not admit its adoption in France, there would be theoretic inducements for French statesmen to attempt an improvement upon it. M. Thiers has long since declared that the Washington Govermment was not his point of depar-
ture, and thie present Prime Minister,
M. Buffet, has stated the same thing in other words. Hence we cannot properly appreciate the new Constitutional movement in France if we gauge it by American standards.
It has become a trite saying, originated by some English writer, that France is a Republic without Republicans. The proposition may have some share of truth, in one sense, but it is absolutely erroneous in another. We must distinguish between a Democracy and a Republic. The terms are philologically distinct, and they represent two different schemes of Government. The United States are a Democracy. The whole fountain of authority is the people, and its vehicle is universal manhood sufand its vehicle is universal manhood sur-
frage. All the departments of Govern-ment-the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, with the sole exception of the Supreme Court -manate directly and immediately from the popular vote. Organic laws, whether of the State or the General Government, must be submitted to the people for approval. Amendments to the Constitution must be referred to the same tribunal. Then, in the United States, there is the Federative principle. A number of minor Kepublics are gathered together under a general Republic. The civil war has certainly weakened the strength of the States Rights doctrine but has by no means destroyed it, and the increasing prestige of the present Opposition party is precisely its hostility to the encroachments of Centralization attempted, and measure accomplished, by the party in The
The new French Government is widely different from this. In the first place, it is not, and cannot be, a Democracy, pureand simple. Frenchmen have reason to be cured of their passion for the ideal of Democracy. Those of our readers who peruse the great romance of Erckmann-Chatrian
now appearing in the columns of the Canadian Illustrated News, may learn to excuse that enthusiasm, but the events of 1793, 1848 and 1871 have been tooterrible not to inculcate the lesson of prudence and moderation.

Hence the French are now striving to build up a Conservative Republic with due and literal regard to themeaning of those words. The broad foundation of universal suffrage is retained, as it must, being the best relic of the great Revolution, and the immortal glory of France which first introduced it into Europe. But the other departments of Government, with the excep-
tion of the Assembly, are derived only mediately, and indirectly from the people. Thus a large portion of the Senate is elected by the Assembly, and the Executive is likewise chosen by that body. The Judiciary is nominative throughout. The Pre fets of the Departments are not elective, but appointed by the Government. The Federal system is, of course, out of the question. France is and must remain a unit, and the Commune which tended to separate local administrations, has grown nto increased disfavor since the horrors of
1871. A new element 1871. A new element of stability is acquired in making the Presidential term one of seven years, with privilege of reellection for two or more terms. The members of the Cabinet hold seats in the Assembly and are personally responsible for their administration to the Assembly. This is
a manifest improvement on the American a manife
method.
Not only in theory, but in practice as well, the Republic is intended to be Conservative. The Radical wing is at present inninitesimal, and its leader Louls Blanc,
in his late speech on the Public Powers Bill, rallied only a few followers to his extreme views. Gambetra has proved his
statesmanship in this-that the Republicof 1875 is not and cannot be a repetition of the miserable attempt of 1848. He has proved another thing-that the peasantry of France, which forms the bulk of the population, can be rallied around a Republican Government, without undue love for any of the three dynasties-Bourbon, Orleans or Bonaparte-on the one hand, and without exaggerated dread of the Revolution, on the other. This is a wonderful
for the stability of the new Constitution. Altogether, France must have the sympathy of the world in her endeavoursto create a new popularGovernment based upon the will of the people and removed from the worst of all dangers, the tyranny of the Demos or Mob.

## the north west mounted

 POLICE.The report of Col. French, Commander of the expedition, has just been published, and we are pleased to find that it confirms in almost every particular the accounts of our special artist and correspondent, which were concluded in the columns of the CAnadian Illustrated News only a few weeks ago.
On the 6th June, the Force, consisting of 16 officers, 201 men and 244 horses left Toronto. On the 17 th , they reached Dufferin where they made a junction with Troops A, B, and C., which had gone on before. The total Force then consisted of 22 officers ; 287 men, called constables and sub-constables; 310 horses; 67 waggons; 114 ox-carts; 18 yoke of oxen 50 cows, and 40 calves. This long pro cession filed out of Dufferin in the afternoon of the 18th July. But before that event, thirty or thirty-five of the men deserted the service and took leg bail over the frontier, where, of course, they were safe from pursuit. At the first encampment, two miles from Dufferin, four or five more followed their example. There is no doubt that this had a bad effect on the Force, which, for a few days, was quite manifest, but gradually the distractions of the route effaced it. Later, the men had reason for complaint in regard to rations and general comfort; but at the beginning, no ground existed therefor. Throughout the treatment of the men, so far as their officers were concerned, was such as every soldier receives in a campaign.
The route lay between Dufferin and Fort Edmonton, and the expedition lasted from 6th June, 1874, to the 7th November of the same year. The direction was southerly, never far from the boundary line between British America and the United States. The first favorable locality visited was Souris, or Mouse Valley. 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. Then came 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 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 Marquee, as it was afterwards called by the French Half-Breeds, or in English, Murdered Scout Hill. There he perceived a Mandan, 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. On the 25 July , the expedition reached Roche Percée, a sketch of which appeared in 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 40 feet. Some parts are softer than others and from the combined influence of wind and
through it. The largest hole is clearly seen. 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.
The water of Old Wife's Lake is deeply impregnated with sulphate of soda. It emits a disagreeable smell to the windward, as of decayed weeds steeped in brine. The effect of the odor is very nauseating and one cannot stop long upon the banks. Men and horses were actively purged by it. This sulphate of soda is found as thick deposit on the shores of most of the small neighbouring lnkes. No grass grows in the neighborhood. It is a Dead Sea country. Shooting, however, was very plentiful. Pelicans, ducks, geese, and
bastard plovers were in abundance. The bastard plovers were in abundance. The and all white, measuring eight feet from tip to tip.
On the 13th August, the great "powwow" took place with the Sioux. On the 27th., the Force reached the Sweet Grass Hills consisting of three elevations, known to the half-breeds as "Les Trois Buttes. They are in a line, with about four miles of intervening space, measuring from one extremity to the other about twenty-three miles. They are a notable landmark, being on the boundary line between Canada and
the United States, the western Butte on the line being on British, the others on American soil.

Appended to the report are a diary kept by Colonel French from July 8th, till November 7th, 1874 ; several extracts from the reports of Mr. McLeod, the Mssistant Commissioner, a repert of Ins-
pector Jarvis, and another of Veterinary pector Jarvis, and another of Veterinary
Surgeon Poett. All these contain valuable and interesting information.
At Lake Qu'Appelle, a point now celebrated for the treaty concluded there between the Indians and the Canadian authorities, our artist and correspondent took leave of the Force. We may repeat his parting words :-"Our mission was over, the Force had accomplished the duty for which it had been sent out, and was about to be distributed in different quarters. I therefore resolved on returning to
Canada. "Home, Sweet Home!" I take Canada. "Home, Sweet Home!" I take
this occasion to repeat to Col. French, I)r. Kittson and the officers and men of the Force my acknowledgment of the uniform kindness which I received at their hands throughout the entire march. I must express also my sense of respect for them as men and for the worthy manner in which they performed the arduous duties imposed upon them by Government."

Six weeks have elapsed since the wreck of the Vicksburg, and we have not heard a word about an official investigation. The whole press of the country called for it, and it must not be shirked. It is in the interest of the company itself that the matter should be thoroughly investigated. The interest of the public is still more pressing and cannot be overlooked. The inquiry into the Schiller disaster took place within a month after it occurred, and after the British inquiry, the German Government resolved to institute another of its own, not to invalidate, but to confirm the first, if necessary. The Dominion Government should not delay in this case, either in ordering the investigation, if such is their duty, or in urging it upon the responsible party, should the duty lie elsewhere.

There are two ways in which the care ful and impartial observer should look at the late Quebec elections. As a purely Provincial contest, between Ministerialists and Oppositionists, the Government must be allowed to have a fair working majority, at least as great as that of the Ontario Government, at the late elcetions. As a contest of parties, between Liberals and Conservatives-it must be acknowledged that the latter have largely won. Fully ten of the members claimed by the Opposition are life-long Conservatives, who may go against the Local administration, but

Liberals on other and higher issues. This is the simple truth, and there is no harm that the truth should be sometimes told.

The new Quebec election law works well, as the experience of last week proved, and in several particulars it appears superior to the Dominion Act. There is one detail, however, to which we may callatten tion. The ballot, instead of being placed in an envelope by the voter, after he has voted, is simply folded and handed to the Returning Officer, who tears off the tag or heading and then deposits it in the urn. In doing this, though he turns the paper down, he can easily see the cross made with a pencil, and thus may tell how the vote went. We see no reason for this tearing of the tag and we think that the
folded ballot should pass at once into the box without any further manipulation by the Returning Officer.
the public institutions of THE DOMINION.

## III.

hishop's college bchool, irennoxyille
The new School buildings of Bishop's College,
enuoxville, of which we give a representation Lenuoxville, of which we give a representation
clsewhere, have been erected during the past ear to replace the former School House which was destroyed by fire on the 25 sixteen months, 1874 . During the intervening sixteen mon teun
the school has been kept together in such tem porary quarters as were at the time availabie and
it says something for the prestige of the School and for the College management that, despite the many discomforts and inconveniences experienc
cid the School roll for the last year numbered 100 boys. The year previous to the fire the number was 130 , the whole available School ac-
comnodation being occupiel, about 30 boys from the village and neighbourthood being non-resihent, the old system of outside boarding houses having been discarded on the appointment of th
present Rector. In the new Shool House accommodation is afforded for 110 boys, and with such a building it may be confidently expected
that the School's former numbers will soon be reached again and perhaps snrpassed.
Plan tor the building were furnished by
Messrs. Macdougall and Darling, the leading architects of Toronto, and it is only necessary to se the material result of their designs to justify
the us se selection. the wise selection.
The contractor,
deserves especial Bryant, of Sherbrooke, faithful and skilful discharge of his important Work, work which in every way reflects the high-
est credit upon him mud which has deservedy met with the warnest appreciation of both the the building was very nearly $\$ 27,000$. This was School amounting to $\$ 15,000$ and by private subserip,tions which filly covered the balance.
The new School has therefore been handed over The new School has therefore been handed over
to the College free of debt, and as the subjoined description will shew, is one of which the lege and the country may be justly proud. As
regards counfort, safety, convenience aud health it is perlhaps oue of the most perfect buillings in the Dominion and int respect of its sanitary ar-
rangements in particular has called forth the highest public eulogiums from two of our most eninent physicians, Dr. David, of Montreal, and Dr. Marsden, of Quebece.
The building, which is of b
rising ground overlooking the having the St. Francis and Massawippi rivers Yorning a junction almost at its feet. It faces
the St. Francis, presenting a facade 161 feet long by 40 wide and 56 high to the ridge line of the roof. It is plain Gothic ; giving one the idea of
what it really is-a grod substantial building what it really is-a good substantial obilding It has a solid, well-pitched, slated roof, with siz
handsome dormer w:nlows on either side. The handsome dormer w:mbows on either side, tral blook. Besides the entrance there is a pri-
vate door at the end of the east wing and a wide vauble door on the south, which will be the en
doun trance for the boys, hereafter to be connected by
a cloistre with the chapel and dining hall. Coming in by this door we find ourselves in estibule, leading to the main corridor, which extends the whole length of the buileing from
end to end (the same corridor being repeated on the two flats above), 8 feet wide, and so lighted that no part of it is in the least dark. Turning which, as also the other two studies, is shenthed rom floor to ceiling, stained and varnished. Passing the dividing door, we come to the host, in fact the only, ornamented part of the huildin.s, extending from the south side to the main corridor, and oecupying a space of $31 \frac{1}{2}$ by
40 fect. Opposite the staircase is a broad vestibule, intersecting the central corridor, and having the main entrance opening to it. Coming right which leads into the book room; to the guardians. In the bascunent are the Boys' bath coon, furnished with hot and cold water laaths,
kitchen, man servant's and boot brushing room pipes chamber and furnace room, from which in the building, giving all the heat that could be desired.
Coming up again we proceed along the main corricor through the east wing, in which are
situated the Rector's room, with a large firesituated the Rector's room, with a large fire-
proof safe, the Master's commion room, Sixth proof safe, the Master's common room,
Form room, Library, and Master's staircase The walls of this flat are sheathed $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet up, and all the wood work is stained and varnished The rooms are 13 feet high. Iron ladders are to the ground, forming an effictual means of escape in case of fire, even supposing one was cat
from all the four parallel staircases. Every roon is provided with its independent ventilating shaft for carrving off vitiated air, the separate
shafts leading into a space in the roof which has shafts leading into a space in the roof which has
connection with the external air. In addition to connection with the external air. In addition
these shafts there are fan lights over every door, o as to establish a thorough circulation of air school building hevilently been insiste upon, and as far as an outsider can judge, have been clearly carried out, both by architect and contractor, in the new Bishop's College School
House. Abuudauce of light, as witnessed both n lornitories and in studies ; economy of la bour, as seen in lift, dusts shafts, water and
housemaids conveniences, \&c. ; thorough heathousemaids conveniences, \&c.; thorough heat-
ing (by steam); and, perhaps most important of all, thorough ventilation and drainage. The drainage of the new school house is, it may be well to ad, as new as the house itself, and, expenditure in the account of the contractor

## oUr illustrations.

This beautiful front page picture represents a her instrumeut, and dreaming of fairy melod even after the strings have ceased to sound.
face is much like that of poor Parepa-Rosa.

## the centenary of boieldied.

We present a full series of sketches representing the centennial celebration of Boieldieu, at his
native city, Rouen. Boieldieu was the author of many operas, but his master piece is " $L$ Dame Blanche" which has rendered him in
mortal.

## the lovell printing and publishing

The Lovell Printing and Publishing House is situated on the margin of Lake Champlain at
Rouse's Point, New York. The landing for the Rouse's Point, New York. The landing for the
Lake Champlain steamers and the stations of the Vermont Central and the Grand Trunk Rail The whe Shore Press office is an building The Lake Shore Press office is an imposing brick, three storeys high, measuring 150 feet front by 178 feet depth, with a width of 45 feet. The roof is covered with English tin. The foundation and first coursses are buit with mag quarries, many of them weighing four and five
tons. The remainder of the buildtng is built of brick. 50 -horse engine, a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill, manufactured by C. E. Brown shafting and belting, when in motion, work shafting and belting, when
The first flat is partly occupied as
The first flat is partly occupied as a press
oom, measuring 45 feet by 130 feet, and 13 teet clear to ceiling. On the same flat are the hy room, the wetting-room, the packing-room, an a fire-proof vault for stereotype and electrotype plates. Adjoining the press-room is the engineexfuisitely finished pumping engine, capable of throwing 150 gallons of water per minute. Th The second Hat contains a aplendid
it is lighted by 35 room for he compositors. It is lighterl by 35 large win has been set apart for a library, and leading to the library are seven rooms intended for the convenience of authors. The business offices are safe.
The next or third flat is occupied partly as a
indery, and in part by the sterentype and electrotype departments.
There are hoists at the end and side of the different flats, worked by steam. The supply of water is unlimited. Lake champlain serves as
a reservoir, and a six-inch pipe, 500 feet long, a reservoir, and a six-inch pipe, by feet long,
extends to deep water, which, by means of a stear water to five large tanks in the fouth storey. Eight four-inch hydrants are in use on
The lavatories, water-closets and dressing
Thises rooms for both males and females, on each flat,
are admirably arranged and copiously supplied are admirab.
with water.
In winter the entire building is hented by
steam. 500 -light Springfield Gas Machine furnishes a clear, agreeable and easily manarged light. The machine is automatic, the gas is produced as
consumed, consequently there is no accumulation or danger of explosion.
The success of an industrial enterprise depends the management, and in this respect the Lake

Shore Press gives promise of being a remunerative undertaking. It has the advantage of the
senior Mr. Lovell's forty years' experience
 printer and publisher. He is well sustained by four of hid
ous staff.
As a commercial enterprise, it must be pronounced an entire success, and cannot fail to yrield satisfactory dividends to the shareholders. American continent and his name is endeared to all Canadians by his strenuous efforts, for very many years, to develop and encourage a native literature. The hardships of the Copyright Act have forced him to transter a large part of his vast establishment to Rouse's Point, where he can serve Canadians even better than he could in throughly bens spirit and his aims are stil universal sentiment in wishing the largest measure of success to his new and very bold ven

## COLONEL DYDE C. M. G.

Colonel Dyde was born in the last century, of English parents at Altona, in the Duchy of Hostein, during the French Revolution, the
Reign of Terror. His father, an extensive merchant in London, and on the continent, was imprisoned with other Englishmen, at the time in Paris, for speaking their minds too freely, his mother fortunately having made her escape to the Elbe. In 1802 he was uresent in Paris when viewed 50,000 men on leaving for the consul, reHe came to $A$ m on leaving for the seat or war. the war with the United Stand to wana mmediately enrolled in the 4th Embodied Militia and served with it as Sergeant Major and Adjutant. was placed in chatge of a Fort belonging to one was laced in chage of a Fort belonging to oue
of the great Fur Companies, then at deally feud
withe cape for his life. On hisway back he was shipwrecked on Lake Superior, und after his return made two voyages to the West- Indies and the tured by a Pirate In the first he was nearly captwice in a gale of wind on Cape Porcuppine in the Gut of Canso, and again late in November in
another vessel sailing from Halifax to Boston in another vessel sailing from Halifax to Boston in
Holmes Home, Martha's Vineyard, and was nearly lost both times. On moving to Quebec and being appointed Agent of the two great Steamboat tant of the Garrison Artillery 8 Battain Adjucorps however on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1837 declined by a vote of a majority of
the officers to drill. It was of course disbanded, and Captain Dyde was appointed to the Grenadiers of the Loyal Quebec Volunteers a Regiment
800 strong ordered to be raised for immediate 800 strong oroered to be raised for immediate
service by Lord Gosford. This corps was quarservice by Lord Gosford. This corps was quar-
tered in Barracks, became very efficient and was constantly on service with the regulars. At this trumental in saving the gins \& of or a ferd tery, several thousand stand of arms, a large duantity of ammunition and military stores of every kind from falling into the hands of the insurgents. In 1838 Captain Dyde was proagain broke out, and on his removal to Montreal as Inspector was attached to the Light In-
fantry. This corps was brought to so high ${ }^{4}$. state of efficiency that when the colors were presented to the Regiment by Lady Harcourt
he was complimented in presence of the he was complimented in presence of the
whole division by the General Commanding. In 1845 when the Oregon difficulty occurred, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and ordered to recruit the "orps to its full strength and organize for immediate service which was done in three
week's great personal exertion and outlay. 1854 he became Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Bat. Rifles, now the Princeof Wales, then numbering,
ten companies, and soon after was appointed Col. cen companies, and soon after was appointed Col. Commandant of the whole active militia and
Volunter militia force of Montreal. On the visit of His lighes the Prince of W he furnished from his brigade all the Guards of militia force when reviewed by that illostrious personage, and was thanked in general orders. In 1861 on the claim growing out of the Trent imbroglin, for the surrender of Mason and Sliadditional toices could be sent from England. Col. Dyde was therefore again called, and under cient staff, unpaid with one exception, augment ed the available forces of the city within three a Squadron of Cavalry a Field Battery, six Batteries of Game Cimets, wif cond Light Infantry, fully armed and equipped. In the partial frontier disturbances caused by the to furnish detachments for several points both in sequently during the Fenian incursions, he was Brigadier in command of the whole of that part
of the volunteer militia forming the 2 nd Brigade who were constantly on service with the 1st, composed of H. M. Regular Troops. At this
time the Home Guard consisting of three battalions, numbering about 1500 , was also placed
under his command by the senior Lieut.-Col. the Hon James Ferrier and took their full share of duty in furnishing outlying pickets,
guards and patrols, at various points for guards and patrols, at various points for a
considerable time. In addition to the various
services in this long course of years Col.
has been called upon to aid the civil power in times of riot or serious public commotion, on
nineteen occasiona, either as a magistrate charge of regular troops or in command of and thanks of the authoritics Dydo has also to deplore the loss of two sons in the service of their country, the eldest who contracted a disease when in command of the Montreal Light Infantry in the winter of 1861 and the other who perished in India in the 14th Light Dragoons. When Sir George Cartier
Militia Bill was enacted, Col Dyde was after nearly sixty years' service with was shelved compliment of a ceneral order. But wo the happy to say that the record which we her her happy to say that the record which we have her per recognition in the very highest quarters.

## DE BAR'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. De Bar continues to furnish Montreal playgoers with excellent entertainment. Last
week he presented The Big Bonanza, and Monweek he presented The Big Bonanza, and Mon-
sieur Alphonse, with the assistance of the Fifth Avenue Comprany, of New York. Both plays the cast was seareely as telling as on the occasion of the last visit of this excellent company to Montreal. Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. Lonis James, and Mr. James Peakes sustaned the same role as before, aud with, if possible, nore merit. Mr.
David Whiting, the former Uncle Rymple of the Big Bonanza, touk the part of the hmple of the Jonathan Cawallader, and Mr. B. T. Ringgold and Mr. Chas. Rockwell, respectively personated each effectively and with credit hut DeHaas, actorily as the former exponents of thesestrong sprightly and ingénue a Virgie as Miss Nina Varion, but apart from the comparison, played with care and entrain. The important, played the Professor was ably filled by Mr. Edward Lamb and altogether the piece was smoothly played,
and met with success. Little Miss Heron again and met with stccess. Little Miss Heron again shone conspicuous in Monsieur Alphonse,
which was also received with great favor. Miss Charlotte Stanley is the attraction this week isitors to De Bar's Oper House are always sur fa pleasantevening.

## HUMOUROUS

The mean temperaturc is what disgusts a man Spraking of railroads a wag remarked that
they are now buill of three gauges, viz : Broad gauge,
narrow gauge and mortgage A lazy fellow once declared in a company Aed an industrious man " " 1 'm obbiged io "Wort Io", re Don't be too anxious to solve a conundrum A man got two black eyes in endeavouring. to find owt
the difference between a man and a woman fignting in ""Well, I always make it a rule to tell my

"What do you think of women for doctors? asked a lady of her family physieian.-". They are in
valuable, madam $"$ repiled the doctor:"، we derive a least two-thirds of our income from them A MAN was telling some friends about a won-
derful parrot. - Why ," said he . 'that parrot cried
itur thief so naturaly

A fourteen-year-old girl in Sandy Hill, N. Y.
elved with a mehool boy, got married and retproe eluped with a school boy, got married, and, returned
home with him to be forgiven. She was soundly spank
 "Docron,"" said an old lady, "I'm sc
troubled in my sleep. Lant night I saw iny grandfather,

 Mrheer SNofengrozen thus tells how he




## DOMESTIC

STOMACHIC BITTER.-Infusion of calumbo,
infusion of cascarma, of tach, four ounces ; carbonate potash, one and a hair drachm. Mix. Two or three
tablespoonfuls cocasionally.
The Rose Slug. -This insect pest is now a

 to them.
MAnAGBment of Golid-Fisf.-Gold-fish may


$\qquad$
 coolet port




HI - BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENNOXYILAE


| GOOD-BYE. <br> Open the casement, Roger, <br> Let in the friendly voices <br> Of wiud and tide; Let in the golden sunbeams On every side. <br> Ruise me high on my pillow- Yes, that will do, <br> How is it, Roger, that no one <br> Lifts me like you? Nobody's hands are so tender, Steady and true. <br> Steady aud true. <br> Just as you promined to hold me <br> Whel death is nigh, In its old ylace on your shoulder <br> Now for one last look, Roger, <br> On ocean and sky. <br> Ah! how the white sails glistev Out by the Nore! <br> Hark: how the waters ripple Down on the shore. <br> Gently the soft wind kisse <br> My cheek once more. <br> Yonder the silvery sea-birds Flutter and cry, Under the band of purple and gold In the Western sky: Fairest of earth's fuir pietures, Good bye, Guod bye: <br> Roger, you know how often <br> In my pain, I've longed for a glimpse of the shinin Yet once again: Doubting. as days rolled onward, <br> My prayer was vain. <br> But the answer has come, and I see it, <br> Stretching for miles, With its murmuring, dancing waters, <br> Whilst changing siailes, <br> Whist the clonds of eveuing gather <br> * * <br> l've said guod-bye, and I'm ready, <br> And you'll hold me, won't you, Roge Uutil stand <br> Uutil I stand With the father's <br> Safe in the Better Land? me, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## THE COLONEL'S WIFE.

Captain Trenham at once obtained a great
pularity in the regiment. Every one liked popularity in the regiment. Every one liked
im: and to my astonishnent-for I could not forget that first greeting in my drawing-roomwould rouse out of her languor when he approached her; and would be gravious, and sweet, wondrous loveliness seem greater than ever. Her eyes would sparkle, and sniles dinple round her $l_{i p s}$, and her sweet, low laughter make music in our ears. She looked like a happy child in this
mood ; quite different from the rather stately little lady she generally seemed. But I noticed that it never appeared in her husband's presence; and after a time I became conscious, though I
tried to shut my eyes to it, that she and Captain Trenham rather avoided each other before him I once asked Captain. Trenham where and
when had known Mrs. Carlton ; but he did not satisfy my curiosity, and was as reticent on
the subject as she had been. Whenever they met, however, he was devotel to her ; hovering round her like her shadow, anticipating her
wants, and watching every movement that she wants, and watching every movement that she
made. At times (and these became more fre quent as the days wore away) she would be cold, and even repellant in her manner to him ; and would change, and she would be more perilously fascinating than ever.
In a little world like ours this could not conti mue loug without affording food for gossip ; and was spared by the most malicious sos soon never mentioned, without the epithet of 'flirt,' or 'coquette,' being attached to it. She was too
lovely for women not to be jealous of her ; and, monopolising the attentions of the most eligible man in the regiment was looked upon as an un pardonable crime. Mothers with marriageable daughters regarded her as a dangerous enemy,
aud scandal began to be busy with the sweet uame, which had become as dear to me as a sis sweet caressing ways she reserved sweet caressing ways'she reserved only for me,
had twined herself round my heart. I did what I could to stem the current of popular opinion;
but it set too strong for me. look upon me as thoroughly infatuated witb Mrs. Carlton, and no longer mentioned her before me ; but I knew that the scandal-mongers
were busy with her fair fame behind my back, and legan to fear that, unless something were done to stop them, it would soon be effectualy speak to Mabel, especially as my hustand said to me one day, ‘ Mary, your little friend is get.
ting herself talked about. I think you should tivg her a hint not to firt so much with Trenham.
put it off from day to day. Mabel, I thought, looked ill and worn, and I did not want to worry her. She had dark circles round her eyes, which
told of sleepless nights, and her spirits were vatold of sleepless nights, and her spirits were va-
riable and capricious. riable and capricious
A few weeks had elapsed since my husband
had ppoken to me, and 1 still shrunk from advis. ing her ; when one Sunday afternoon, as I was Mabel and Captain Trenham walking together He was speaking rapidly and vehemently, and she, looking pale and excited, was listening with she, looking pale and excited, was listening with
her eyes raised to his. It was getting dusk ; and
they were so self-absorbed that they passed m
I felt annoyed at Mabel's imprudence. Colone Carlton, I knew, had left home for a few days and here was she giving fresh food for scandal. That she was anything more than imprudent never even crossed my mind. Her face was so angelic,
that. it was impossible to associate a thought of that it was inpossible to associate a thought of
wrong with her. Still I decided, as I sat broodwrong with her. still 1 decided, as sat broodtake heart of grace, and speak to her without delay. Lost in these thoughts, 1 did not hear a light footfall on the carpet; and I started as a light footfall on the carpet; and, lostarted as a
hand fell on my shoulder, and, looking up, I saw her standing beside me.
'Why, Mabel.' I said, 'you came in like a spirit ; and, indeed, 1 continued, as the filicke
ing firelight fell on her face, ' you look like on How very wan your little face is, ny child; and how cold your hands are! What have you been
doing to yourself? doing to yourself?
I drew a low cha
pushed it back chair to the fire for her ; but she pushed it back; and, seating herself on the rug at my feet, clasped my hand in hers, and rested
her pale cheek against it.
'Let me sit here, Mary, she said, • at your feet.' I stroked her bright hair with my disengaged
hand ; and for some minutes we both sat silent, I considering in my mind how best to put into words what I had to say.
'Mabel,' I at last found courage to begin, ' you said once that I was the only friend you had. Will you let me be a true friend, and give you a little advice, which may, perhaps, be unpalatabes on my hand, but did not answer ; so I Manel and am much older than you, dear world; and I know how soon a young wife, from mere thoughtlessness, may get hard things said
of her.' Mabel moved uneasily, but still did not speak. 'I am quite sure that you hardly estimate the imprudence of being so intimate with
Captain Trenham. It is impossible to stop illCaptain Trenham. It is impossible to stop ill-
natured people's tongues, and you are too lovely, natured people's tongues, and you are too lovely,
de..r.' sadd I, caressing her bent head, 'to escape their malice, if you give them a chance of gos-
siping about you. Why do you receive Captain siping about you. Why do you receive Captain
Trenham's attentions with such evident plea-
'Why ${ }^{?}$ ' exclaimed Mrs. Carlton, starting to her feet. 'You want to know why? Because
Charlie Trenham is the only man I have ever 'Ohed.' Mabel!

Yes,' she went on, vehemently, 'I loved him long, long before I was sold to gratify my father's ambition, and my step-mother's jealousy. What
was it to them that I went to the altar with a lie upon my lips? What did they care, though my girl's heart should be broke by I loved him-olh, how I loved him! But they drove him from me because he was poor; lied to into my hateful marriage. And I, poor fool that I was, how conld 1 have been so weak, or have believed that Charlie would have been false to
me? Oh, Charlie, Charlie!' she sobbed, as she fell on her kness besid me, and hid her face in her hands.
I was horrified. In my worst forebodings had never imaginee anything so bad as this,
How strange it seemed to me, as I looked from the calln autumn of my middle age on the young tempest-tossed soul beside me. I let her passion have its way, and when it had spent itself in hysterical tears, hoothe sher pitifed.
'Mabel,' I said, 'Captain Trenham must leav this, leave the regiment, exchange, anything' I went on excitedly, 'he must not stay here to
break your heart, and ruin your fair fame. Why break your heart, and ruin your fair fame. Why
was he so utterly selfish as to join the regiment your husband conmanded?'

He did not know it.'
But he knows it now; and is playing a game which may be sport to him, but will certainly be death to you, ny child, my poor child. cheeks. 'He must and shall pale, Mabel. You must make him go ; it will kill you if this goes on much longer.
'He goes away on threé months' leave to-mor row,' Mabel said, with
suffusing her pale cheek.

Thank Heaven for that!' I cried, fully resolving in my own mind that my George should see him long before it elapsed, and persuade him
to leave the regiment. 'Mabel, you ought to to leave the recyiment. Mabel, yo.
thank Heaven, too, that he is going.'
'Hush, hush !' she says, shadderingly. 'You
not know--you camnot guess. Ah! Mary do not know-you camnot guess. Ah! Mary has any one ever sunfired as 1 have?
Ah! sublime selfishness of youth that knows no suffering but its own!
'Many, ' I reply, mournfully, 'and many will
ain. You must be strong, to suffer, Mabel again. You must be strong to suffer, Mabel,
and you wust tread your path in life without repining.
I draw her nearer to me; and speak of duties to be fulfilled, of that comfort which is not of earth, and prophesy renewed peace, and, if not histens in silence, only now and then drawing a long, shuddering sigh, and nervously clasping
At last she rises to go, and I put on my bonnet to accompany her.
with me, I say, as we pass the door, 'and hear the children sing their hymus before they go to church.' She draws back, but I use a gentle
force and compel her to enter with me . I think the pure young voices will do her good.

The childish trebles seem to me as sweet as a ing hymn float through the hushed room.

Lucy is not here to-night,' says Mrs. Bruce. I do not like any of my children to be absent from our Sunday-evening singing. We always
have had it, and then I know those who are away have had it, and then I know those who are away
are thinking of it and of us,' says the tender are thinking of it and of us,' say
mother, thinking of her sailor boy. mother, thinking of her sailor boy.
As we leave them again when th ended she draws me aside to come singing bel's changed appearance.
'How ill Mrs. Carlton looks? I am sure she wants nursing and care; but she calnot have a
better friend than you, says the kind wonan, as better friend than yo
1 find Mabel waiting for me at her own gate. says : 'I should like to be tolone Goord, Mary, she says; 'I should like to be alone. Good-night,
dear, dear Mary; God bless you for all your kindness to me.' She clings to me for a mo ment almost convulsively
'You are still a little
tically. 'Go to bed at once like, a good child, and come and see me to-morrow.
To-morrow!' she echoes, wearily; and once more clasping me thosely to her, she tresns and
disappears under the shadow of the trees. The next day one thing after another occurred to prevent my going over to Mrs. Carlton's, and,
to my surprise, she did not come to me; so in to my surprise, she did not come to ine ; so in
the evening, seeing my hushand cosily settled with his feet on the fender and his paper before him, I determined to run in for a minute, and 'I shall not b
id, as I came into the than half an hour,' and ready.
'You had better, take Henry, my dear ; it is past nine oclock, said my husband. But
would n't have a servant, as it was but a step and sallied forth iuto the winter's night alone. As I entered the green lane, at the bottom of which stood the Carltons' house, to my surprise
I saw a fly standing there. I had not ceased conI saw a fly standing there. I had not ceased con-
jecturing for whom it could be waiting, when a jecturing for whom it could be waiting, when a
man brushed hastily by me, and even in the dark ness, I felt sure I recognised Captain Trenham' ness,
tall figure ; but Captain Trenham was on leave I knew. He had left that morning by an early train, for George had told me so, and I smiled at my own excited imagination. Still, hardly knowing why, I quickened my footsteps anxi-
ously, and without knocking turned the handle of the door and stood in the C rltons' drawing room. It was empty, and a lamp burned dinly
ou the table. The place looked deserted and on the table. The place looked deserted and
forlorn, and I called eagerly for Mabel. She Corlorn, and I called eagerly for Mabel. She
did not answer ; but fancying I heard a move ment above, I ran hastily up to her room,
Was the figure that I saw there Mabel's
She was sitcing, with her bonnt and shaw in her hand, her face white and drawn, lark circles under her haggard eyes-a wreck of the woman I had parted from the day before. As by a revelation, I knew it all I It was Captain Trenham I had seen, and he had come back-for
this. No ! never while I had life. I flew to this. No! never while I had life. I flew to
Mabel ; I clasped her in my arms. I poured Mabel; I I clasped her in my arms; I poured
forth every endearing epithet I could think of. told her, as I rained warm kisses and hot tears on her cheek, that I had come to save her, that this wickedness and sin against Good. I pillowed her head on my breast, and rocked her in my arms like a child, but she neither moved nor spoke. A marble statue would have been as full while I sat here holding her in my arms, if any oue should recognise Captain Trenham as I had
done, her reputation would be lost for ever.

Mabel, Mabel ! speak to me,' I implored. might as well have implored the dead to rise
from their graves. I knew I must act, and that promptly; so laying her on her bed, and taking the precuution to lock the door for fear of prying servants, I went out again into the darkness, to
find the would-bedestroyerof my poorsweet Mabel As I stepped from the door, a figure emerged
and its lips. I laid my hand on its arm. 'Captain its lips. I lajd my liand on its arm. ' Captain
Trenham,' I said, 'I have been sent to prevent the crime you were about to comnit; the very thought of which has nearly kind thank Heaven on your knees,
ton. Go, and which has saved you and her this night. Go,
repeated; 'it is well for you if you are not her murderer
'Il. I she ill? Have mercy, and tell me if she is ill. I will go away and never trouble her more,
but tell me I have not killed her !' he said humbut tell me I have not killed her!' he said hum'I do,' I replied ; 'but because her. ing him in the darkness, I returned to Mabel. She still lay motionl/ss on her bed; so, undress-
ing her, and removing all evidences of her intening her, hind removing all evidences of her intensend for medical nssistance ; but before 1 could do so, a shud lering sigh convulsed her whole
frame and large tears began to well out of her frame, and large tears began to well out of her
eyes. I knew then that the poor, overcharged eyes. I knew then that the poor, overcharged
brain was relieved, amd her reason safe. But it was an anxious night for mee: for she fell from one death-like faint into another, and when the telegraphed for Colonel Cariton, and he returned to find his wifo uncouscious of his presence and foghting with the grim destroyer, but youth and a naturally gool constitution prevailed •and a day came when Mabel, the shadow of her former
self was lifted fion the bed (which, for days, I day came when Mabe, the edhaur (which, for days, I
self, was ifted fon the eve
had thought she would never leave again), and carried to the sofa in her pretty sitting-room.

The usually stern Colonel was visibly affected as he bent over the white wan face, which was as
colourless as the pillows on which it rested ; and colourless as the pillows on which it rested; and I knew there were tears in his eyes, as he stoop-
ed to arrange and re-arrange the cushions, with ed to arrange and re-arrange the cu
almost the tenderness of a woman.
most the tenderness of a woman;
You are very good for me, said Mabel, faintly; ' I ann not worthy of your goodness. I stepped hastily forward, fearing any agita
ing topic for her in her weak condition ; but ting topic for her in her weak condition ; but
Colouel Carlton had left the room hastily to con ceal an emotion of which he was half ashamed During Mabel's illness Captain Trenham sud denly exchanged back into his old regiment much to every one's astonishment aud regre except mine. I had seen him once. I had not the heart to refuse when he came to my house, and sent in a note entreating me $t$, give him news of Mabel ; and 1 saw how he suffered, pity mingled with ny indignation ; but 1 made him promise that, should she recover, which we the doubted, he would never again attenpt to see
her ; and he kept his word faithfully. In this her; and he kept his word
world they never met again.
I took her away with mee into the country, and
a nursed her back to health ; but peace to her mind could not restore. We never alluded to that dreadful night but once, and then, kneeling on her knees in utter self-abasement, she thanked and blessed me for having been the means of
saving her ; but I could see that she trooled saving her; but I could see that she brooted
ver it continually. She shrank from seeing ny one, saying always that she was unworth ven to touch the hem of a good woman's gar see that as the time approached for us to return home she shrank more and more from mecting her husband I reasoned with her, I comforted her I reminded her who it was that forbid us to cast tones at each other, and on what occasion the command was given. I spoke of repentance, of tonement, without which repentance is nought; and I promised her peace. But it was long ere the peace came. Mabel repented deeply,
terly, and silently; and she did seek with all her strength to atone for that momentary madness. Though she shrank morbidly from society, she became almost a sisten was always most pitiful and tender to such of her erring sisters as had strayed from the paths of virtue.
There was the soul of one of the martyrs of old in that fragile form; and where pestilence raged, where crime stalked rampant, there, soo hing, comforting, admonishing, was she ever
be found. I remonstrated once when I considered unnecessary dauger, but she stopped me sadly ; 'Have I not to atone?' said she
And at length, God sent the Comforter. There in her bell, but with a new light of hapyiness in her eyes, and a tiny form dsince He has sent me a little soul to train for Him.' Carlton have rolled by since then, and Mabel but never since the day when wee Mary first lay in her arms has she sorrowed as those who have no hope. Her life is spent in works of he and very light of the yes a when her place on earth shall know her 10 wore her good works shall live after her.
There is a lonely graveyard in Port's Island, Bermuda, washed ever by the surging sea, where lie the remains of those who died by yellow fever
in the frightful epidemic of 186 -If you push aside the tangled brushwood and cedar, and the
and rank tropieal weds which grow over the neggect-
graves, you will see one bearing this inscripgraves,
tion :

## Sached to the Memony.

## CAPTAIN TRENHAM.

## Captain-th Reyiment.

## who sacrifiel his life nobly while

 duifin the yellow-fever epidemic'He who is without sin among you let him cast the first stoue.' E. M.

## FRENCH REPORTERS.

Newspaper reportiug is really attaining wonderful proportions in France. It may seem incredi ble, but it is yet a fact that the London corres pondents of Parisian journals may he found at
about six o'clock every evening outside one of the cafes which line the Boulevard des Italiens. Those are their London head-quarters. They ar to be easily recognized, the ink and paper which
stand before them on the little white table, in close juxtaposition with a glass of vermouth, the pen which they are nervously using as a tooth brush, and their thoughtful moods distinguish them from the crowd. The following wordsthe top of the shect of paper they are blackening the top of the shect of paper they are blackening,
and their familiar quotation, "Time is money," and their familiar quotation, "Time is money,
may be detected at the bottom. Strangé to say may be detected at the bottom. Strange to say
one of the Paris papers has sent a real, genuine live correspondent to Rouen, where he is to re Centennial. This able journalist, whose experience has won him a reputation, has favoured the world with his first letter from Rouen. It is con cluded as follows:-"The distribution of prizes terminate at half-past four to-day. It temmated, and
result. You will wait until to-morrow" (sic).

## BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

At what season did Eve eat the apple ? Early the fall.
A Pexssulvania lalies' man says he is never satisfied that his lady friends understand
unless he has it from their own mouths.
Many a pretty girl of humble extraction has risen far above her station in life. Why, even Venus
ocean.

Boarding school miss: "o, Charlie ! I expect to graduate at next commencement,", "Gra-
duate? what wwill you graduate in ? "Why, in white tulle?
A young lady who had no time to spare for making garments for the poor has been engaged
three weeks embroidering a blanket forher poodle dog.
At a revival in a western town, out of one hundred converts fully two-thirds were males,
which the women explain by saying their own which the women expla
sex are angels already.

A westers editor insists that he wrote the word " trousseau " as plain as a pikestaffin in con-
nection with certain bridal presents. The printnection with certain bridal presents. Th,
er, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."
A Lady, returning froon an unprofitable visit
church, declared that " when she saw the to church, declared that "when she saw the
shawls on those Smiths, and then thought of the things her own poor girls had to wear, if it
was n't for the consolation of religion she did not know what she should do.
red-haired lady, who was ambitions of lite rary distinction, found but a poor sale for her
book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disapbook. A gentleman, in speakng or her
pointment, said : Her hair is red, if her book
. joke elsewhere, said: "She has red hair, if her hook has n't
A simple fellow once said of a famous beauty, "I could have courted and married her easy
enough, if I'd wanted to."- And, pray, why did n't you? asked his frien se to to hegan to address her, you see, she took ine on
one side and politely asked to be excused, and 1 sed her
Love is a heat full of coldness, a sweet full o bitterness, a pain full of pleasantness. Love is
chameleon, which draws nothing into the mouth chameleon, which draws nothing into the mouth
but air, and nourishes nothing in the body but but air, and nourishes nothing in the body bu
tongue. A man has choice to begin love, bu tongue. A man has choice to begin love, but
not to end it. Love-knots are tied with eyes, not to end it. Love-knots are tied with eyes,
and cannot be untied with hands ; made fast and cannot be untied with hands; made
with thoughts, not to be unloosed with fingers. In an English Sunday-school the vicar's daughter, who was very proud of her Bible class, inquired of one of her pupils in a smock-frock how Quen Sheba came
"By railway, miss." On asking an explanation
On she received answer: "' Because, miss, the Bible she rece
says she
train."
Little four-year-old Carrie went to church. The preacher was very earnest in his delivery, and she was much interested.
she when she came houre, " 1 have heard such swart minister I He stamped, and pounded, and
made such a noise ! and then he got so mad he made such a noise I and then he got so mad he
shouk his fist at the folks, and there wasn't anyshouk his fist at the folks, and there,"
body dared to go up und fight him."
That was rather a touching allusion to a deceased spouse, made recently by a farmer, who "Can't I show you anything else to-day ?" politely asked the clerk. "No, I reckon not," re-
plied the said looking customer, "I lost two plied the said looking customer, "I lost two
horses and my wife last fall,, and I feel putty poor. Good span of horses, too.
Patl Borvton amused the court circles at Osborne a good deal by his frank, honely fashion of talk. When asked a question by the Prestinces,
Beatrice, he answered innocently, "Yes Miss," and the Queen is said to have laughed outrigh when at the close of her interview with him he said he hoped her Majesty would overlook any defection of etiquette on his part, on the plea,
" You see, madam, it is not to be expected $I$ I'm "You see, madam, it is no"
A party of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called in the hostess. "Angelique," he said, "I am
going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have
you not heard of the great Platonic year, when you not heard of the great Platonic year, when
every thing must return to its former condition? every thing must return to its former connears we
Know, then, that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again on the same day and at the same hour. Will you give us creat am perfectly willing," she retorted; " but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here
before, and you left without paying ; settle the old score, and I will trust you on the ne
Two eloping counles from Kentucky were to be married at caseyville, hi., the other day and When they went before the parson some soon sup or or
their friends, men and women, "stood up them. The clergyman who performed the ceremony, the Rev. R. W. Jeffiries by name, married the whole crowd in this fashion : "Gentle-
inen and ladies, do you agreed to take those standing by your sides as your lawfil hushand and wives ?" to which they all nodded. The
parties who officiated as groomsmen and bridesparties who officiated as groomsmen and brides-
maids were terribly surprised when they ascermaids were terribly surprised when they ascer-
tained that not only the eloping couples, hut the bouls of matrimony.

## HEARTH AND HOME.

Management.-It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner
who can turn in a little room. To live well in who cau turn in a little room. To live well in
abundance is the praise of the estate, not the
person. person. I will study more how to give a good
How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perforna the severest $\begin{aligned} & \text { and luties } \\ & \text { and look all men boldy in the face, if he only }\end{aligned}$ and look all men boldly in the face, if he only
bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence toward God and man ! There is no spring one spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation undischarged-this fills the heart
tion and the soul with strength.
Rising above Discouragement.-There is always a way out of discouragement. Conviction that our course is right, constancy of purpose, an invincible determination never to submit or yield and a calm reliance ou Providence, may sustain
us in a lofty attitude. If we will wait with patience for the element of time to keep in our a fairs, the difficulties may disappear of themselves,
and we may find a clear path where we had anticipated only insurmountable obstacles
AT its best the spiritual impulse of the idea of
"reward" is not a very thrilling one. Great actions, or even a succession of smallactions, are
seldom done or preserved in with an eye to reseldom done or preserved in with an eye to re-
compense. A more spiritual and quickening compelse is needed. We nust see that our lives are penetrated and animated by the desire of perfection in any of its forms, religious or moral, such as the desire to be at one with the world's
laws or the Divine will, or workersin the tardy and ereeping progress of the race. All these sentiments demand faith of one sort
rest in a trust in things not seen.
Hrart's Ease-What contentment can do in its own way, so also can diligence and the un-
wearied performance of duty. Few things help nore towards true heart's ease and keeping th mind employed, and all our duties on the righ have heart's ease whose duties are lying in an ordered mass at his feet, and those things left undone which it is his special business to do going on, but when they are over we have no d by those duties left unfulfiled which ought to have been done while we were amusing ourselves,
and by the neglect of which weare distressed and and by the neglect of which weare distressed and
thers are hindered for days after. And what heart's ease can there be when we are assailed with reproaches from without and full of sel nch of rope left for the running, but only a mass nch of rope left for the running, but only a mas
of knots and kinks, all made by ourselves, and
Step-Mothers.-If there is a wretched crea ture upon the earth, it is the miserable woman who has married a widower with grown daught-
ers-the step-mother who comes into a house ers-the step-mother
where her husband's eldest daughter has been mistress ever since she was sixteen, and viher the new wife is regarded from the first as an interloper. The fiercest of mothers-in-law, the most wofully aggravating of prim spinster sisters in-law, can be nothing in comparison. Their attacks are generally underhanded and insidious
but the offended daughter openly reveals the wrath of her heart, and all the world upholds he and sympathizes with her. The poor dear has a
step-mother-a cruel step-mother, of course-step-mother-a cruel step-mother, of course-
and anything she says or does may be pardoned under such awful circumstances.
No one pities the deluded lady whom the sentimental widower has begged to be "a mother to of five years old, whom she has resolved to cud dle, and kiss, and curl, and feed with sugar plums. No one asks how she bore the awful re
velation of the four sharp-tempered virgins, th eldest five-and-twenty, who have been made her life miserable in every possible way since her ad-
vent, and who are known to everybody in the vent, and who are known to everybody in th,
neighbourhood as the " poor Misses Smith, eighbourfood as the
Nobodv asks whether she ever wishes that that widower, whers, taken twenty-five years off his age his whiskers, taken
Everybody presumes that she rejoices while the four Misses Smith languish. That a step-mothe must be a fiend is a world-wide superstition, and must be a fiend aldest ballad in the English lan-
us old guage, in which, to the hest of
a evil step-dame " is introduced
evil step-dame is introducecr. If she
If she is young, that is her crime. If she not, age becomes her fault. It goes against he to be pretty or to be ugly. If she is a capita
housekeeper, she takes every thing out of poor housekeeper, she takes every thing out of poor
Martha's hands. If she lets matters rest as MarMartha's hands. If she lets natev.
tha desires, poor Martha is a slavo.
People who have quite forgotten the first Mrs. Smith for years, take to pitying her, and won dering what "she would say if she knew," or to
thanking heaven that " she cannot see what is going on.'
of cours in five cases out of ten, sher is often in fault ; but with amicable feelings to all within it, while those who await her coming are alrealy her sworn ennemies. Daughters cannot understand why is a jealousy of kinship fiercer than that of love.
In a strange, inexplicable way this new wifo and the daughters of the honse are rivals, and the
be expected. That, however, does not make the
step-mother's fate any happier step-mother's fate any happier; and a sensible
widower will marry off his grown daughters be fore he beckons Cupid back for his own behoof though this second choice be as near an ange as erring mortal may be.

## THE GLEANER.

Marshal bazaine has taken No. 6, Royalescent, Ramsgate, as a residence.
A fashionable Paris dressmaker announces that Ladies' shrouds are now cut decolette.
Caprain Boyron intends "doing" the whole his bathing dress.
Auguste Wolif has invented a tonal pedal or the pianoforte, by which certain
will of the performer, are given.
Frank Liszt, who has lately been the King nd a writing guest at Loo, has received an order, of the esteem of his Royal host.
Sienor Mario was in London lately, and
attended the Opera House as a attended the Opera House as a spectator. His
hair has become quite white, and few beyond his intimate friends would have recognised the once opular Fernando and Almaviv
An expedition of 100 or 150 picked Welsh singers is being organised to proceed to the Unit-
ed States in July next on the occasion of the ed States in July next on the occasion of the
centenary of the Declaration of American Independence.
The Sultan of Zanzibar stopped before th memorials of Livingstone which are exhibited in the Brighton Museum, and, raising his hand, gav - Livingstone was a good man

Mme MacManon disappointed the admirers of grand toilets appearing at the races in th ability. It was of plain écru material, and rival led in point of simplicity the garb of the ex Queen of Spain.
A good deal of discussion has taken place very large oue bought sermons. The trade is the past fifteen years one of the popular preacher of London is and has been indebted to a literar friend for the sermons which the said popular
preacher has delivered with such satisfactory rem preacher has delivered w
A handsome testimonial has been privatel presented to cardinal Manning on behalf of the ay Catholics, chiefly peers, in token of their satisfaction at the honour recently bestowed
upon him by the Pope. The testimonial took he form of a sum of money amounting to nearly the Duke of Norfolk subscribed $£ 1,000$.
SANTA Barbara, Cal., claims the champion, rose of the world, the "King of Noisettes,"
neasuring sixteen and three-guarter inches in neasuring sixteen and tion toarter inches in circumference, and from tip to tip of its petal
more than six inches. The shoot from which hangs, three feet in length, grew in the space of six days, on the trellis of the garden wall of Dr . Dimmick. It has a delightful perfume, a delicate lemon tint, and is claimed to be the 1 rges

The Harp-King of the North," as he was called, Antoine Edouard Pratté, has just died at Odensnas, Swedelu, in his seventy-seventh year.
He was born in Bohemia, but was brought He was born in Bohemia, but was brought to
Sweden when a very young boy, and began life Sweden when a very young boy, and began life
by playing the harp at a little theatre of marionettes. He was considered one of the best harpers in zavepe, and his talent as a composer-show with orchestra and choir with one grend ayn phony, "The Night of Storm"-was very con siderable.
The wife of the late Professor Agassiz rose one morning and proceeded, according to custom, to put on her stockings and shoes. At a certain Agassiz's attention, and not having yet risen, he eaned anxiously upon his elbow, inquiring what was the matter. "Why, Professor, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot, said she "Only one, my dear:" returned the Professor calmly lying, "own again ; there should have
been three." He had put then there to keep been warm.
A Paris journal reports that recently in the Butte-aux-Cailles, one of the poorest IUarters of n ordiny boy's baee ande hair on its body. The ther and consider a workman sot wrathy over the birth end a workman, got wrathy over the birth, and in
mediately left his home with a visible of going crazy ; his wife, its mother, was very much cast down because it was born with upper and lower tee
wet nurse it.
The interesting statementis madeby M. Cham piou, the well-known French chemist, that the heat developed by a given quautity of nitro-glycerine when exploded, is capable of exerting, on
being converted into motion, a maximum energy fully five times that produced by the explosion of gunpowder, and three thousand times mor than that caused through the combustion of an elpual fuantity of coal. So small a yuantity as a the immense potential energy of 5,500 horse
thart of ity power, working during ten hours. This being their attention to some means of utilizing such pronligions force, as practical motor.

## SPEAKING AND REPORTING.

Lord Erskine said 'Burke was of all writer tedious., dictum, but he proceeded : © One evening in the Honse of Commons, when Burke was delivering one of his interminiable harangues, I became anxious, like many others, to get away; but
being close under his eye, I could not easily esbeing close under his eye, 1 could not easily es-
cape unobserved. At last, however, unable any longer to endure his drawling, 1 ducked down Next morning I found the speech reported in the exspapers. What a splendid composition! No Irish accent, it riveted my attention. I read it through again and again, carried the paper with me into the country, and kept it in my pocke till it was worn out.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Bosron is bles ed with no fewer than 2,000 The eldest daughter of Cherubini, recently M. Gaston Mesteppes, a librettist, formerly The well-known London clarinet-player, Mr. Von Bulow, the pianist, who comes to this
country in October, will make his first appearanoe in Signor Perrella has been appointed in
peetor of Masic at the Napes peetor
Santo. STRAUSS composed his first waltz when seven Schumans's Genorveva has been placed upon
the stage at Leipsic, nod reeived with the stage at Leipsic, and received with a great amount A cascades of ice water, broken into eleven The last performance in Paris of Verdi's Re he tonor, Masini.
the A Mr. Boucher, of Philadelphia, has an old tant portion is not made of eat bone.
LovERS on music everywhere will be glad to
hear thet Mme. Schman, having recuvered rom her
long indisposition, has returned to The late Mme. Pleyel left a legacy of 10,000 the relief of distressed members of the profession. THE receipts at the performance of Verdis
Sequiem in Paris have hararaged 20,000 fracos, and a
the eud of the last week every placo was sold for five THE number of the associate members of the
 any way connected with music.
A GRAND musical festival will be held in
Glaggow, in the autumn of 1876. G. A. McFaren ha
 Counod has also consented to produce
Carary, and to conduct the work in person.
The London News thinks that all this dis
course about, shurds of color, symphonies of white and course about, charda of color, symphonies of white and
blue, souorous spaces of uitramarine and bright-hue passages of music, inay remind the irrererent of date
mus Ward's "Do my eyes deceive my earsight ?" IT is said that next season will witness the

 Mrs. Sweeney, wife of Peter B. Sweeney was formery the wiff of Page, the artist. After parting from which ihe emerged to go pren an the the tage, and
meeting with indifferent success, she man ried Sweeny Charles barnard, for several years editor
of the Vox Humana, has withdrawn from that


The words of " Hail Columbia" were written

 to be inaugurated. In inen of ab betere, rititi it ranked
Natioual Hymn ; and this is but moderate praise.
ON April 26th, the bones of Gaetano Donizetti





 were placed within their respective brazen urns. which
were lined with wood. Aboe the thick folds of textile
material, with which the bones were en elelope.t in their material, with which the bones were en yelope.t in thei
urns. was placed a parchment endorsed in a sealed tube
of glass. Each parchment was signed by the members
E. of the cominittee, and nuthenticated by a netary. The
urns were then closed, and herneticaily sealed. Each
urn, bearing on its cover the urn, bearing on its cover the natne of the master en
graved, whose mortal remains were therein contained,
was provisionally deposited aud walled ap within was provisionally deposited and walle
of the mortuary cells of the cemetery.




## WASTE.

y Ejward Fawcet
Down the long orchard-aisles where I have strolled


But 'rer the vordure's blended shine and shade
Smal blighted fruits lie strawn in dall array,

Ah met : what strange frustration of intent,
What dark elecetive seeret, undegectied,

Oh, seming mockery! Oh, strange doubt $!$ wherein
The baffed reason gropes and cannot see $!$ IIn made at and, why ony made tone be se
In irony for that which might have been?

$M_{y}^{\text {Threugh ponder meadow comes my miel little son sed hunchback, with the wistuu eyes! }}$

## MARGINALIA.

The Paris press has been invited to the Alcazar concert-room to witness a balloon constructed on a new plan. The form of this balloon has
caused it to be named the Aeronef. It is to be caused it to be named the eerone. It is to be
propelled by screws. Entirely constructed of pearl-grey silk, it is provided with a basket of
very light material, in the form of a boat, containing place for oue person. Before the bench are fixed, within reach of the aeironaut, two pairs
of steel wheels, which are made to turn rayidly in the air, thus helping to overcome the most contrary, currents. M. Smitter, the inventor of
the Aêronef, intends soon to start from the Tuithe Aëronef, intends soon to sta
leries garden on an aërial trip.
An experiment made in Herr Krupp's artillery grounds at Dulnen seems to threaten the future of cuirassed vessels. Hitherto, it is well known, the solidity of the cuirass has sretty well kept pace with the calibre of the ordnance des-
tined to do the work of destruction. By a felicitous idea, however, the force of the cannon has now been quadrupled. The invention, if so it
may be called, consists in directing four guns toward the same spot, and firing them simultaneously by electricic ignition. This is old with old guns, but it ma
with the new ones.
A movement has been started amongst the
ofticers of the Grenadier Guards for the purpose of raising a fund to perpetuate the meinory of the late Generial Sir Janens Lindsay, Bart., who was for many years an officer of that regiment. A sum of $£ 1,000$ has been already subscribed
for the purpose, and the committee have resolved for the purpose, and the committee have resolved
to apply the greater portion of this amount to to apply the greater portion of this amount to
the foundation of scholarships for the children of the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards. also to be placed in the chapel at Wellington Barracks.

On the 1st of June, the Pope commenced his summer practice of getting up in the morning at 5.30. At 7, he says mass in his private
chanel, at 8 takes a breakfast of a cup of broth chapel, at takes a breakfast of a cup of broth
with an eqg in it and a cup of eoffee. At 10 he
receives Cardiual Autonelli, and at it receives Cardinal Autonelli, and at 11 gives
private and public audiences. At 2 he dines lightly on a dish of boiled beef or a frittura, figs and some of the white wine from the castelli.
Atter dinner he takes a rest until 4.30 in his private library. At 10 his valet asks his benediction and bids him good night. Until the 1st except through sickness.
Some Hungarian papers publish a letter of Kossuth, originally adressed to the editor of in
newspaper of Kashan (Hungary), in which the newspaper of Kashan (Hungary), in which the
Hungarian ex-Dictator discusses politics, and says that whilst monarchs enthbrace each other, volcano ferments under their feet, and he does not believe that the "armed pace" can be
maintained for three years longer. The exmaintained for three years longer. The ex-
Dictator is also very dissatisfied with the luke-warmness which, according to hin, is showing
itself in Hungrian political life. "If," Kossuth goes on to say. "in the next Reichstag no great party springs up to raise the flag of Hungariai was cast by the fusion of the Left with Dich it party, we shall hear history saying, with pitiless determination, ' Finis Hungaric.'
The English fashion of canoeing was introbut with the exception of Mr. Bishop's cruise from Quebee to the Gulf of Mexico, which was successfully completed a few weeks since, no
cruises of any consenuence have yet been made in American waters. No one has shown any disposition to cross the continent in a canoe
from New York to the mouth of the Columbia from New York to the mouth of the Columbia
River, although there is only one interruption, River, although there is only oue interruption,
and that only three miles in length, in the waterand that only three miles in length, in the water-
way between the two oceans - excepting, of course, the rapids and falls in the Missour and route across British America bv way of the St. River ; and a canoe cruise from Quebec to New Orleans conld also be made by way of the Saguenay, Huddon's Bay, the Red River of the brought (says an American contemporary) to the notice of the English canoeists who are pining
for new rivers to conquer, it would not be long for new rivers to conquer, it would not be long
before they would be attempted by the followers beffre they would be attempted
of MacGregor aud Baden-l'owell.

## PERSONAL.

Brown, the famous Halifax oarsman, is dead. Mr. Broughton, the new manager of the Great Western, has assumed the duties of his position Mr. Goldwin ,"Smith is engaged upon a "History of Canada.
Mr. Albert Prince, ex-M.P.P., for Essex, was
drowned in the river on the 8th inst., while drowned
bathing.
Mr. J. B. Ellison, of the Chatham Planet was found dead in his bed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of ossification of the larynx.
The Lieut.-Governor of Ontario will not take up his permanent res,
after the 1 st of August.
On their arrival in England, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie proceeded to Sir J. Rose's new country sea very near Pangbourne.
The Rev. Dr. Bedford Jones has consented to remain "priest in charge" of St. Alban's, OtSir John Macdonald, Lady Macdonald and family have gone to River du Loup to spend the Rev. Wm. Mitchell, of Millbrook, Ont., has aceepted the call from Chalmer's Church, Mont-
real.
It is stated that Mr. F. W. Glen, of Oshawa, who was appointed a Centennial Commissione
by the Doninion Government has declined the honor.

Messrs. Houston and Bell, formerly assistant elitors of the Liberral, and Messrs. Eyvel and Mclean, Parliamentary and general reporters on
the same journal, have been engaged upon the Globe.
From
From Mapleton, Manitoba, we have the intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Frank Harrison,
of Toronto, late of H. M. 16th Regiment. He was the youngest brother of R. A. Harrison, Q.
of
The Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, Juue 22nd, and had the honor of dining with the Queen and the
Royal Family. The Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Royal Family. The Hon. Alexander and Mrs.
Mackenzie were present at the Queen's State Concert on the 23rd, at Buckinghan Palace.
It rumoured that Miss Margaret Macdonald, the second daughter of his Honour the Liente-
nant-Governor of Ontario, will bemarried in the nant-Governor of ontario, will be married in the
Autumn to a distinguished member of the mediAutumn ta a istinguished member of the medi-
cal profession and high civic functionary in the City of Montreal. We know who that is and congratulate Miss Macdonald.
We notice in the last issue of the Army and avy Gazctte that Lieutenant and Adjutant Win.
A. Dixon, of H. M. 82nd Regiment, has been promoted to a Company. Captain Dixon is a
son of the late Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Toronto, and is one of a number of gentlemen in Toronto who obtained commissions in the army in 1864 Mr. Wilmot, Inspector of Fisheries, and Mr.
Witcher, of the Mar ne and Fisheries Depr. Witcher, of the Mar ne and Fisheries Department, have left Ottawa on an official tour through
the Maritime Provinces. Some new breeding establishnents for the propagation of salmon wil Prince Edward Island.
The Prince Edward Island land tenure difficulty is now to be settled and the Right Hon. Mr. what price shall be paid to the holders decide what price shall be paid to the holders by the
Dominion. He sails from England about the middle of this month. The difficulty, like the Clersy heserves, the Hudson Bay Company and
the Seigniorial tenure, had its origin in the ancient grants by the Crown.

## a Princess on the stage.

 A real Russian Princess is going on the stag in Paris ly her beauty and talent. In 1866 , great sensation was made by the appearance of 7wo sisters, infant prodigies, Juliette and Julia Selapierre, who exhibited a most remarkabletalent as violinists at the Concert Musard in the Champs Elysés,s, after having earned a claim to to public patronage by the manner in which they rietés. The eldest, Juliette, was strikingly handsome, and wherever slee went she was followed by a crowd of admirers. During her visit to Russia a Muscovite Primce paid her great atthe idol of the public, left the stage ou her the idol of the public, left the stage on her
marriage, and with her husband retired to the family mansion, her time being divided between her lord and master and the pleasures of the
chase. The princess sighed for the return of those brilliant soirees, and regretted the::pplause of the gloved hands she had been accustomed to hear. Lite to her had become monotonous and
dreary, immured as she was in a country chateau, cut off from all society, and in the midst of serfs and peassants. A sort of stage fever seized her,
and aiter resisting the attack for some time she was obliged to consult a physician, who could not und to Paris for advivar ' Ond her arrival here she found that the of fy cure for her illness was the stage, and she has made ip her mind to reAn opjereatec has been composed expressly for the debut belle princesse, and from all that call. be
gathered Mesdames Pesthard, Judic, and Theo gathered Mesdames Peschard, Judic, and Theo
will have to look to their laurels, as they will both talent anit personal heauty ou her side.

ROUND THE DOMINION The United Presbyterian Church in
have begun to hold their first meetings. A party of sixty children, of both sexes, ar
fived last week for Miss McPherson's Home rived last
Belleville.
Sevec hundred and twenty dollars were collected at Barkerville, British Columb
day for the Dominion Day holidays.
Business is in a most depressed state at Toonto, and there is hardly a principal street in
the city in which one or more retail stores are not selling off by auction.
Last week over 200 deaths occurred in Monwere children, most of whom died under the ag of one year.
The Winnipeg Council appointed a committee with the view of adopting some means of des troying the grasshoppers.
The grasshoppers made a' raid on the business part of Winnipeg one day not long since, and the shopkeepers had en ugh to do to
the tide of iuvasion from their shops.
The Daily Nation, an eight column morning was the decision arrived at at a late meeting of W. H. Howland and his associates in Toronto. The Roman Cathollc Church and adjoining buildings at St. Luc, near Montreal, were destroyed by fire about 2 a.m. on Suadday, the 4th.
A man named Palailean perished in the flames.
plot has been discoverel in Toronto. Four of the young ladies had planned to leave the establishment and co on the stage in the United States, but one repented and turned Queen's evidence.
IT is understood that the principal insurance companies becoming alarmed at so many incendiary attempts in London, Ont., have ordered that no m.
that city.
The Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway is, ccording to repeated statements lately, to be pushod to completion at an early day. When
finished it will be a short route between Montreal finished it will
The immigrants landed from the Sarmatian 495 Mennonites, and 45 from the British Islands, 495 Mennonites, and 45 Scandinavians. The Mennonites for Manitoba.
A young elk lately eaught at Pembina Mountains, wss brought into Winnipeg, and offered for sale. It seems to have got pretty well tamed
whilst coming in, as it was led through the streets with a cord tied round the neck.
The members of the Agricultural and Arts Association are at present in session at Ottawa,
arranging for the coming Provincial Exhibition to be held in that city. They will discuss Canada's representation at the Centennial Exhibition.
In a recent test of oak and Puget Sound fir made at San Francisco, with bars each side one to be equally as three feet long, the Both broke with the same weight placed in the middle of each bar, viz., 260 pounds.
A London despatch informs us that the Norwegian barque Nordcap, at that port, reports about a fortnight ago, in latitude 47 deg., picking up boat No. 6 belonging to the Vicksburg, of
Liverpool. It was floating bottom up, and conLiverpool. It was floating bottom up, and con-
tained two life-preservers, a life-belt, and a cask of water.
We hear by reports from Niagara, that the crop of peaches in that district is the largest that has been known for some time past, and all the fruit is of especially fine description. The boughs
of the trees are so heavily laden that they are continually breaking with the weight.
The Orillia Expositor affirms as a fact that Hope. A leading business man, on removing to Port Hope some time ago, brought a coloured girl with him as a servant, but had to part with
her directly. We believe the Village of Port Dover, County of Norfolk, enjoys the same distinction.
Says the Bowmanville News:--A smal silver fish that, so far as we can learn, is a stranger to these waters, has made its appearance of them of them are being caught, and having tried them, we can testify that they are a delicious morsel. of American pisciculture

## VARIETIES.

Therle are 800,000 acres of soil in India under
MacMahon has thirty-seven decorations,
Brazil having sent the last recently.
King Oscali of Sweden is quite the reverse o the bonde type so prevaleant in that country. He is tal
THE Norwegian Government has granted a
credit of 20,000 for an expedition to be sent out to explore the sea hetween Iceland, the Faroe Islands, The French convicts at New Caledonia have turnim their attention to the manufucture of eigarettes,
nud their productions with native tobaceo are in.great

ThE Russian Government spends annually 832.000 for carriages to keep the singers at the St. Pe-
tersburg opera of the snow. nud to provide them .with

Among the young ladies who are this year attending the course of lectures in the St. Petersburg Acs-
demy of Medicine are two Tartar ladies (Mohammedan)
who have compieted their preliminary studies in a who have conpieted their preliminary studies in a
The at Paris Figaro asserts that there are many
THe The Paris Figaro asserts that there are many many. They are said to extract information from the
oftlcial Freneh gentry, who are drawn into the circle of
The violin of Paganini is preserved as a glorious relic under a glass case in the city hall of
Geno. A few days ago, it being takeno out tobe photo-
graphed, a distinguished amateur. who was invited to graphed, a distinkuished amateur. Who was invited to
play upon it, delighted a select audience with the prayer,
from Rossini's "Mose," and the "Carnaval de Venise." composed by the famous violinist.
Tus The busiest man in Russia is Prince Gortscha-
noff. He rises at six A. M., reads letters until eight ; his secretary reads or analyzes to him the most impor-
tant articles of intelligence in the daily papers of Europe tan articles of intelingence in the daily papers of Europe
he lunches at noon, walks an hour, receives visis from
one to four, answers letters from four to eight, dines and one to four, answers letters from four to eight, dines and
ppends the evening at the Empress of Germany's cottage. epends the evening at the Empress of Germany's cottage.
The most interesting portion of Prince Gortschakoffs
correspondence is the letters he gets from ladies. He correspondencei is the petters he gets from ladies. He
begs every Russinn lady about to quit St. Petersburg. to write him frequently and tell him every thing she sees and hears. 1: this way he is hept fam arr with . The
the public, private and secret history of Eurpe.
old fellow evidently knows where to look for news.

## LITERAR Y

Hardy, the novelist, is a slightly built man of less than the average stature, and the modestest and John Lothrop Motley, the historian, who arrived a day or so ago from Europe, goes to Boston,
where he will remain several months. His health has much improved.
The proprietors of the Illustrated London
News send out an artist in the Pandora to the North Pole. They have also a mospondent in Lieutenant
The Chevalier Wyckoff is in London, and Colonel Forney says he is "as fresh, genial, and syin-
pathetic as he was forty years ago, the same keen ob-
gerver of men and things. and the same kindly and ubiquitous man of the world.
The late Count de Rémusat is said to have been so English in thought and manuers that he was
familiarly termed "Sir Charles." He ordered all his clothes from a London tailor, and was wont to describe
his chateau near Toulouse as a "cottage," feeling it to his chateau near
be more English.
The Dean of Westminster is said to be very like William M. Evarts in appearance, alleit older ary
not so tall. A correspondent who saw him recently describes bim as looking, in his scarlet collar, black stock-
ing and buckled shoes, , ike a figure from some antique
picture.
William Black, the novelist, is said to be a very hard worker. He ulways has a novel on the stocks,
and yet is the Loudon correspondent of a daily news, paper puthished in Yorkshitre, fine art critic and leader-
Writer for the London Daily News, aud an occasional
contributor to makazines, and with all this, is yet frequently seen in society.
Hecror Malot's new novel, just begun in the Siècle, is said by some who have seen the manuscript to
be among his strongest work. He will deal, in the new
book, with a world in which, as an artist, he has always shown himself at home: the world of financiers, intriguers, and parv.
Edmund Yates is said by a correspondent to have offered a distinguishod author ten guineas per
week for a weekly portion of a novel of eignt colunnus
leut n leugth, and upon the iady sayivg that her
double that amount to have expressed were surprise
Whereupun the lady Whereupon the lady said: "I have long since gives upp
sacrificiug my braad and butter in order to furnish The Greek newspapers announce that in the Greek convent of the Prophet Elias in Zitza [Epirus], a
monk has just died who was alluded to by Lord Byron
in his poen of Childe Harold. The monk in queation, in his poen of Childe Harold. The monk in question,
Nicephorus, was 17 years old at the time of his death, and remembered Lord Byron very well as having spent
several days in the convent in 1827 , aferwards deccrib-
ing in his poem the picturesque situation of the convent ing in his poem the picture
and the monk's bospitality
Punch's cartoon representing an interview between the Sultan and Mr. Disraeli has immensely pleased
the Sultan. Clutching nt the paper, he said, "I must
have it. This is very good." He was very merry at
 tracts from the principal journals having reference to the
risit are daily seleted and pasted in a book, with the in-
tention of having them all translated when the Sultan

## ARTISTIC.

The Pope has just had completed a magnificent mosaic front to be affixed to the famous church
"St. Paul outside-the-walls." The workmanship turned
ut by the mosaic offices in the Vatican, is a marvel of out by the in
artistic skill.
Gabriel Max has painted a head of the Saviour which has a remarkable characteristic. The
ejes appear to be closed at a distance, but seem to open eyes appear to be closed at a distance, but seem to open
ais one advances, and to bend over the spectatur a pathe-
tic gaze. The effect when quite near the painting aggaze
agased.
Aloysio Juvara, a well-known engraver, has
 and besides this, he had obtaiued seventen other medals
in recognition of his artistic skille. His plates of the
" Madonna della Regia," and of Maucinelli's" S . Carlo

Mr. Henry Campo Tosto has returned to Londun from Rome, where he has been engaged for
many munths past on a portrait of Pius IX. The work many munths past on a portrait of Pius IX. The work
is now completed. The figure is sedent: and of life trait of his Holiness hie has over seen. The Pope has
testifed his own approval ly bestowing upou the painter
the Order of St. Sylvester.
Mr. John C. Forbes, the well-known painter of Toronto, intend to send, some specinens of his skill to
the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, next year, in portraits and marine seenery. For the tormer yars, he
has selected for hisp pice de reciotance a portrait of his has selected for his piece de resistance a portrait of his
Excenloncy, Jord Dufferin, and for the latter a repre-
gentation of the wreck of the Steamship Hibernian. on
Which he was a passenger. It is gratify iug to learn that
Canadian Art will not be unrerenented at the great
Centennial. and it is to be hoped that Mr. Forbeet's ex.

A STRANGE STORY.
In Lee's " Glimpses of the Supprnatural the following occurs : Lady Beresford told the following to her son and her grand daughter,
Lady Betty Cobbe: I have something of the greatest importance to communicate to you both before I die, a period which is not far distant ship which subsisted between Lord Tyrone and nys self. We were educated under the same roo fricmuls into whose hands we afterwards fell endeavored to persuade us to embrace revealed
religion, their arguments though insufficent to religion, their arguments, though insufficent to convince, were powerful to stagger our forme
feelings, and to leave us wavering between two opinious. In this perplexing state of doubt and other that whichever died first should (if per other that whichever died first should (if per
mitted) appear to the other, and declare what religion was most acceptable to God ; according ly, one night, while Sir Martin and myself were Tyrone sitting by my bed-side. I screamed out and endeavored to awake Sir Martin. "For whit means or for what re, ho you hithe at this time of night?" "Have you then for gotten our pronise ?" said he; "I died last
Tuesday at four oclock, and have been permitted hy the Supreme Being to appear to you, to ais sure you that the revealed reigion is true, and an furt her sufferev to inform you that you will som produce a son, who it is decreed will marry my daughter, ; not many years after his binth, sir Martin will die, and you will marry again, rendered miserable; you will have two daughters, and afterward a son, in childbirth of whom you,
will die in the forty-seventh year of your age." "ill die in the forty-seventh year of your age." prevent this?"" "Undoubtedly," returned the spectre ; " you are a free agent and may prevent
it at all by resisting every temptation to second marriage; but your passions are strong-you no trials. More 1 ram not permitted to reved but if, after this warning, you persist in your infidelity, your lot in another world , will be
miserable indeed ", "M "if you are happy ". "Had I boen otherwise,"
he replied, "I shonld not have been permited he replied, "I should not have been permitted
to applear to your." "I may, then, infer that to appear to you.". "I may, then, infer that
you are happyq". He smiled. "But how," that your appearance to me has been real and that your appearance to me has been real and ation?" "Will not the news of my death be ed; "I might have had such a dream, and that dream accidentally come to pass. I will have some stronger proofs of its reality." "You
shall," said he. and waving his hand, the bed curtains, which were crimson velvet, were instantly drawn through a large iron hoop by
which the tester of the bed was suspended. "In which the tester of the bed was suspended. "In
that," said he, "you cannot be mistaken; that," said he, "you cannot be mistaken," "True," said I, "but sleeping we are often it, asleep I might; and I shall still doubt." "Here is a pocketbook ; in shal will write my name; you know my hand-
writing ?" I replied, "Yes." He wrote with a pencil on one side of the leaves. "Still," said I, "in the morning I may doubt; though waking I could not Imitate your hand, asleep I
might." "You are hard of belief," said he. "Touch would injure you irreparably ; it is not for spirits to touch mortal flesh." "I do not."
said I, "regard a blemish." "You are a woman of courage," said he, "hold out your woman of courage," said he, "hold out your was cold as marble ; in a monent the sinews
shrunk up, every nerve withered. "Now," said he, "while you live let no mortal eye be-
hold that wrist'; to see it is sacrilege." He stopped; I turned to him again, he was gone.

A PEPPER AND MUSTARD PIC. TURE
Betwren the American, German, Hungarian, and olish art students and artists good fellowship for them all is at the Cafe Maximilian, on the Maximilianstrasse, where the groups occupy their
respective tables. Once or twice a week some respective tables. Once or twice a week some
fifteen or twenty Americans and some Germans fifteen or twenty Americans and some Germans
meet there and have a convivial evening discussinf art, beer, wurst, and perhaps politics. The white marble tables present after such a gatherare covered with scores of beautiful drawings and fancies, which, unfortunately have to be wushed even been found worthy of being photographed, copies of which are in the possession of the pro-
prietor of the cafe and are shown to visitors. There is a legend about one of these unique drawings having been preserved on the table for some days, and that thousands of persons came in merely to see the wonderful thing whose fame
had spread all over the city. Toby Rosenthal, of San Francisco, was the artist ; his production prer, salt, beer, and rose leaves. It represented a per, salt, beer, and rose leaves. It represented a
fair-hair kellnerinn of the cafe, the face drawn in pencil, the hair painted in mustard, the dress in pepper and salt, with ornament of rose leaves, utire table.

## THE "FEVER TREE."

The eucalyptus, or blue-gum tree of Australia, was discovered by a French scientist, LahillarThe who visited Van Diemen's Land in 1792 The great size and beauty of the tree soon gav it a place in the botanical gardens of Europe.
Its medicinal qualities, however, for which it is now so famous, do not seem to have become known until about thirty years ago. The colonists of Tasmania used it for a great variety of septic. This was apparently discovered in $S$ puin
sere In 1860, the neighborhood of the city of Valentia was planted with the eucalyptus. A marked im provement in the healthfulness of the locality
followed. The Spaniards forthwith dubbed it ollowed. The
the "fever tree." It was soon afterward introine "ever tree. It was soon afterward intro
duced into Algeria, the climate of which seemed especially adapted to it. It may fairly be said Hope, in the La Plata States of South America and in California
After a trial for many years in southern France, it has failed, as a rule, to become hardy, or to suck up and destroy the poisonous vapors
ot he swamps in which it was planted
The fow dozen specimens planted within the walls of Rome are nearly all alive, but very few of them re vigorous. Within a year or two the Trap put large pint ire fone trees ng them with the utmost care. This may fairly looked upon as a decisive experiment. The place known as the Tre Fontane-the Three Fountains-lies some miles south of Rome, and is the seat of a magnificent monastery. Yet its
climate is so deadly that the splendid buildings, rich in mosaics, marbles, and frescoes, are wholly deserted during the summer. Trying to live in hem then would be certain death. If the blue gum tree makes Tre Fontane healthy, it can be
relied on to do the same work anywhere else Its record as an antiseptic and disinfectant is already a good one.
The districts in which it is indigenous are healthy, and those into which it his been transplanted and in which it has thriven have become healthy. A few miles from the city of Algiers there was a farm which was noted for its deadly
fevers. Life on it in July was almost imposaibly fevers. Life on it in July was almost impossible.
In the spring of 1867 thirteen hundred eucalyp In the spring of 1867 thirteen hundred eucalyp-
tus trees were planted there. They were nine tus trees were planted there. They were nine
feet high by the next July, and not a case of fever appeared. Nor has one appeared since.
Near Constantine swamps, never dry even in the hottest suinmers, and productive of violent periodic fevers. About fourteen thousand eucalyptus trees dried uy every square foot of swamp and killed the fever market for quinine. The demand for that grea has ceased since the blue-gum tree was planted there. Mercantile books are said to show a si milar decline in the anount of yuinine consumed
in Mexico and Cuba of late, and a similar cause in Mexico and Cuba of late, and a similar cause
is given for it. $A$ very unhealthy railroad is given for it. A very unhealthy railroad
station in the Department of Var, Southern stance, has been made healthy by a grove of forty of these remarkable trees.

## CATCHING THE AUTHOR OF

 WAVERLEY.I called one day,'s said Mr. Guthrie Wright, at the Edinburgh post-office, and began to read
in the lobby a letter from Lady Aberco in the lobby a letter from Lady Abercorn, in which she gave an answer to some arguments I
had stated to her in proof that Sir Walter Scott had stated to her in proof that Sir Walter Scott
was the author of "Waverley ;" while thus emwas the author of waverley; while thus em-
ployed I stumbled on Sir Walter himself. He immediately inquired about whom I was reading immediately inquired about whom I was reading
so busily. "About youn", I replied, and put the letter into his hand. I soon observed him blush as red as scarlet, and recoliected "that Lady sure you are wrong, for Sir Walter Scott declared to nue, upon his honour, that he was not the Walter exclaimed : "I'm sure I never said so I never pledyed my honour; she is quite mis taken." Then, perceiving that he had thus betrayed himself, he stammered out some unintel ligible sentence, and then continued: "Well,
Mr. Wright, it is a very curious question, who Man be the author of these novels. Suppose we take a walk round the Calton Hill, and lay ou heads together to ninaid, "I think that we ca soor so completely hedge in the author, that he camnot escape us."- "Well, then," said Si
Walter " how would you hedge him in ?" plied, "You will agree with me that the autho of 'Waverley,' whoever he may be, must be a
lawyer,."-"'True, it is evident he must be a lawyer."- " You will also admit that he must be an antiquary ?"-"No doubt, he must be an
antiquary."-"He must als be of Jacobite con antiquary: "- "He must als be of Jacobite con
nexions $\%$ "-"Certainly, he must have Jacobite propensities."-"He must also have a strong of a poet " I next Yes, he inust be something he must be rather more than forty years of nge and then added, "Now among our friends in the Parliament Honse, let us consider how many there are, who, besides being lawyers, pocts, anti quarizs, and of Jacobite connexions, are rather more than forty years of age ?"-" Well," Bays,
Sir Walter, "what do you think of Cranstoun ?" Sir Walter, "what do you think of Cranstoun?
I gave reasons for setting aside Lord Cranstoun's pretensions, adverting particularly to his want o himself must inevitahly Walter, seeing that he arm, and arm, hnd ssiad "Mr. Wright, the author
'Waverley,' whoever he nay he, gets people
buy his books without a name; and he would be a greater fool than I think he is, were he to give name. Good morning

## THE MEDALLIC ART.

The Deputy Master of the English Mint in his fifth annual report traces briefly the phases
through which medallic art has passed in thi through which inedallic art has passed, in this
and other countries, since the Middle Ages. Some beautifully executed autotypes of medals illustrative of the art at different periods, are annexed to his report, the first of which is a Syracusan coin representing Philistis, wife of
Hieron II. Medals do not appear in any Hieron II. Medals do not appear in any Euro pean country before the 15th century, with the exception of the gold medals of David II., isstued in Scotiand between 1330 and 1370 . In 143),
mention is made of a gold medal of the Council mention is made of a gola medal of the Counch
of Florence, and from that time the art began to flourish in Italy. The nedals were at that time modelled in wax and cast in fine sand, and gene nerally inished with the graving tool. An ex-
ample by Albrecht Durer, bearing date 1508 , is among the autotypes, but the most beautiful series is that of the Papal medals, beginning with the pontificate of Paul 11. (1464); many of these were designed by Rafaelle, Giulio Ronano, Francia, and dellini. Next to Italy, France was in the early days of the art most remarkable for
medals, but no very fine specimens were produr medals, but no very fine specimens were produc-
ed there before the reign of Louis XIV. The oldest known English medal was struck in 1480 and is the work of an Italian artist: ew others are met with until the reign of Mary autotype in the report. Many medals d te from Elizabeth, the most remarkable one being that commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Arma da, which bore the device of a fleet seattered by the winds, with the legend "Afflavit Deus et dissipati sunt;" no specimen is, however, known
to be in existence. The artistic tastes of Charles to be in existence. The artistic tastes of Charles
I. and the works executed for the Commonwealth by the great medallist, Thomas sinon, caused 7th century. The English art during the 1 th century. The victories of Marlborough
were celebrated by some admirable Since then the style has tended towards a revival of Roman types, a recent instance being the Crimean war medal, the reverse of which represents Victory crowning a warrior equipyed in Roman armour. The Napoleonic medals are
pseudo-classic in design, but generally creditall pseudo-classic in design, but generally creditable to French art.

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.
From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, N. Y., we have reecived in plain English; or, Medecine Simplified," by Board of hysicians and Surgeons the whief the Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to bear or cure, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir,
asell as those superinduced by our as well as those superinduced by our own impru-
lence. Dr. Pierce has renderel, in our judgcence. Dr. Pierce has renderel, in our judg. ment, a benefactors service, both to the afflicted
and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and nesca. He is spearing of remedies, and usuall sescribes such as are safe in unskilled hand xceeding merely of abstract knowledge, it it he following subabeat interesting, especially Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so deli-
cate in its nature that it is shut up beyoud the cate in its nature that it is shut up beyoud the domain of warning to all but physicians, so
accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as presented in the teaching of Scripture,--that life begins with conception,-with great force, to which is added faithful warnings.
Price of the Medical Adviser $\$ 1.50$. sent post
paid. Address the Authoi at Buffilo, V. $\mathbf{Y}$.
HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

## Herzzenowina. Generul $J o v$




petition from the Agriculutural Laborer:s Uuion for an
extension of hoinestold sunfrage.
At a



A commercial errash in pending in Norway, in conse.
quenee of bad freights and stagnation in the timber
rade. Prinee of Wales will start for india on the 17 th of
Othe ber net Cotober next, ald
amount to $\$ 710.0000$.
The Alo
The Alfonisit O General Quesada has established com
nunication with Vittoria, and the war in the centre is now considierenatat an end.
A despatch $f$ from Winds
Prince, ex-M. P.P. for Essex, was drowned while bath ang in the river last week.
A deppateh froun Madri

Paris holding an exhibition of marine and fluvial Latest advices from South America estimate the num Upwards of ninety persons were atrowed in the har-
bor of Valparaiso on the 2yth uit, during a terrble storm which took place there.
A mases meeting of Radicals is to he held in Lundon protest tapainst the grant for expenses of the Priuce of The Cunard steamer Scytlia lost a blade of her pro
peller shorty after leaving Liverpool, by coming in con tact with a while.

 rag erected in many paces.
Thesebec elections have reulted in a working ma-
jority for the Governnent of between fifteen or twenty

## oUR CHESS COLUMN.

## ${ }^{\text {Fithbe duly }}$ Solions to Prowledged.ems sent in by Correspondents

to correspondents. PROBLEM No. 2g.
By Rosen baum.
JFrom Land and Water,


White to play whirs Mate in three moves.

## solutions.

Solution of Problem No. 26.

## 

White. No. 25.
$\underset{K}{K}$ to to ${ }^{\text {Gith }}$ th (dis ch) mate

problems for young players.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { black. }}{ }$ |
| Qat $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {sth }}$ |  |
|  | Q Kt |

White playing first to mate with his
GAME 32ND.
Played in the last Telegraphic Mateli between Mont
real aud Quebec.

| Montreal. | Quebee. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Bi.ack. (Mr |
| 2. Ptog 3 krd |  |
| 3. B to Q 3ri | Q Kit to Q B 3 rd |
| 5. B to ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Kt 5 th | Ptok ${ }^{\text {Pth }}$ |
| 6. P to K R ${ }^{\text {3rd }}$ | K B to Q 3nd |
| 8. Pto Q B 4 th | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
|  | Q Kt tok 2 nd |
| 11. Q to Q B 2nd | ${ }_{\text {Prom }}$ |
| 12. Q B to Q 2nd | Q to $\mathrm{K}^{\text {B }}$ 4th |
|  | Qto K Kt 3rd |
| 15. Kt to K B 4th | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{takes}^{\text {K }}$ Kt |
|  |  |
| 18. Cantes | Q Kt takes $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {B }}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{K} \text { to }} \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{kq}$ |
| 21. P To K B ${ }_{\text {chth }}$ |  |
| 22. Q to K B 2 nd | Q to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3rd ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 24. Q to K B so | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{P}}$ to Q Kt $\mathrm{m}_{\text {th }}$ |
| ${ }_{26}^{25 .} \mathbf{B}$ to Q B 2 d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ktto K K }}$ |
| 27. P to K R 4th | $\mathrm{P}^{\text {to }} \mathrm{Q} \mathbf{K + 5} 5$ |
|  | ${ }^{\mathrm{Kt}}$ to Q 4 th |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Q R twe ${ }^{\text {R }}$ 2nd |
| 36. ${ }^{\text {3. }}$ takes ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | K to Kt |
| 37. B to Q P 2nd |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{K}^{\mathrm{R}}$ to $\mathrm{Ktg}_{\text {ct }}$ |
| 42. P takes R ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (ch) |  |
|  | Ptorbirid |
| 45. ${ }^{\text {K }}$ takes Q |  |
|  |  |
| 48. R to K Kt 5th | R to Q P 3rd |
| 50. R takes Pat Kr 5 th |  |
| 51. K to $\mathrm{QKt4th}$ | Pto QR ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |
|  | R takes R |
| 54, K to Q Kt | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ |
| 55. K to Q R 3 rrd | K to Kt 2nd |
|  |  |
| 58. R to K B sq |  |
|  | K to ${ }_{\text {K K }}$ |
| 61. R takeg B | Rexigus. |







# THE STORY OF A PEASANT (1789.) the beginning of the great french revolution. 

By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN

Authors of " Madame Therese," "The Conscript," "The Blockade," \&c.

## PART THE FIRST.

 1789. XVII.Then drawing himself up, and eyeing the master of the ceremonles from head to foct"" ' Nevertheless,' said, he, 'clare, if you have been charged to compel us to leave this place
you must ask for orders to use force, for we wil not leave our places but at the point of th bayonet.'
" The whole Assembly cried out-_' Yes " There was a great tumult. At the end of two or three milutes, quiet being somewhat restored, our
" ' The Assembly decidep yesterday that they would hold a sitting after the royal sitting. I cannot dissolve the Agsembly b
discussed it without restriction.'
" 'Am I to convey this answer to the king ?'
" ' Yes, sir,' replied the president.
Then the master of the ceremonies wen out and the sitting continued.
an ome great blow; but about two, instead o bayonets, we saw a number of carpenters ar-
rive, who had been sent to pull down the stage erected for the royyl sitting, aud who began their work immedlately. Another device of
the queen and the Count d'Artois-unable to the queen and the Count d'Artois-
employ force, they fell back on nolse
"A sorrier trick was never seen.
، You may belfeve this fresh outrage did not prevent or.r dolng our duty: the discalso was mers. The workmen at last, asionished at our calmness, ended by leaving, their tools, and by
descending the steps of the estrade, to listen to descending the steps of the evtrade, to listen to
what wa, sal $\cdot$ If M. the Comte d'Artois could what wa. sal 1 . If M. the Comte d Artors could
have seen them, until the close of the silting, more attentive than at church, and applauding
those speakerg who sald what was forcible and just, he would have have understood the people
are not so stupld as they think proper to beare no.
Heve.
"ct
"Cannes, Barnave, and Sieyes spoke. Slèyes said, as he came down from the tribune- $\quad$, You are to-day what your were yesterday.
We voted by rising or remaming seated, 'the National Assembly unanimously deand 'tared it their inlention to abide by their former
resolutions;' and at the close, Mirabeau, whose anger bad time to cool, and who clearly saw his life at stake, said-

I bless Freedom this day, because she has Let us confirm our labours by declaring the inviolability of the persons of the deputies of the Statesigeneral. It is not to betray fear, but to
act with prudence It is a check on the violent act with prudence $\leq$ it is a check on
"The next morning at nine, Gerard, M. the cure Jacques and myself arrived at the hall of
the States-General. They had removed the the states-General. They had removed the
hangings of the canopy and the carpet of the hangings of the hall was nearly empty, but as the deputies of the Third Estate arrived, the benches began to fill; we talked to one another and made acquaintance with our neighbours, as people
ought to do who have undertaken such serious ought to do who havers. Twenty mites afier, nearly all the deputies of the Third Estate were assembled We waited for those of the nobility and the clergy; not one showed himself.
us that the its own hall, and were then in deliberation Nrturally, this produced as much surprise as indiguation. We then decided to name as pre old bald-beaded man, whose name was Leroux, like yours, Maitre Jean. He accepted the nomination, and chose six other members of the As-
sembly to assist him. " Sombe time was
So
lence, for thousands of ideas occurred to you at that moment: each had to say what he feared, and what ineans he thought it best to em.
ploy in so serious a situation. At last we became ploy in so serious asituation. At asploye in the administration of the marine, as 1 am told, pro posed tosend a deputation to the two privieged the general assemblies. A young deputy, M. Monnler, answered him that such step would compiomise the digulty of the com mons; that there was no hurry, and we sbould soon be in formed what the privileged orders had decided,
and that we could then act accordingly. I was and that we conld then act accordingly. I was of the States-General, since these estates were as yet not constituted, nor our powers verified; and for this reason be declined to open the letters addressed to the Assembly; which was
taking a sensible view of the matter. Much was also said on the same day on the subject, which all came to the same thing.
"Towards half-past two a deputy from Dau-
phine brought us the news that the two other phine brought us the news that the two other
orders had decided on verifying their pow--
ers separately. The sitting was then raised
in conf
nine. "It was quite palpable. We saw that the
king, the queen, the nobles, and the bishops found us sufficiently qualified to pay the bir debts but they did not care to give us a constitution where the people would have a volce in the
chapter. They preferred incurring debts alone, without protest or control, than to assemble us once in two hundred years, to induce us to accept these debts in the people's $n$
consent to be taxed to all eternity.
" Imagine what our reflections were and our nger after this discovery.

We sat till midnight, crying oit and irritatinjustice of the court. After that, I satd to my comrades, it were better for us to remain calm in public, to keep right on our side if it were posided, and so doing; and the next day, when we reached the hall, we saw that the other deor instead of the confusion of the previousevening, all was serious, the president in his place,
and his assistants writing at the estrade, re. and his assistants writing at the estrade, re. celving letters and laying them on the table.
"The discussions of the nobility and clergy, In the form of pamphlets, were sent to us, and I thought and desired. The c'ergy had carried the verification of their powers in their order by a majority of 133 votes against 114, and the no-
blity also by 88 votes against 47 ; in opposition to the guid feeling and good sense of their party -the Viscount Castellane, the Duke de Lian from Dauphine, and those of the seneschalship of Aix and Provence, who combated their injus-
tice-they had already appointed twelve com-tice-they had already appointed
missions to verify their own powers.
" On that day Malouet renewed his send a deputation to the two privileged orders to ind Although noble, he is a deputy of the Third Es. tat., the nobility of his own province having
refused to admit him among them, as not being refased to admit him a mong them, as not being
a proprietor by tenure. He immediately made bimself a trader, and the town of Aix elected high forehead, large eyes, yellow complexion. plain, and marked by the smali-pox; he has a harsh voice, and stammers when he begins;
but when he is once excited, there is a greai change, and everything becomes clear; you seem to see what he says, you rancy you have
always thought as he does; and from ume to Ilme his harsh voice lowers its tono when to mbout to say something great or furcible; it mutters at first, and then goes off like a clap
of thunder. I can give you no idea how the of thunder. I can give you no idea how the
face of such a man changes; voice, eyes, gesture, deas, all are in accordance. You forget self while histening to him; he holds you, and you
cannot reltase yoursell. If you look at those around you, you find them all pale. Solong as be on our guard. For myself I i distrust him. First, he is noble; and then he is a man with out money, of violent passions, und in debt. still magnificent lace, you think be could devour Alsace and Loraine, together with Franche Comte and the country round besides ! All the refused to enter his name on their register; we had at tirst too great want of him, as you will
see further on. "On that day Mirabeau did not say much order ourvelves before we could send a deputa tlon, that we were not yet so constituted, and
that we would not constifute ourselves without the others. It would be better, then, to wait. ought to allow those deputles of the Third E-tato who were willing to undertake it to go as individuals, and without any mission, 20 try and induce the nobles and the clergy to co-operate
with us according to the king's desire. As it could compromise nothing, this opinion was adopted. Tweive members went out to gain
information ; they announced that in the hall occupled in verifying those gentlemen's powers: and in that or the clersy, the order being siting, their president replied that they would di-cuss
their proposal. An hour after, MM. $\mathrm{Mh}+$ blshopa of Montpellior and Orange, with four other ecclesiastics, entered our hall and told us that their
order had decided to natne commissinnners who should join ours and those of the nobility, t if the powers could be verifled in common. "This reply caused us to adjourn our sitting of the 7 th of May to the 12 th , and I took advan-
tage of these four days' holiday to visit nay two comrades and Margaret. We had no time to to stop there in passing on the 10th of April, two Faubourg Saint-Antoine. The excitement was then great, the prevot's guards were on the alert, the arrival of a crowd of bandits was spoken of. I was curlous to see what was golng on there, it
they were quiet again, and what they thought of our first sittings. Parisians who were coming
backwards and forwards had given me some
lidea, but I preferred seeling for myself. We set off early in the morning, and our vehicle in three hours reached this immense city, of which one can the han nalequate ldea, and of the quantity of streets and lanes crosilng one anotuer, the antiquity of the bulldings, the number of squares blind alleys, cares, shops, and stalls of all des. criptions, which join on to and follow one another as far as one's eye can reach, and the signs
hanging from to story, up to the roof; but more hanging from to shory, up the ror; but seilers of fried fish, frulterers, old clothesmen, and thousands of other people, drawing carts, currying water, vegetables, and other goods. One might think oneself in a menagerie, where the hitherto unknown birds of the American foresta their different cries. And then the rolling of
the carts and carriages, the horrid smells from the carts and carriges, cone's pluful looks, all dressed in old clothes of the latest fashion, dahc. ing, singing, and laughing, full of politenesa to strangers, and of good sense and gaiety in their
distress, who see everything favorably, providdistress, who see everything favorably, provid ed they can walk about, give utterance to thel opinons in the cafes, and read the paper! Al nothing else in the world, certainly notbing at bome. Nancy is a palace compared to Paris, but a palace empty and dead-here everything is alive.

The unhappy Parisians still feel the effects of last winter's dearth ; many of them are really are merry; one sees jokes stuck up in the win dows. When I saw that I was delighted; found myselr at home. Instead of dragging my bale from village to village for hours together,
I should have found buyers here, so to say; at every step. Then, again, this is the true country tor patriots; these people, poor and wretcbed rest will follow
a fruiterer, Rue du Boulol, near the Palais Royal ; we got down there. All along the street, aftar entering
but this song:

Every one saw his ingenuity, and the mo-
34. "The Assembly a.fjourned at six, after passing
e following resolution
"' The National Assembly declares the peron of every deputy inviolable ; that all private or commisslons which should dare, elther pendagainst, call to account, arrest, or cause to b arrested, imprison, or cause to be imprisoned any deputy, on account of any senthent, General, as also any persons who should assis by whom they may, are infamous and traitors to the nation, and suilty of a capital crime. The National Assembly resolves that in such
cases they will take every step to discover, cases they will take every step to discover,
proceed against, and punisb, those who shall ither originate, instigate, or put them in execu tion.

Mirabeau had nothing more to fear, nor had taken kings are sacred, it is because they hav we-that is alwass the advan age of being sacred ! If any one touched a hair of our heads
now, all France would be indignant. We ought now, all France would be indignant. We ought
to have begun there, but all our good ideas do not occur to us at the same time. push things to extremes, for doring all this sitling of the 23 rd the people filled the avenues of Versalles, and those who went in and out guve them every information, so that they knew
every quarter of an hour what was passevery quarter of an hour what was pass-
ing in the Assembly. Had we been attacked we shonld have had the whole nation with us. "At the same time a report was current of of the Count d'Artols ; in consequence, as soon as our sitting was closed, the people flocked to the palace. The Gardes-Prancaises had receivreached Necker's apartments, and it as by reached Necker's apartments, and whe bing from the minister's own lips that he would stay, that the crowd could be induced to
" The exasperation was still greater in Paris. I have been told, when the news was apread that the king had resclnded evervithing, the fire was already smouldering, and it required buta sigoal
to light up a civll war. standing the advice of the princes, the regiments of German and Swiss mercenaries, which had been brought up from every corner of France;
the cannon which had been placed in the queen's stables, or facing the hall of the Estates, Windows; notwithstanding what hee had himwindows; notwithstanding what he had him
self signified to us, the king wrote to the depuThird Esta nobility to join the deputies of the 30th of Juve, which was yesterday, we have seen these 'proud descendants of conquerors'
come and seat themselves by the side of 'the
humble posterity of the conquered.' They no longer laughed as they did on the morning of
the 23 rd, when they saw us enter the ball all soaked in rain.
"All the appeals all the wishes of the people Ition of feudal rights, corves, gabelle, and home customs, equality of taxatiou and before the law, personal security, admission to civil and
military employments to beopen to all citizens, military employments to beopen to all citizens letters to be inviolable, legislative power to be
in the hands of the national representatives, ssibility of ministers, unity of legislation, gratuitous education and administration of jus tice, equal division of property among children rreedom of trade, industry, aud labour-in tact all must be there, alstinct and inawn apin order and in chapter and verse, so that every one may
understand it, and the poorest peasant may understand it, and the poorest peasant may
become cognisant of his rights and his duties. Be easy, my friends : men will talk of 1789 a long time to come.
"This is all I have to tell you now. Let me hear from you as soon as possible. We wish to
know what is going on in the provinces ; my comrades are better informed than $I$. Tell Michel to give me an hour every day, afte work is over, to let me know what is golug on me the despatch at the end of every month. In this way we shall always be in another's society as before ; and we shall seem to be talking toget-
her again by the fire-side. I end by ennbracing forget her nor will she forget your. Once mor we embrace you

## Your friend,

While I was reading this letter, Chauvel." he tall Materne, and M. the cure Christopher whoever allowed himself to speak in this man ner of the king, the queen, the court, and the bishops would not have escaped the galleys to
the end of his days. But in this world things change quickly when the time comes, and wha Was once thought abominable becomes nitural
When 1 had fnished, those present remained When 1 had fuis of two or three minute Maltre Jean cried"Wat? He puts no check on himself."
"No," said the cure, " he does not, and if so Third Estatit must have the power on their side What he says of the inferior clergy, as we ure called by our selgneurs the bishops, is true; we belong to the people, and we side with the
people. Jesus Christ, our Divine Master, would be born in a stable; be lived for the poor, mong the poor, and died for the poor. hose of the Third Estate. Our memorial, like cal constitution, in which the les isiative powe belongs to the Estates; where equality of all before the law and freedom are established; Whare abuses of power, even in the Church,
shall be repressed with severity ; where primary shall be repressed with severity ; Where primary
instruction shall be unifersal and gratuitous, and unity of legislation established all over the of rant may havility-they ank that women to distinguish them from the vulgar; infir time is occupted by questions of etiquette; they say not a word about the people; they recognise nothing, or merely soine modification of them nothing, or merely montion. Our blshops, neariy all noble, side with the nobility, and we childiren of the people go with the people; there exist now but two parties, the privileged and the unprivileged, the aristocracy and the people.
"In all that Chauvel is right. But he speaks "In all that Chauvel is right. But he speaks court. Royalty is a principle. I fancy I see the Cld Calvinist who belledes he has now got the tors at the foot of the wall. Do not belleve Jean, that Charles IX., Louis XIV., or even Lonis XV., were so inveterate against the reformers on account of their religion; they made the people believe so, for the people only interest
themselves about religion, country, and things which they feel; they care not for dynastle nor to break their bones for the interests of Peter, Paul, or James. Kinga, then, have made them believe they were defending religion beilgion, sought to found a republic as in Switzer land, and from their nest, La Rochelle, they dis over the south of France. The people thought they were fighting for rellgion; they were in truth fighting despotism against equality. Do you see it now if was necessary to root ou these Calvinists and destroy them, or they migh bave established a republic. Chauvel is well the same and herein we no longer agree."
 treat the deputies of the Third Estate as the princes and nobles have done.
Pride has auld you have ?" replied the cure. Pride begins by blinding those it possesses. It
point of good sense, we may now say the first are last and the last first. As to ourselves, my that is best."
The others Instened.
rhe cure Cnristopher and his brotber set off home, very thoughtful.
And now I stop
And now I stop for some time. Terrible things are taking place-fighting in the streets,
emigration, the king a prisoner, the war, Brunsemigration, the king a prisoner, the war, Bruns-
wick in Champagne, the levée en maise, the republic; Danton, Robesplerre, Marat; all Europe againat us; famine, civil war, the relgn of terror, and so many frightful and imposing
sights. What shall I say to yon? Before I sights. What shall I say to youl Before I
brgin again I must rest awhile. I will call to begin again I must rest awhile. I will call to
mind past memories, and then by God's will we mind past meme

```
the end of the first part
```


## PART THE SECOND.

the country in danaer.

## 792.

1 have told you already about the distress of we had to bear ; the compte-rtndu of Necker by which we discovered the existence of a large yearly deficit; about the declaration of the Parhad the power of voting taxes; the tricks of Calonne and Brienne to ral-e money; the two meetings of the notables, who refused to tax heir own landed estates, and at last, when they had the choice of paying or of being bankrupt, he convocation of the States-General at Ver eventy-five years.
I have told you our deputies had written order to do away with custom-houses in the interior,
which bampered trade so much; the freedoms Which hampered trade so much; the rreedoms impedinents to industry ; tithes and feudal ghts, which interfered with agriculture; ven were contrary to justice; torture and other bar barities, which were contrary to bumanity; and monkish vnws, which were contrary to the peace of families, good morals, and good sense. This is what all the nem lals of the Third Estate required.
But the object of the king in summoning the ion the expenditure of the court, the seigneurs, and the bishops, to make arrangements for the payment of the deficit, and to saddle the citizens, workpeople, and peasants with everythlug. That is why the nobles and the clergy-seeing -refused to join them, and heaped such insulte upon them that they at last resented it, swore never to separate until they had oblained a constitution, and proclaimed themselves a Naonal Assembly.
This was the tenor of Chauvel's lettrr to us, Which you bave seen.
till so great that reached uc, the famine was they found in the fields, bolled with a little salt fortunately there was no want of wood; the storm was still increasing, and the t.resters of the cardinal-bishop remained quietly at hoine, hat they might not fall in with delinquents. Yes I It was dreadful-dreadful for every one, of justice, and all who took the king's pay people of consequence, prevots, counseliors, syndics, notaries, from father to son, found hemselves as it were lodged in one of those old houses at Saverne, all rotten and out of relair, ery lithe beller ha would fall to pleces at the arst blows ot the pickaxe; they knew, they elt, that ruin was impending; they loozed a you stealthily, with restless eyes; they forgol oo powder their wigs, and came no more todance heir minuets at Tivoli.
The news from Versailles had spread to the remotest viliages. We still expecied sometbing that our depulies were surrounded by soldiers : that the authorities wished to terrify or perhaps to slaughter them. Those who passed the Three Pigeons talked of nothing else.
Maitre Jean cried out
What can you be thinking of? Is it possibie our good king could do such a thing ? Did he not might become acquainted with our necessitles, and make us all happy ? Get such ideas out of your bead at once !
The others who came from Harberg or Dagsberg struck their fists on the table and made no answer, but walked off, Lhinking, and Maire
Jean would say"God grant the queen and blow against those who have nothing to lose and everytiling to win; if fighting once begios we shall none of us sfe he end of it."
He was indeed right-not one of those then the end of the revolution; it is still in progress, and will only come to an end when the spirit of entleness, justice, and good sense possesses us. Affairs dragged on thus for several weeks; the searon for the small crops was come, fainine was diminisbing in our villages, and we began od the news that Paris was in rebellion; that hey had tried to surround the National Assem. bly, and dissolve it ; that the municipality had risell against the king, and that it had put arme In the hands of the citizens; that the people were fighting in the streets against the foreign regiments, a nd ihat the Gardes Francalses side
with the city. and things explained themselves.

To be continued.)

## The Complete Washer <br> 

Cheaper than any other, and the only rabrgct machine,
is now on anale. is now on anale it cleanoughly the most delicato fabrics as well a ate the rongheest cloths.
No friction is required in using it, hence it does not No friction is required in using it, hence it does not
wear out the cloth. We challenge the world to produce a machine equal
to this, and advise the public to cume and see it while at work. before going to any outlag for expensive machines.
Numerous testimonials are received daily from per. Numerous testimoniais are received daily from per-
sons using our machine, and we are yet to hear that it
has not given universal satistaction. has not given universal satistaction.
As there are numerous imitations of our
sure and get the CONPLETE WASHER. PRICE, 8A.OO. DILLINGHAM \& BERG Sole Agents for Canada, 10 Arthur St., Quebec.
Hrnchex, Canvassing Agent; Office, Mansion P. H. HRNCHEx, Canvassing Agent; Offlice, Mansi House, Bonave
$12 \cdot 3 \cdot 4-182$


## LENNOXVILLE.

The School will re-open for the Michaelmas Term on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4Th. The new schon Building, with commodious and well ventilated dormiories and atudios, furnished with all modern convo niences which can promote the comfort of its inmates,
aud heated thronghout with steam, affords accommodation for 100 resident pupils.
Teemm ana oner inomatoon may wo a
Rev. С. H. BADGLEY, M.A.,
12-3-8.184
 Anil EAR. Artificial Eyes inserted. 37 Beaver Hall. Ottice
hours. 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m.

NOTICR OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
 as co-partners in his business, which will be carried on
nder the style and firm of MATTINSON, YOUNG 8
O. All outstanding scoonts will be Co. All o
new firm.
May 1st, 1875.
james mattinson.
With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have fitted up the large and commonious
premises, No. 577 CRAIG S'TREET, as a manufactory, where. with increased racill ses.
to meet all commands nat the shot tice.
MATTINSON, YOUNG $\&$ CO.,



MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE

Esynct 8 OO.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment
306, Notre-dame St., 306,
11-26-13-168.
MONTREAL.

AGYNMS FOR CHROMOS. Send in your orders or AND DFAlHil' ${ }^{2}$ abdirss: w. н. нope FFADOUARTHRS 522, Craig St.. Montreel.


To Railway, Stoam Navigation, and Manufacturing Companies.
Bills of lading, Manifests, Bill Heads, turce, Pars, lettre Headiygs; bonds, Debly Cards, Posters, and every othicr variety of Printing, executed with neatness and desprateh, on Stone or from Type, as may be desired. Views of Factories, Stathoss, Steameis, Evgines, and Machintiry, taken by

Photography or Pencil,
and reproduced in any style, for any purpose required, and at very moderate prices.
thr burland-desbarats company 115 St. Francois Xavier St., and 311 to 319 St. Antoine $8 t$.

ASK For Lireivrit pargar apilily YOUR


## MARAVILLA COCOA.





MARAVILLA COCOA.


rare concentration, of the pureat elements of
 more agroeable or valuable beverage.".
For ffurther funvourable opluiona vide standard,Morning

## HOMGEOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparntion has attained a
orid-wide reputation, snd is manufactured
by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest
HOMGEOPATHIC advice, sided bp the skill and oxperience of the inventurs, and will he fond to
combine in an minent edegre, the purity, fine aroma,
and nutritious property of the FREbH NUT.
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling
THE ABOVE ARTICLES Gre prepared excln-
saively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest
Manafacturers in Europa, und sold in tin- lined packete
■USTARD.-TAYLOR BROTHERS'




PAR
BOOT \& SHOE STORE, One door East of John Ait
Have almays on hand a choice selection of LADIES' 10-20-52-61 E. \& A. PERRY.

POND BROS.
STOCK \& SHARE BROKERS, no. 7 8t. Sacbament Striet, Montrgal.

## COCHRAN'S WRITING INKS!

sond of the finebt in the ma
BLUE BLACK (will give one copy if required.)
VIOLET BLACK, copying and writing combine COMMERCIAL BLACK, and writing combined.
BLACK COPYING INK (will givg god black ink. BLACK COPYING INK' (will give giix copies.
BIGHT SCARLET, a very brilliant golor. We would cas the the atention of schoo
mies to the quality of the Blect inke.
MORTON, PHILLIPS \& BULMER oencors to ROBT. GRAHAM

375 Notre Dame
LMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Established 1803.
Capital and Reserved Fund, $£ 2,020,000$.
General Agents for Canada: RIMTOUL BROS.,
ExChayge bank building, CHAS. D HANSOM, INSPECTORR

OTTAWA RIVER NAF. CO'S STEAMERS
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.


 11-20-26-150 R. W. SHEPHERD,
$\mathbf{R}_{\text {Artiacial }}^{\text {ELILIGF }}$ COMT, AND CURE
 , orraer of Beary and Craig streeta. 11-19 2R-129

To Merchants, Manufacturers, \&C. Bil Heads, Lettrr Hzadings, Mrmoranda, Bubingss Cards, Show Cards, Price libts, bille of Lading, Cheques, Drafte, Cotice Laks, \&c., produced to order, at short notice, doaigns engraved and kopt for use of customers requiring them.

We can suit you in Time, Style, and Price.
TEIR BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY,
115 8t. Francole-Xavior St., and 811 to 319 St. Antoini mit,
C. A. Macdonell





C. KERTRXI;

$\mathrm{J}^{\text {AMES MUI }}$

Fashionable tailoring.


HATS THAT R HATS



$J$ OHN DATE,





L. J. FORGET,




REARKEY, GIIDRR, MANGACTVRER OF 11.9.-52-1c|4

11-4.52-87. $\quad$ MEILLEUR \& $\mathrm{CO} \cdot \mathrm{S}$,
652 Craig. near Bleury Street.




244 Parthenais St., Montreal.
L1.12.52.192. BULMER \& SHEPPARD.

$\$ 500$ PER MONTH TO HVFE MEV. REND
10-21-52-39. $\quad 568$ Craig Street, Montre
THE FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE


 anything eise. Particulars free. Post card to State
costs but one cent. Aldress J. STINSON \& 6 .
Portland, Maine.
$10-18.52$ 2? To Architictis, Draftsmen and Surreyors.

 Dravigs, or traings, on Linen of Paper, , taC. SIMILE, and enlarged or reduced to order, at short notice, and moderate prices, by PhotoLithography, Trangfer Tracing, or Engrav ng, to suit Customers.



GASALIERS
NEW, ELEGANT, CHEAP DESIGNS 11-19-52.145 RICHARD PATPON
$7+5$ Craik Stret Moitres

## GRAYEL/AT RI ALETANDER

| APER HANGING <br> Window shades, Wire SCREESS badNERS, RESTIC BLINDS and ScENERY. OEO. C. DeZOUCHE, 351 NOTRE DAYE STAEET |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

(

Childiens carruages Hagrons boys Cark Bueking

 ALEX. D. DALY, 128 \& 42 Notre Dame Suet

MACNIVEN \& CAMERON'S


 1.200 Nex Praperin feemmed them. Sod Graphic

 23 to 33 Bladr Street, Edinburgh.

## I I. BANCS \& CO.

 783 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL,FBLT AND GRAVEL BOOFING.
Oravel Roofs repaired at short Notice.
 STRATHY \& STRATHY. Members of the Monireal Stock Exchange. No. $100 S t$ Franoois XavierStreet
montreal.
I1.16.32.125.
JOSEPH LUCKWELL, 351 ST ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 10.20.5232
J. DALE \& CO.,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERS \& DRESSMAKERS No. 584 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
North British \& Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for Canada: No. 72 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET MONTREAL.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

 Insurances effected on all classes of Risks.LIFE DEPARTMENT.

mavaging dirmctors and ornrral agmets: D. L. HacDovashl and thos. DAvidson.

WM. EWING. INSPECTOR.
C. H. Ropertson and p. r. fautbux.

## COAI! COATII

VERT FAVOURABLE qUOTATIONS, \&QUALITY TIRST.CLABS.
S. W. BEARD \& CO., Foot of 2 AcGill stroot

Provinalal Insuranoe Comapany of Canada, HEAD OFFICE, TOIRONTO, Ont.
FIRE AND MARINE. Endearoans to dreerve confienco by frimo
MONTRHAL OFFICH: 160 ET. PETER STREET, OOR. NOTRE DAME 10-19-58-29.

Commercial Union Assurance Company.
HEAD OFFION, $19 \& 20$ OORNHILL, LONDON.
Capital, $\$ 12,500,000$.-FIRE, LIFE, MARINE
BRANOH OFFICE FOR EASTERN GAKADA-UNION BULLDINGS, 43 ST. FRANCOIS-XUYIER ST., MONTREAL. 10.19.52-28

## The floyal Conadian hasuramee Co'y.

CAPITAL,
\$6,000,000
CASH ASSETS, OVER
\$1,031,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. F. ${ }^{\text {Po }}$
JOBN
O

Jonn ostel



 OFFICERS:


HEAD OFFICE: 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

## THE COOK'S FRIENO

BAKING POWDER
Hen become a Hoaseloid Word in the lend, nod is a household NECEssity
In overy lamilly where Economy and Hanlth are

 hall the
digestible.
SAFES TIME.
HE COOK'S FRIEND
TT BAVES TEMPER
For alate by atoreicerpory throughois it BAFS MONET W. D. Mclamen, Calon Milh, 21-18-52-130 D. MCLAREN, Calon Millh,
53 College Burves.


Ciromen for sit The gradet thaco




 15 encelopea, Pen, Penholder. Peocil, pateot Yaril
Measure, package of Pmotamery, and a piece of Jewelry. QECTM Saling Imitation Gold Watch, in the





ALL CAN make plendid may oelliog our forcls.

 T. RBRYES $\&$ Co. 7 ,


JAS. K. POLLOCK, carver, cilder,
Looking Glass, Picture Frame PABEEPARTOUT MANUFACTURER,
NO. 13 BLEURT ET., MONTREAI.

MTMLLAN \& CO.
T TATIORAB 202, St. James Street,
Are row in recolpt of n full atock of SPRING over.

teg modern torkish bath REDUCTIONIN PRICE
 Compleve Tarkinh Bath as friom Single Ratb
Sir Timketa

 Geotlempo Mathing hotus
 14.14.177 DAVID B, A, MACBEAS, M D,

The trapelers Life \& Accident Insarance Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN
 Orapta ererything destrabie in Life or Ambitet sto FOSTER WELES P BINIEY



## DOLEIETKONT

TYPE FOUNDING
COMPANY.
Chenneville Street, Montreal



|  | Joins white |
| :---: | :---: |
| W. J. yr |  |

Man niartarmarsetha STANDAROFACBG for Name



Accuracy, Durability, and Style.
The newat Demione in Jon intTreth at lower

## "RELLACE" whaffedale machile,

## Pnglish and American Joh Presses.


JAIIES WRIGHT.
Church, Bank, Store and Office Fittings Pargaet Moors, Wooden Carsetines \& Fasey Falascots, 2 TO 15 ST. AKTOINE STREET, $\& 801$ CRAIQ STREET Hox913k. MONTREAL, P. Q. 11.0 .92 .107

OR. HAYWRRD'S NEW DSCCOECRY, MNGLAND, FRANADOM \& BELGIUM, The Treatment and Mode of Cure. How to use it successfully,



Without Moodoino.
 (rROM mola mikatok ant ratkstik) OR HAFWAllt GR.C.S. RASA., 14 Vork guroe


ROBERT MILLER,


Pudllsher, Book-binder; Mamfacturing nf WHOLESALE STATIONER.
Wall Papers, Window Bhadou and SOEOOL BOOES,
$30 i$ Nuthe Hake Sitreet, Montres: [0.12.04 em x


LAWLOR'S
SEWIKg machires,
365 yore base greu.

For the moon is the lifi
CLARKE'S
BLOOD MIXTURE.
Trade Mark, ". Blood Mixture."






Cure Neury sturrat.


As thin militure io firmanot to then tain, nod warratiot



 throushotet the morid
 Wholmante Agnots for Itrorinece of Ootiarto and
EVANS, MEERCER: Co. MODGToal

## CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER

Wilimg the akla, Gray halr herentares Agatata, it th miling the akin, Gray halir it realares Agmin to ith

Price 7 So . Thrve Botlien tor \$200.
For anie by bragkint neery whera
S. OARDNFR, Cumplet
10.25.52.62.

The Canadian Iltustrated Nemes in printed and imblighal by the Buhtasi-demanhata litino.


