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THE POPE LEO XIII.

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MORRISBURG ILLUSTRATED.

In this number we present the second of two large double-page illustrations of Morrisburg, Ont. It consists of views of prominent public and private buildings, with such scraps as will tend to give an artistic finish to the scene. This new enterprise of ours is beginning to excite attention throughout the country, and we are in receipt of flattering commendations. And we are certain that the more it is known, the more it will be appreciated. It will be the first time that Canada, its history, resources, industries, geography, &c., will have been set before the people of the country. Not only persons resident in the several localities described, but others also should make it a point to collect these illustrated articles to preserve them for future reference. Nowhere else will they ever find such a mine of useful and entertaining information. The letter-press is equal to the pictorial execution. Our Special Correspondent, Mr. George Tolley, well known for years as the editor of the Montreal Star, is devoting his whole time, energy and ability to the work, and he has an eye especially for bits of curious antiquity connected with each place which he visits. We bespeak for Mr. Tolley the consideration of our friends wherever he goes. Orders for the first of this Morrisburg Illustrated Number should be sent in early, as back sets are often difficult to supply.

NOTICE.

BY CELIA'S ARBOUR.

Owing to some unaccountable delay, we did not receive the advance sheets of this serial in due course, and must, in consequence, postpone the publishing of the closing chapters for one or two numbers. Meantime, we give our readers the choice of two very beautiful short stories.

WANTED.

The call for No. 2 (January 12, 1878), of THE NEWS was so great that we have nearly run out of our supply. Any of our subscribers or readers who may have this number, and are willing to part with it, would oblige us by sending it to us, if in a good state of preservation. We shall gladly pay the price of the number.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 2nd, 1878.

BET SUGAR IN CANADA.

The European papers, devoted to beet-sugar matters, have lately taken considerable interest in the question of the establishment of beet-sugar manufactures in Canada. They show that we, in Canada, enjoy a climate much more favourable to the successful cultivation of very rich sugar beets than that which usually holds in Europe; that the winter frosts prepare our soil naturally as it were; that the beets can be kept in excellent condition for a space of time fully double to that usual on the continent, thus enabling us, with a factory in Canada, to manufacture, during the working season, fully double the amount of sugar obtained on the Continent with a similar establishment. For several winters in Europe the weather has been so mild that frost was an exception, and the beets vegetated in the pits as early as December, causing great trouble and loss to all beet-sugar manufacturers.

Our readers will no doubt be pleased to hear that the experiments and facts elicited under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in this Province met with the full approval of the best European authority on the beet-sugar interests.

The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* published in Paris, an excellent authority, has the following in its number of the 6th inst.: "We have published recently an interesting paper by Mr. Ed. A. BARNARD on the economical and agricultural advantages of introducing the manufacture of beet-sugar in the Province of Quebec, Canada. We shall complete the above publication by giving to our readers a report written by Mr. OCTAVE CUISSET, chemist attached to the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, on the value of the sugar beets raised in 1876 in that Province. It seems evident that the soil and climate of our ancient colony are eminently favourable to the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, which acquires, with an extraordinary rapidity, in the months of September and October—generally dry and cold,—the saccharine qualities necessary to perfect keeping. From the first of October to the 15th May there is in that country no danger of vegetation in the beets; the manufacturing can thus continue for 200 days, if necessary, whilst in France it cannot be carried on with profit for more than half that period. A tabular statement, made by Mr. CUISSET, shows with what rapidity the sugar is elaborated in the plant under the influence of heat and dryness, and then by cold weather. Beets which, on the 14th of August, only contained 6.22 of sugar, and 8.75 on the 4th of September, pass abruptly, ten days later, under the influence of cold weather, to 10.06, and again to 11.58 per cent. of the weight of the root, on the 13th of October. With proper cultivation and good seed a still better result could be obtained. Mr. CUISSET has also analysed beets, grown closely together, which gave as much as 13.85 of sugar.

A Canadian company is now being organized with a capital of \$500,000, besides the Government grant of \$70,000, as an encouragement. The delegates of this company propose to visit Europe shortly, in order to contract for the necessary machinery, with the hope of beginning active operations in November next."

PECCI.

When we alluded, a couple of weeks ago, to Cardinal PANEBIANCO as a candidate for the Papacy, we referred to the suggestiveness of his name in connection with an ancient prophecy. The coincidence was widely noticed by the press, and would doubtless have commanded still greater attention if the Cardinal had really succeeded to the Chair of Peter. But as luck would have it, to the confusion of the ancient prophet and the disappointment of his modern commentator, PANEBIANCO's name was not even mentioned in the Conclave, the only competitors to PECCI having been FRANCHI and BILIO. But we are not yet totally discouraged. As will be seen from the last of KRIS KRINGLE's interesting Quebec letters in the present issue, another prophet who, centuries ago, appended to the name of each forthcoming Pope a legend descriptive of the general character of his reign, and who is said never to have failed in any of his indications so far, calls the present Pontiff *Luc in celis*, "light in the heavens." Now, what this may mean it is, of course, impossible for an uninitiated mortal like ourselves to tell, but we may be allowed to remark one singular and pretty coincidence. If the reader will observe the arms of LEO XIII, as given under his portrait, in the present issue, he will find in the upper left field a bright star with a long trailing light. Is not that the *Luc in Celis*?

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.—We give an illustration to-day of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollets, visited last week by His Excellency the Governor-General. The architectural beauty of the building posed in the centre of magnificent park-like grounds, on the banks of a noble river, was the theme of general remark, and we are satisfied our readers will be pleased at the pains we have taken to secure a view of this well known institution. The religious order of the Sacred Heart have

acquired a well-earned reputation as a teaching order both here and in France, and if we mistake not, number amongst them several ladies of patrician birth, who have laid aside wealth and title for the humble habit of the simple nun. To the left of the convent, hidden away behind the trees and flowers, but now covered with a virgin fall of snow, lies a little city of the dead, the convent cemetery, sadly beautiful in its loneliness; while to the right in the neighbouring grounds stands a building dedicated to St. Sophia, where poor girls receive gratuitous instruction at the hands of the nuns. The order of the Sacred Heart in the Dominion of Canada, is presided over by an Italian lady of rare talents and executive ability, the Rev. Superior-General Tommasini, while the treasury department is managed by the Rev. Madame Duffy. The number of young ladies being educated here number from 80 to 100, and are representatives of the leading families of the Dominion and United States. It was here that two of Mr. Jefferson Davis' daughters and one or two of President Pierce's were educated, and the institution is still largely patronized by representative families even in the West and South.

THE ROYAL SPANISH MARRIAGE.—In connection with this event we present our readers with two pictures to-day—the bridal chamber in the Royal Palace of Madrid, and the marriage ceremony in the Church of the Atocha.

The interior of that church presented a very imposing sight. The walls had been covered with velvet hangings, embossed with the arms of Castile, and the old flags above could be seen in their tattered and dusty glory. The altar was splendidly illuminated and decorated; inside the railings were a numerous body of clergy. The scarlet robes of Cardinals Moreno, the Primate, Benavideo, the Patriarch *in partibus* of the Indies, the Bishops of Orihuela, Salamanca, and others, were most conspicuous; the Canons of the Atocha took part in the ceremony, and the Papal Nuncio was present. The mass was a short one, and the King and the Queen then moved to their seats on the right of the altar. The assemblage was a brilliant show; the Senators, Deputies, and delegates of local authorities wore uniforms and innumerable crosses, bands, stars and medals. The grandees had mustered in great force. The ladies of grandees, with their elegant toilettes, relieved the monotony of the uniforms present. The Marshals present were Serrano and Concha, Quesada and Rubalcaba. Both Houses had sent their Presidents and some members, who occupied an elevated platform in the nave, where the Bar, the Judges, the Provincial Councils, the Ayuntamiento, and the press were also placed. When the Princess Mercedes arrived at the entrance of the Atocha, a few minutes after the King had taken his place near the altar, every one bent forward to catch a glimpse of the future Queen as she advanced to the altar. She wore a white veil and dress, trimmed with Alençon and orange-blossoms; on her head was a diadem of pearls of brilliants, given to Her Royal Highness by the Princess of Asturias, and her ear-rings and collar, also in pearls and diamonds, were a gift of the King. The Princess of Asturias walked on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. She wore a white satin dress and veil of Alençon lace, with a deep crimson court mantle. Her diadem was of rubies and brilliants. The three Infantas wore pretty white dresses, with wreaths of roses. When the King and Infanta got to the altar King Francisco and the Princess of Asturias stood close behind as sponsors. The Patriarch of the Indies went through the ceremonial of asking the King whether any impediment existed to his contracting an alliance with Dona Mercedes. The Patriarch then turned to the Infanta, and before she answered she kissed the hands of her parents. Then, in a very audible voice, she answered Cardinal Benavideo. The royal pair united their hands, and in the solemn words of the ritual the Cardinal took the Almighty to witness that they were united in the holy sacrament of matrimony. The Cardinal then gave them the benediction. He placed one ring on the King's right hand, and gave him the other to place on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. The Cardinal placed in the King's hand the marriage coin, and Alfonso XII. repeated after the prelate the formula—"Wife, this coin and ring I give thee as token of marriage." The young Queen answered, "As such I receive them." The Archbishop and the Chapter led the King and Queen to the seats which had been placed under the dais to the right of the altar. Mass began, and the solemn strains of the organ and choir filled the church with that grandeur which is characteristic of the ceremonies of Rome. After the final benediction, and when the last gospel had been read, the Cardinal turned to their Majesties, and, in a loud voice, said—"I give Your Majesty not a slave, but a companion; love her as Christ loves His Church. *It in pace*; go in peace." The organ pealed forth the strains of a wedding march as their Majesties quitted the church.

FROM OTTAWA.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE—PERSONALITIES—LEAVE THE DEAD ALONE—AN IMPROMPTU—CAPITULARY—THE DEFICIT.

The debate on the Address came to an end on Saturday morning at ten minutes to five, under

pressure of a threat from the Premier not to adjourn until the Address was passed. The concluding portion of the debate, or rather brawl, was quite in keeping with the commencement, and will ever remain on record as a most discreditable display of Parliamentary vituperation.

It was, of course, not to be expected that Dr. Tupper would remain quiet under the new Minister of Militia's telling counter attack. He therefore took an early opportunity of replying to Mr. Jones. This reply consisted of the usual reiteration of his original charges and a point blank denial of the counter charges. Our legislators have evidently great faith in the maxim that, if you keep on throwing mud, some of it is sure to stick.

The worthy Doctor is usually considered to be a master of the art of invective, and to rather enjoy an opportunity for its exercise. I am, however, inclined to think that this proclivity is extrinsic to the Doctor's real character, which has been warped by the debasing effects of a long public career, and that he is naturally inclined to take a most favourable view of the motives of his fellow-creatures. This theory of mine is borne out by a remark made by him while defending Mr. Thibault. He said that gentleman had been elected as an Alderman in Montreal, and that honour was surely some evidence of his respectability! Oh, ingenious Doctor! Oh, artless Alderman!

The Minister of Militia (Mr. Jones), in his reply, made a fair hit by introducing an anecdote of an old farmer, who would not believe in the Pacific Scandal, because the name of Doctor Tupper was not mentioned, and that he felt sure if there was any money going that Tupper would have had his share. This being very personal as well as rather smart, was well received by the House.

Sir John Macdonald, with a laudable desire to emulate the efforts of his subaltern, then rose and went for Mr. Jones with a vigour which caused him to be called to order by the Speaker.

The blood of the Mackenzies being now roused, the Premier took an innings and commenced hitting vigorously. The concluding portion of the altercation between him and his principal opponent is so unique that it deserves to be reproduced in full. The Premier said "that the country would know the object of the tirade of abuse that had been uttered by the two honourable gentlemen opposite, and would value it precisely as he (Mr. Mackenzie) did, and that was as being worth a little less than nothing." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Sir John Macdonald said "That was about the value they would place on the Premier's words." (Order, and cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—"I dare say, but I think my word will pass where the hon. gentleman's will not."

Brave words, and highly creditable to utterers and hearers!

During the course of this altercation, a smart breeze was raised by an insinuation that the discretion of the late Sir George Cartier was in excess of his valour. A remark that had better have been left unuttered.

The following rather smart impromptu was sent across the floor while a speech in favour of Protection was being made by one of the members. It is credited to the member for Niagara:

"Protection for our cabbages,
Protection for our oats,
Protection from the ravages
Of grasshoppers and goats,
Will make our land more prosperous,
More glorious and free,
Will make Sir John Victorious
And a Minister of me."

Since the passing of the Address the proceedings in the House have been very tame. There have been no evening sittings during the week, the members being apparently exhausted by their previous efforts. Censorious persons suggest that they have run through their stock of adjectives and are waiting a fresh supply of that important part of speech.

Mr. Bunster has a motion on the paper to the effect that no man wearing his hair longer than five and one half inches shall be deemed eligible for employment on the Canada Pacific Railway. A motion probably intended to prevent the employment of Chinese labour in the construction of the road. This would seem rather a roundabout way of attaining his object, and the hon. member from British Columbia should reflect that he is setting a dangerous precedent, and that some fastidious member might attempt to give a tone to the appearance of the House by bringing forward a motion to regulate the wearing apparel of the members, and thus necessitate a considerable and inconvenient outlay on the part of the hon. gentleman and some of his colleagues.

The Premier explained that the retirement of Mr. Blake from the Cabinet was caused by the state of that gentleman's health, and not from any difference of opinion with regard to the Government policy. The country will cordially coincide with the Premier in the expression of his regret at the cause which has led to Mr. Blake's retirement, and the hope that he may speedily regain his health.

The Minister of Finance made his Budget speech this afternoon (Friday). There is, as was anticipated, a deficit of nearly a million and a half of dollars.

It is expected that the House will divide on the square question of Free Trade *versus* Protection, and thus have a definite issue with which to go to the country.

THE LATE COL. COFFIN.

William Foster Coffin was born at Bath, England, in 1808, and accompanied his father, a Major in the army, to Quebec in 1813. Though only five years of age he was sent to Beauport to learn French, and what he knew of that language he acquired from the Curé of that place, and his two amiable sisters. He returned to England in 1815, and for nine years thereafter was at Eton College, where he distinguished himself. Instead of going to Oxford, he returned to Canada in 1830. Soon after his arrival he articulated himself to Mr. Ogden, who was afterwards Attorney-General of Lower Canada. He took his place conspicuously with the Royalists in 1837-38, and was highly considered by the civil and military authorities. He was called to the bar (L. C.) in 1835, appointed Assistant Civil Secretary (L. C.), 1838, and in the following year Police Magistrate. Again appointed Assistant Civil Secretary for police purposes, 1840, and subsequently, in same year, Commissioner for Police for L. C. Appointed 1842, Joint Sheriff of District of Montreal, which office he resigned in 1851, in consequence of a sudden reduction of salary by statute, which made the office insufficient to support two incumbents. Appointed to his late office, 1856. Had been a special Government Commissioner on many occasions: in 1840, to investigate into the state and condition of the Montreal gao; in 1841, to enquire into Indian troubles at Caughnawaga; in same year, to enquire into election riots in Toronto; in 1854, to enquire into divers accidents on Great Western Railway; in 1855, to enquire into the affairs of University of Toronto; in same year was associated in Commission of the Peace for Montreal, Ottawa and the County of Carleton, and sent to keep the peace on the Gatineau, then seriously threatened by refractory characters, to the great disquietude of the lumbering interests. Was also one of the Inter-colonial Railway Commissioners, 1868. Was in the Volunteer Militia Force for many years, and raised and commanded the Montreal Field Battery, 1855, for which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in "General Orders." Was a member of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, a Governor of McGill College, and has written a "History of the War of 1812 (Mont., 1864), and "Thoughts on Defence, from a Canadian Point of View (do., 1870.) He also sent some interesting contributions to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

For twenty-one years he has had the charge and management of the Ordnance Lands of Canada, and he has fulfilled the duty with such scrupulous rectitude and correct judgment as to command the unqualified approbation of all who have had the opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject. On the resignation of Mr. Archibald, the Hon. Joseph Howe, the then Secretary of State, offered the Lieut.-Governorship of the Province of Manitoba to Colonel Coffin. The nomination was met with a good deal of indecent clamour by persons to whom Colonel Coffin was unknown. Nevertheless, the proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, no shallow critic, and who knew the man he criticised, is reported to have said of him, that he was "the right man in the right place, whose public life had been without blame." All criticism however might have been spared, as the appointment was declined.

Though born in England, Colonel Coffin had an historic connection with Canada, for in a paper, read by him in 1872, he says: "My grandfather, my father and two uncles were all present at Quebec during the siege." The paper is very interesting, but it is too long to quote. The point of it is that Colonel Coffin's grandfather, on the 31st December, 1775, kept the guard at Pres-de-Ville under arms, and, with great coolness, at the critical moment directed Capt. Barnsford to fire. The order was carried out with such precision as to result in the death of General Montgomery and the dispersion of his troops.

With the instincts that always animated Col. Coffin, it was natural enough that he should have been drawn in marriage towards a gentlewoman who, apart from all personal attractions, inherited, like himself, the blood of the Loyalists. He was married at Boston to one of the two daughters of Deputy Commissary General Clarke, who was nearly related to the late Lord Lyndhurst. The other daughter became the wife of the Honourable Charles Ogden, at one time Attorney-General of Lower Canada. Speaking of his marriage, in a printed foot-note to his history of the war of 1812, he touchingly adds, "the second daughter of the Commissary sheds light and happiness on the hand which traces these lines."

POPE LEO XIII.

The Papal Conclave session was a remarkably short one, having lasted only thirty-six hours, the choice having been agreed upon on the third ballot. When Pius IX. was elected in the Quirinal in 1846, the conclave lasted only 48 hours, which was then considered an unusually short period. Contrary, this time, to the usage which ordinarily cuts off the Camarlingo as a Pope-seeker, from the succession, Cardinal Gioachino Pecci now occupies the Chair of St. Peter, under the title of Leo XIII. He was chosen in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 20th inst. The new Pope was born at Carpento, Diocese of Ortraqui, on the 2nd day of March, 1810. He was known and recognized as one who

would honour the Pontiff's throne, both as regards the great moral and spiritual gifts he possesses, and the natural and acquired mental gifts and accomplishments which have been conspicuous for many years of his career. Cardinal Pecci was Archbishop of Perugia, and Chamberlain of the late Pontiff. His position as Chamberlain did not favour his chances of election to the Pontiff's throne, but having occupied it only a short time, he had not had time to create any jealousies or enmities. At one time, before his elevation to the Cardinalate, he was invested with important functions as Papal Nuncio to Leopold of Belgium; it was then the intention of Gregory XVI., had he survived, to confer the hat on Pecci, at the request of a Protestant sovereign. Of high intellect, and of an energetic nature, His Eminence has made not only an excellent bishop, but has displayed such high native qualities in such a manner as to very soon realize the beau ideal of a Cardinal. His administrative qualities were of a rare type. He cleared the infested districts of Benevento of brigandage and smuggling in a manner that would have done credit to a successful soldier or magistrate of any age, and the manner in which he at once began to dispose of the machinations and intrigues of his political and aristocratic opponents stamped him, in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen, as a statesman of high order.

Leo XIII. will be 68 on the 2nd March, yet his personal appearance does not testify to any such advanced age. He is still a very erect, well-preserved, good-looking man, in the enjoyment of excellent health. From a physical point of view he looks as tough as he is known to be firm, even unto obstinacy in intellect and will. Within the last few years he has been more or less a steady inmate of the Palazzo Falconieri in Rome, only occasionally running over by rail to his old home at Perugia, a small town halfway between Florence and Rome. In the latter city his favourite recreation was to ride out in his sombre and closed carriage, drawn by two magnificent jet-black thoroughbreds (all the horses in the service of the Papal Court and its highest officers are invariably jet-black), on the Appian Way, outside the gate of San Giovanni (near the Lateran Church), and when once well out on the old ruined pavement, flanked on either side by tumuli and tumbling towers, he would be seen to get out on foot, and walk up and down for long stretches, with his hands behind him, attended by his camariere, occasionally halting to take a pinch of snuff, or to survey the broad horizon of the Campagna dotted with ruins and broken lines of aqueducts. His popularity is great, both among the Perugians and Romans, owing to his pleasing manners, a friendly, good-natured disposition and many acts of charity. In person he is lean, meagre, and above the medium height, though not what might be termed "tall;" his head is decidedly a distinguished one, his features refined, his eyes especially bright and quick, and his general carriage stately and dignified, apparently forbidding any approach to familiarity—in this quite the reverse of Pio Nono's celebrated *bonhomie*, which seemed to invite approach—and on another point he is unlike Pio Nono in not possessing the same powerful lungs, and consequently the same sympathetic and powerful voice which the latter was proud to articulate in *recitativo*, or otherwise. In point of family Leo XIII. dates back to a very old, aristocratic origin.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

AMONGST the most precious *souvenirs* of his exploration Mr. Stanley brings back an old pocket-knife which belonged to Dr. Livingstone, and which he recovered from a native. It was worth going to fetch.

An order has been issued that young men in Government employ are not to write for the Press, as secrets have been made public, an order which at once became a dead letter almost as soon as the ink was dry in which it was written.

It is quite extraordinary the number of robberies of late of secret papers from Government offices—the India Office, the Foreign Office, and the Admiralty to wit. No clue has been yet discovered to the robbery at the India Office by breaking open the desks at night.

The authorities of Christ's Hospital have made an important concession to the fair sex. Ladies, like every one else who make a donation of 500l., are to be made "donation governors" of that institution. Few would give that sum to be a governess.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for establishing a new club in London to meet the wants of the Liberal party. Suitable premises in St. James' Square, especially built and decorated for the purpose, have been secured. The club will consist at first of 1,000 members, to be increased from time to time as the committee may determine.

In recognition of the great value of his invention, the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded to Mr. Henry Bessemer, inventor of the Bessemer process of steel manufacture, the first Howard Quinquennial Prize. The terms on which the prize was established are that it should be given to the inventor of a new and valuable process relating to the uses and properties of iron.

WHILE "the Professor" of "Lothair" finds everything so dreary intellectually in England that he has to betake himself to the New World, Mr. Story, the eminent American sculptor, thinks so highly of England that he has sent one of his sons to Oxford for education. Mr. Story, after many years of absence from his native country, has been revisiting it; but he has not found it so attractive as to make him desirous of living in it. He has returned to Rome.

DURING the late debate, the honourable and learned member for Oxford likened Sir Robert Peel to the Apostle Paul, and he playfully alluded to Sir Robert having sat at the feet of the Gamaliel of Birmingham. A daily London paper printed for the word "*Gamaliel!*" "*Gamberville!*" and so unwittingly dubbed the "Tribune of the people" a fighting cock. The mistake is certainly very amusing, but the definition is not altogether out of place.

AN experiment was lately suggested, by a military gentleman, as to the means of dispersing the fogs of London, Paris, &c., by firing cannon, so as to create a wind sufficiently powerful to dispel the fog. As to the efficiency of the breeze so created we may well doubt, when we are informed that on a late occasion the members of the House of Commons could scarcely see, whilst vehemently pouring forth their eloquence, the persons around them, so dense was the fog which pervaded the House!

THE near approach of a most startling change in locomotion is announced, namely, the introduction of a noiseless steam-carriage, which its driver can stop in a moment, and which seems likely to combine in itself all the merits and conveniences of railway travelling. At a private exhibition, in the neighbourhood of Woolwich, last week, several eminent engineers and other persons of scientific attainments expressed their approval of the new carriage, and foretold for it a sure and speedy success.

ONE of the funniest mistakes ever made by the reporters was committed at Oxford, when they were reporting Mr. Gladstone's speech. The blunder has caused shouts of laughter on the banks of the Isis. According to the reporters, the ex-Premier said, "We have all heard of the Humanities, and we know that they were also called by the less pleasant name of the Furies." Of course, what he did say was, "We have all heard of the Eumenides, and we know that they were also called by the less pleasant name of the Furies." There is another curious blunder in the report of Mr. P. Smyth's eloquent speech in the late debate. He is described in the *Times* as saying—"Is the Indian Empire a structure so frail, a glittering pagoda without a pillow to support it?" Of course, the member for Westmeath did not say "pillow," but "pillar."

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

THE memoirs of the Countess Dash, the *nom de plume* of la Marquise de Saint-Mars, will shortly see the light, and are expected with much curiosity for piquante reasons.

A COMMISSION has been nominated to study the records of the *filles* given in past ages at Versailles, with the view of repeating such of them as are practicable during the Exhibition.

THE hotel keepers in Paris have had a meeting, at which it was pointed out that the Vienna Exhibition would have been a success but for the exorbitant charge made for board and lodging. The landlords of the French capital have resolved therefore to make but a slight increase in the present tariff, and that principally where the visitors get their food abroad.

THE Hôtel Drouot will be the scene, very early in the season, of two sales of great interest and importance; the first being that of the collection of M. Arosa—an assemblage of pictures chiefly, we believe, of the French school, and inclusive of the works by artists both of the eighteenth and of the present century—and the second being the sale of the remarkable little collection of the Count André de Bloudoff.

A SERIES of panoramic views of Paris is being prepared at great cost by the municipality for the coming Exhibition. These views, we learn from the *Chronique*, are taken at a height of 500 metres, the first perspective being that of the Champs-Élysées, in which every house is faithfully represented. Another shows the terrace of the Tuilleries and the course of the Seine, and others various parts of the city. Each design is five metres square, and the work has occupied a dozen clever topographical designers for about two months.

A SCHEME has just been submitted to the French Post Office, and is said to have met with its approval, for the reduction of all postage stamps to three models and colours, each divided by perforation into four parts, so as to give twelve different rates of postage, according to the number of fractions actually used. At present there are no less than eleven different French stamps. The models adopted are these:—4 centimes, thus enabling the public to obtain stamps

of 1, 2, 3 and 4 centimes; 20 centimes, with parts of 5; and 1 franc, with parts of 25 centimes.

VALUE OF SCARCE COINS.

Of all the decimal United States coins, the most valuable is the silver dollar of 1804, which is excessively rare. Specimens are worth from \$500 to \$1,000 each, according to the nearness with which they approach perfection. The coinage of this year was very limited, and there were no more dollars coined till 1836. "Proofs" of the last named year are worth \$10, and good examples \$5. There was nothing done in dollars in 1837, and the issues of 1838 and 1839 are rare enough to raise the quotations of good specimens to \$40 each. From that date forward to 1873, when the trade dollar came in, there is no break in the line of dollars; but from 1850 to 1856, inclusive, they are quoted as "rare" or "scarce," those of 1851 and 1852 being worth \$35 to \$40 each. Previous to 1804 the value of a "good" specimen varies from \$1.75 for 1799, to \$5 for 1798 and \$4 for 1801, save that for the first date of all (1794), which is very rare, brings \$50. Some of the early dates are made peculiarly valuable by reason of variation in the number and style of stars, etc., there being three varieties of 1793 and five of 1795.

Of the silver half-dollars those of 1796 and 1797 are the most valuable, choice examples of those dates being worth from \$15 to \$20. Good ones of other years previous to 1806 will bring from \$2 to \$4. One of this class of 1815 is quoted at \$2.50, and then they are of little rarity until 1836, when a specimen with reeded edge and a head of 1837 is valued at \$3 or \$4. The other issue of this year is worth \$1. The next dates of note are 1850, 1851 and 1852, valued \$1.50, \$2.55 and \$3 respectively. More recent dates are only valuable to collectors when in perfect condition, "proofs of later issues only being desired," and they range in worth from \$1.25 to \$8.

Quarter-dollars are likewise a speculative issue, and, therefore, favorites with dealers, particularly the dates 1823 and 1827, which are excessively rare, and command from \$45 to \$75 each. The 1853 issue without arrows is also much sought after, fair specimens bringing from \$5 to \$8. The only other dates worth over a dollar for "good examples" are: 1821, \$1.50; 1822, \$2; 1819, \$1.75; 1815, \$2; 1807, \$2; 1806, \$2; 1805, \$1.50; 1804, \$4; and 1796, \$4.

Silver dimes are still more valuable as a class than the quarters, their smaller size and more general circulation having made good specimens rather scarce in all the earlier dates. From 1828 back to 1796 they range in worth from \$4 to \$7, except in five instances. The high rates are: 1824, \$3.50; 1822, \$5; 1811, \$2.50; 1809, \$3; 1807, \$2; 1803, \$3; 1802, \$6; 1801, \$5; 1800, \$7; 1798, \$5; 1797, \$5 and 1796, \$4. An 1840 with a dropped figure of Liberty like 1041, is worth \$1, as is a good issue of 1846.

Of all the minor coins, however, an 1802 half-dime is the chief in cost, the price ranging from \$75 to \$200, according to quality. A good specimen of many other dates is, nevertheless, a handy thing to have, as will be noted by the following quotations: 1794, \$5; 1796, \$6; 1797, \$2; 1800, \$1.25; 1801, \$6; 1803, \$4; 1804, \$4; 1840 (with drapery), \$1; 1846, \$1.75. From that date until 1873, when the coinage closed, no annual worth attaches to this class. A first-class specimen of the last named date is worth 50 cents, however.

For the three cent silver pieces there is but little speculative sale, as their period only reaches from 1851 to 1870, including both those years. By far the most valuable of all of them is the 1855, a perfect specimen of which is worth \$2. From 1863 to 1869, an uncirculated one is worth 50 cents. All the other dates are of small value.

AN INDIGNANT VAGRANT.—Down at the south end of Market Square somebody threw the skin of an orange on the flagstone just three seconds before a citizen's foot was planted on the spot. He keeled on starboard, rolled back to port, and then settled away and went down in about seven fathoms of miscellaneous water. As he was getting up, a man who had been eating a raw turnip stepped out and asked:

"Are you a vagrant?"
"Vagrant! Why, sir, I'll knock your infernal nose off!" shouted the victim.
"Can't help that," continued the turnip-eater, "I saw you when you started to fall, you were clawing this way and that. You could have been convicted of vagrancy then."
"What's that? You lie, sir, and—"
"And I can't help that. You had no visible means of support, and that's vagrancy, or I'm a Hessian!"

The victim of the fall kept his mouth open for half a minute, wanting to say something, but his jaws finally closed, and he backed out of the crowd.

LITERARY.

It is rumoured that the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell has left an account of the more noteworthy incidents of his own time, including new facts relating to the episode of Lord Melbourne and Mrs. Norton.

THE *Love Letters* written by John Keats to Fanny Brawne, during the years 1819-20, are to be printed from the original manuscripts. The volume is edited by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, who furnishes a copious introduction and elucidatory notes; and it is illustrated by an etching, by Mr. W. B. Scott, from Mr. J. G. Keats's last portrait of Keats, a silhouette of Fanny Brawne, and a fac-simile of one of the letters.

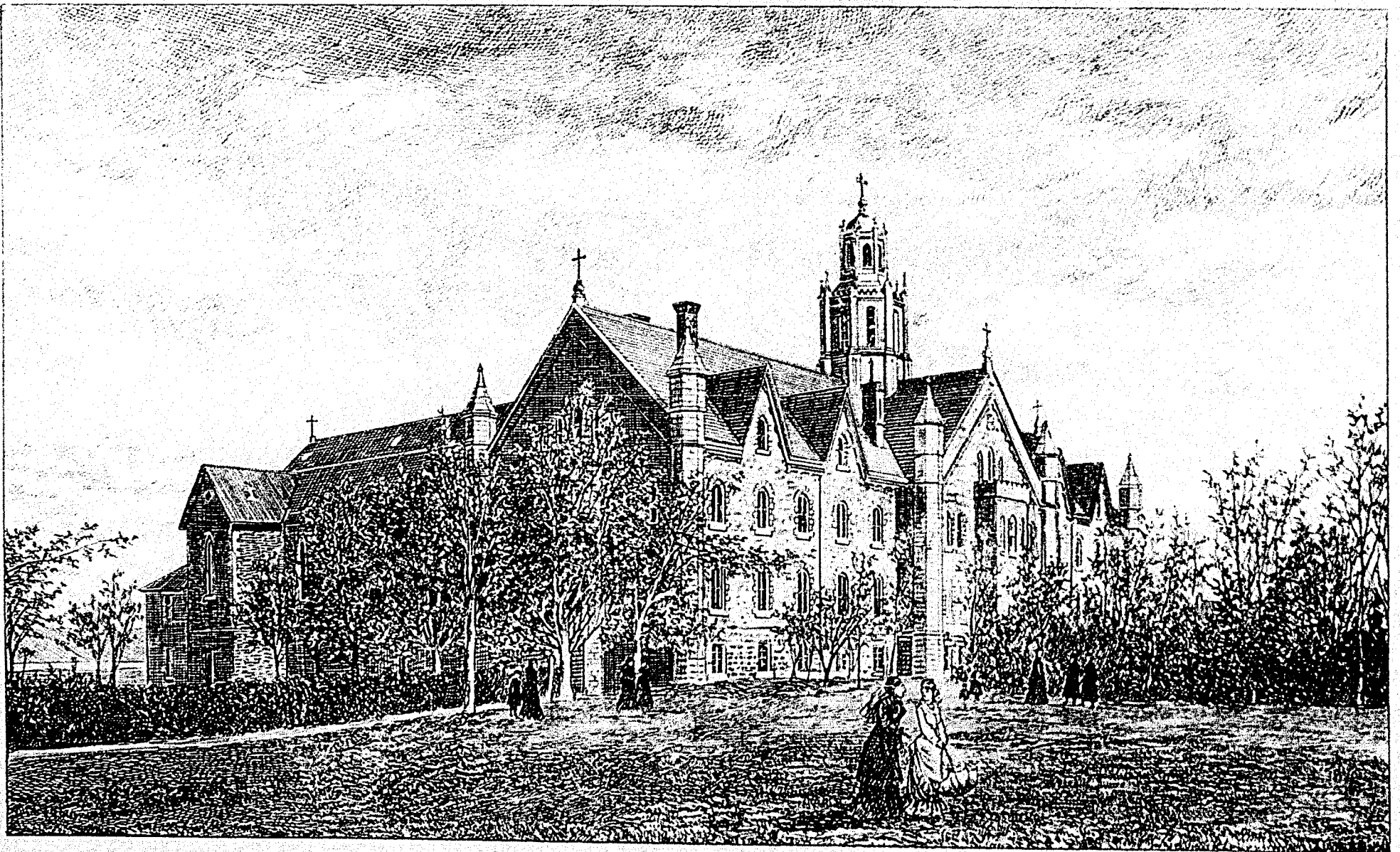
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



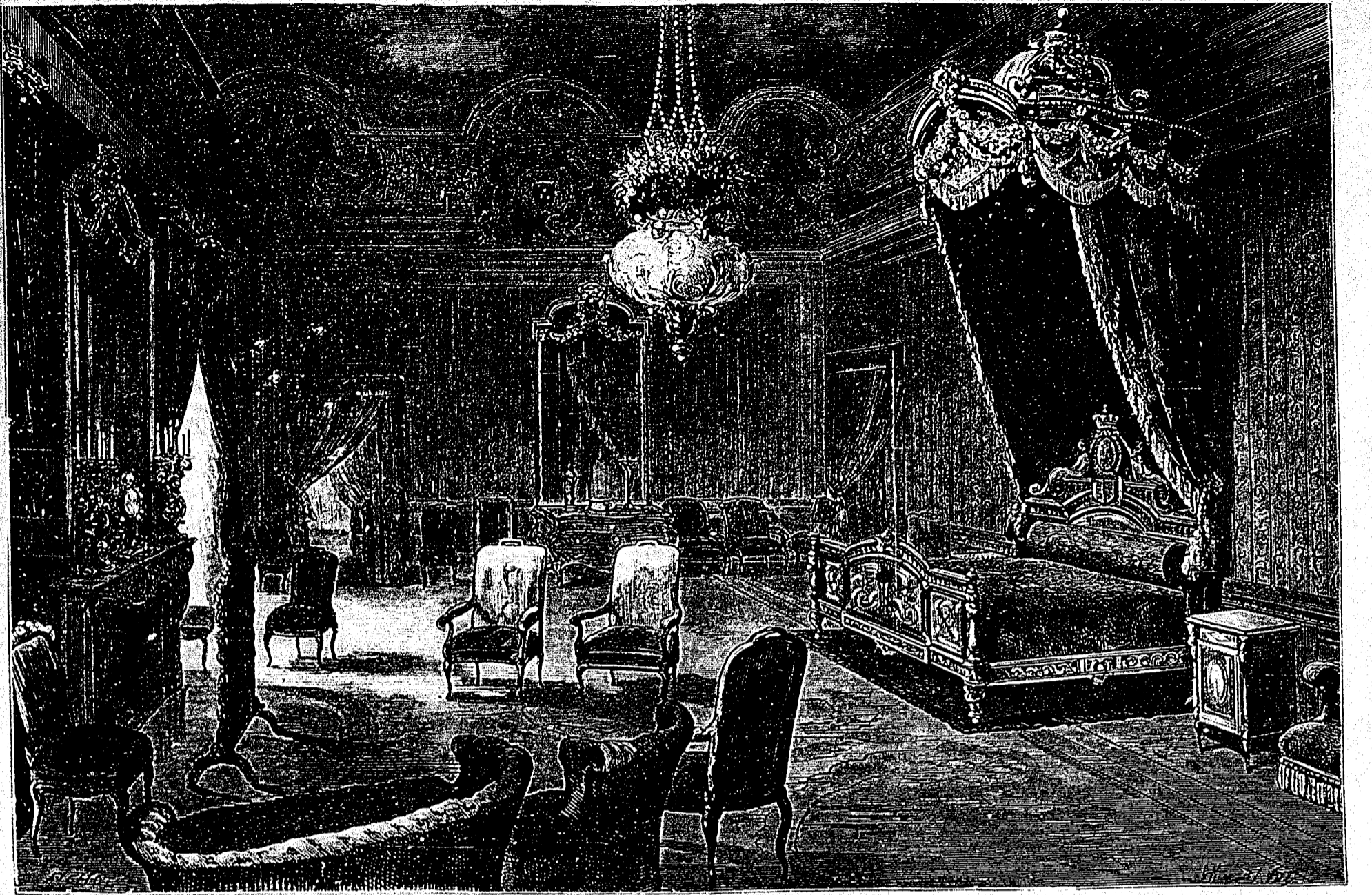
No. 292.—THE LATE COLONEL COFFIN.



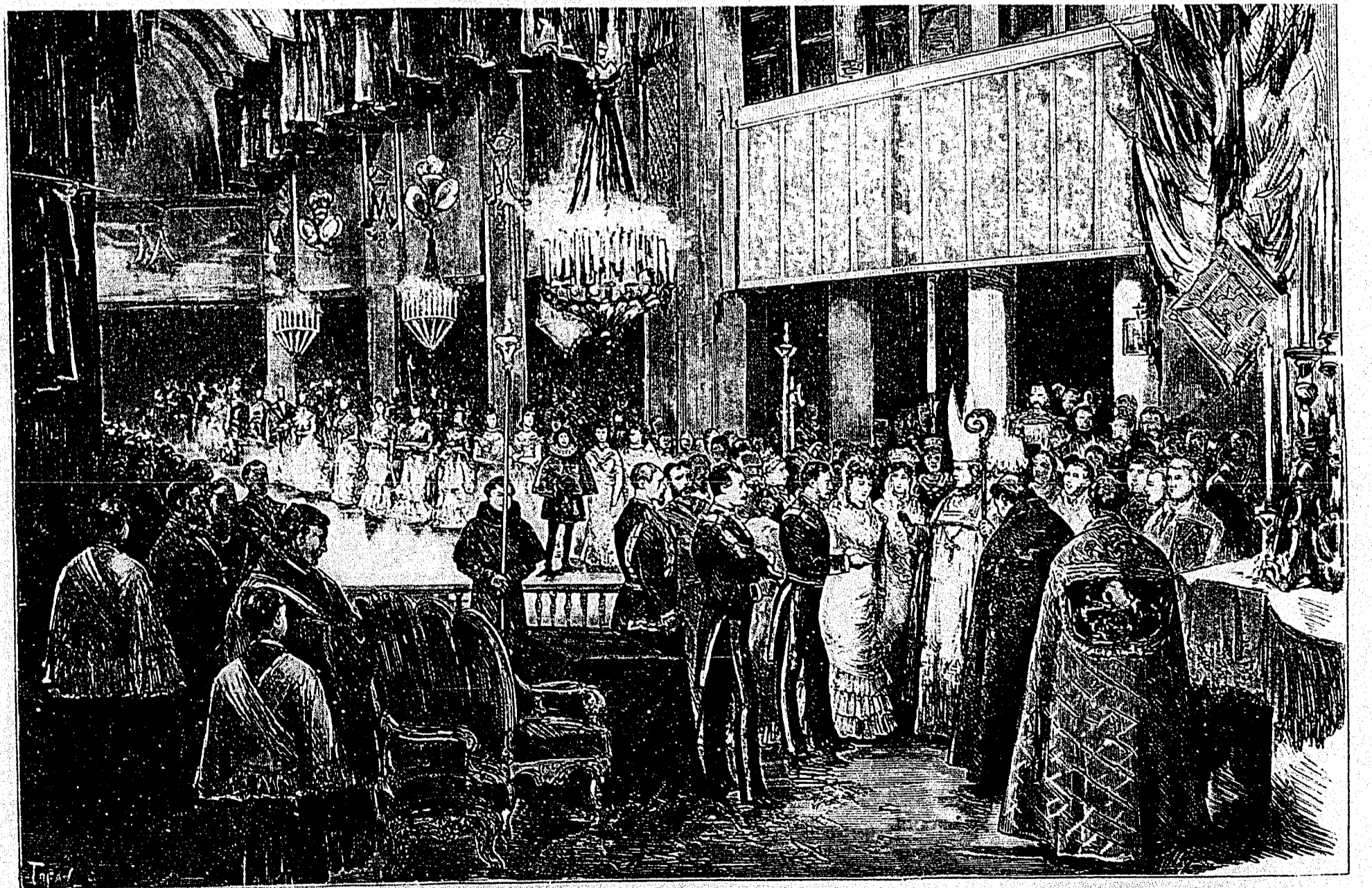
No. 293.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILY.



CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART AT SAULT-AUX-RECOLLETS.



THE BRIDAL CHAMBER IN THE PALACIO REAL, MADRID.



THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN THE CHURCH OF THE ATOCHA.
THE ROYAL SPANISH NUPTIALS.

THE Cities and Towns of Canada

ILLUSTRATED.

III.

MORRISBURG, Ont.

LYLE'S BLOCK

includes three stores. John Halliday & Co. are general merchants...

Next door is Mr. J. C. Chalmers' well-appointed jewellery store...

The upper portion of the block is owned and occupied by Excelsior Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 142.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

This, the leading, as it is also the largest, hotel in Morrisburg, is situated on Main Street...

WEAGANT'S FACTORY.

Mr. W. H. Weagant is an enterprising young man who has recently erected a commodious factory...

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Butter making is one of the staple industries of Dundas County. The quantity annually manufactured is something marvellous...

If properly cared for and honestly conducted, the butter trade is destined to become one of the most important of Canadian staple industries.

fact that he is building up a trade which enables him to pay higher than the general run of buyers for the "gilt-edged" variety.

THE HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

are situated side by side. The former has an attendance of about seventy pupils; the latter about three hundred.

St. James Church (Episcopalian) has an able and eloquent minister in the person of the Rev. Charles Forest, Rector.

The Presbyterians at present meet in the hall in Meikles' Block.

THE BATTLE OF CRYSLER FARM.

About five miles east of Morrisburg is the famous Crysler Farm where the British defeated the American invaders November 11th, 1813.

Dr. Chamberlain, recently re-elected Reeve by acclamation, graduated at Queen's College, Kingston.

Dr. Sherman, an American by birth, is an old and successful practitioner, having resided in Morrisburg some forty years.

Mr. Frank Tyrrell, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer, is the popular lawyer of the place.

Mr. Gilbert Smith is the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Montgomery, Meikles' Block.

Near the western border of the village stands H. G. Merkley & Son's Sash and Door Factory—a very complete establishment, nicely arranged and containing the most improved labor-saving machinery...

Not "Under the spreading chestnut tree," but "Down by the river-side" the village smithy stands. It is something more than a smithy, however, as it contains four very fine lathes and a splendid planing machine.

Two weekly newspapers are published in Morrisburg. The Conservative, H. C. Kennedy proprietor, is issued on Friday.

A BRIDGE PROJECT.

Some years ago it was proposed to bridge the St. Lawrence at Morrisburg for a railway connecting the Ottawa region with the eastern cities of the United States...

of the States by fifty miles. The project in the meantime remains in abeyance, but it is said that a wave of prosperity in place of "hard times" would start it into life again.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILY,

DIRECTOR OF STORES AND KEEPER OF MILITIA PROPERTIES.

Lieut.-Colonel Wily, of the Militia Department, Ottawa, and for many years resident of this city, where his name was once as familiar as a household word...

In 1834 with his Regiment, the 83rd, in which corps he was then serving as colour and pay-sergeant of the Grenadier Company.

He was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant to the First Provincial Regiment, organized and paid by the Imperial Government for frontier service, for which he raised one hundred recruits within twenty-four hours, in the City of Quebec.

He was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant to the 4th Battalion of Incorporated Militia U. C., which also was disbanded a year later.

In 1866, during the Fenian troubles, Col. Wily was appointed Commandant of Ottawa, drilled and organized two battalions, which were called out on two separate occasions.

From 1870 to 1872, Col. Wily was employed taking over the whole of the Imperial property—forts, armaments, and lands—then transferred to the Dominion Government.

"against all comers. Who could have predicted such a thing, without being laughed at for his pains?"

In 1874, he performed the last and most unpleasant of his many duties, having been sent down by the Government to obtain possession of the Crystal Palace at Montreal.

In concluding a record of long service faithfully performed, it might be said that a "simple tale tells best being plainly told."

FASHION NOTES.

WRAPPERS are not worn to the breakfast table in hotels.

COLOURED pearl bonnets are as stylish as silk for handsome dresses.

DINNER napkins are very large, but those for breakfast and tea are smaller.

If you are wearing mourning, you should be married in a white silk dress, made very plainly, and a tulle veil.

THE coloured embroideries on muslin are used for trimming children's white dresses, and also for edging ladies' petticoats, dressing sacques and night-gowns.

CHUDDAH shawls are very fine camel's hair of a single colour, not embroidered, but merely fringed out on two ends.

It is said that satin will be much used for trimming spring and summer dresses. Brocaded black silk will also be used with plain black.

BOYS of three years will wear long blouse princess dresses of linen pique and checked ginghams in the summer.

LITTLE girls' summer dresses will be made in princess shape, and with yokes, with or without belts, but laid in flat lengthwise pleats below the yoke.

It is a disputed question whether it is best to hang heavy silk dresses when not in use, or to fold them.

PURE white damask is preferred for table-linen, as it shows to advantage the coloured china now so much used on the table; there are, however, very handsome cream, rose, or blue damask cloths for breakfast, lunch, or tea.

MAKE little girl's cloaks long princess garments, double-breasted, with sash back and square pockets. It will be very handsome trimmed with white shirred lace, or with a narrow border of chin-chilla fur; but if the velvet is nice, it is good enough without any trimming.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MADAME MODJESKA insists on dressing for her plays with historic accuracy.

MAX STRAKOSCH is said to be \$30,000 ahead on his Kellogg-Cary-Roze season.

MARIE ROZE says Patti is the greatest living prima donna, while Miss Cary is undoubtedly the first contralto.

THE drop curtain still in use at the Broadway Theatre, Philadelphia, was painted by Gustave Doré as one of his earliest bits of work.

ROSINA VOKES has married and spoiled the "Vokes family" fun by her defection. Fred's wife takes her place, but she is only beautiful and not at all funny.

LUCCA's manager had to raise the prices of admission during her trip in Italy and Spain to pay the \$1,200 a night she asked for singing, and as a result the Italian people stayed away, while at Madrid they chased her off the stage.

A DANCER, rehearsing before his appearance on the Paris stage, suddenly stopped, and said to the conductor, "It seems to me that my morceau tires me more than it ought to. What key are you playing in?" "In E."—"Ah, now I understand. I can only dance in D."

A NEW theatrical dodge in Paris. Several of the Parisian papers print "orders" amongst their advertisements, and these, when cut and presented at the door, admit the bearer at half price. We commend this extraordinary system to the attention of those who are learned in the art of papering houses.

MILLY FECHTER, daughter of the popular actor, has been engaged by Mr. Carl Rosa for his ensuing season of English opera at the Adelphi Theatre, which commenced lately.

MAURICE NEVILLE, a young Hungarian actor, has created a great sensation in the court theatre of Germany. The Allgemeine Zeitung says Germany has scarcely seen an actor of so high a genius in tragedy.

A LITTLE WIFE.

O, give to me the fairy form.
The little hand and foot.
The beauty that is Nature's gift—
Triumphant over art;
For little heart, and little hands
Were not designed for strife;
And for ethereal happiness,
I'd choose a little wife.

F. N. DAVENPORT.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

Dora Guild was the daughter of an Indian General who died, covered with fame, and left her alone literally friendless in Bombay, where he breathed his last.
His dying words were— "Welcome, my poor girl, to your aunt in Arlingford at Elmley, near London, and stay with her until you are married to Walter."

"What could it have been?" she almost whispered.
"Don't believe it," remarked Mr. Arlingford, sententiously.
The lovers were gazing at each other, and there was half a smile on the features of each.

So, when the persuadings of himself, and the pleadings and tears of his women availed not, Mr. Arlingford got offended, and cried, "Let her please herself, Pensie. King and order Sam to bring the carriage round."
Dora swallowed a cup of tea, and choked down a morsel of bread, and then she went back to her room to put on her hat.

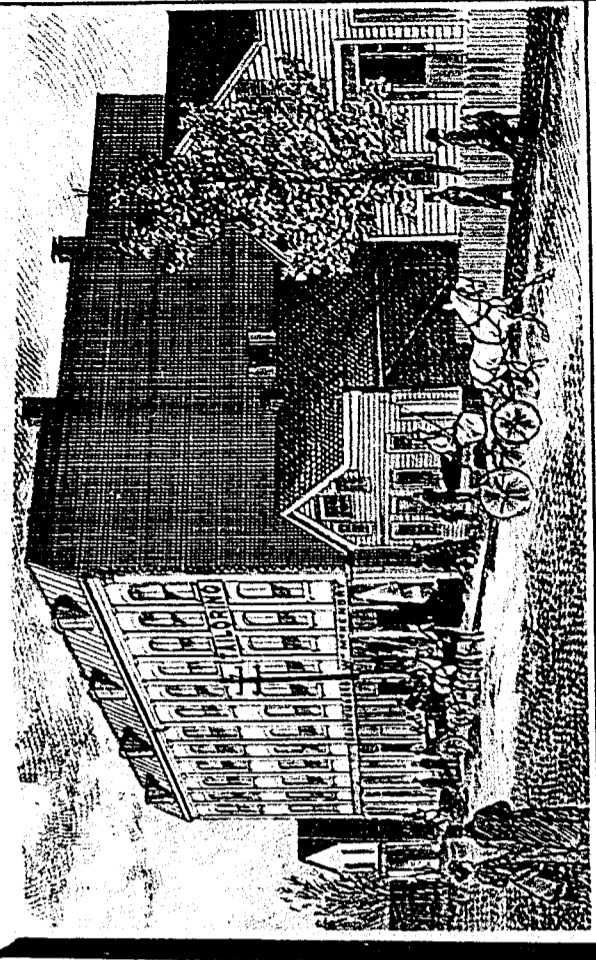
The Protestant Irish are twice as numerous as the Irish Roman Catholics, and thereby materially help to form a counterpoise to the great Roman Catholic population of the Province of Quebec.
It is popularly supposed in Italy that the late King "caught his death of cold" by sitting en bras de chemise at an open window in the middle of the night.

HUMOROUS.

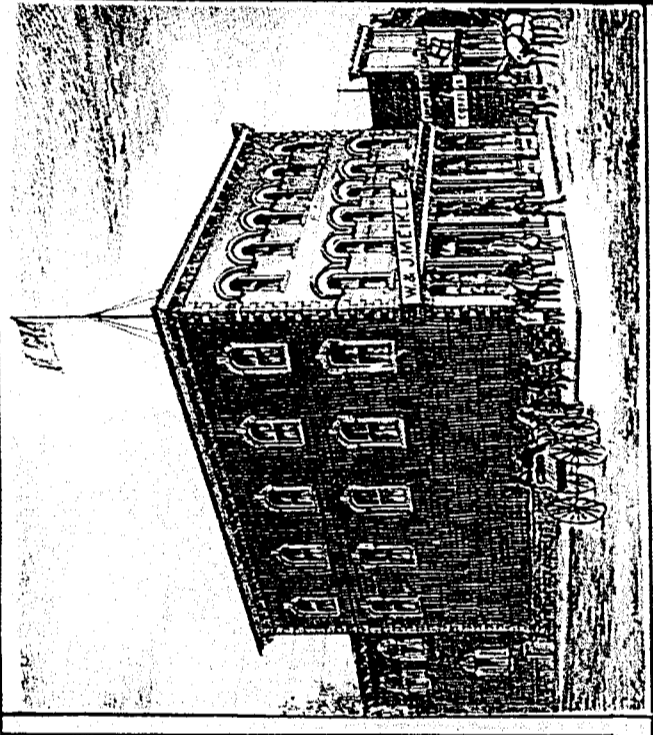
DANCING masters seldom have any money, but they're always taking steps to raise some.
OF all men it must be confessed that the tax-gatherer has the most calls for his money.
THE minister who tells the truth in the pulpit will be sure to make some people glad, and other people mad.

THE GLEANER.

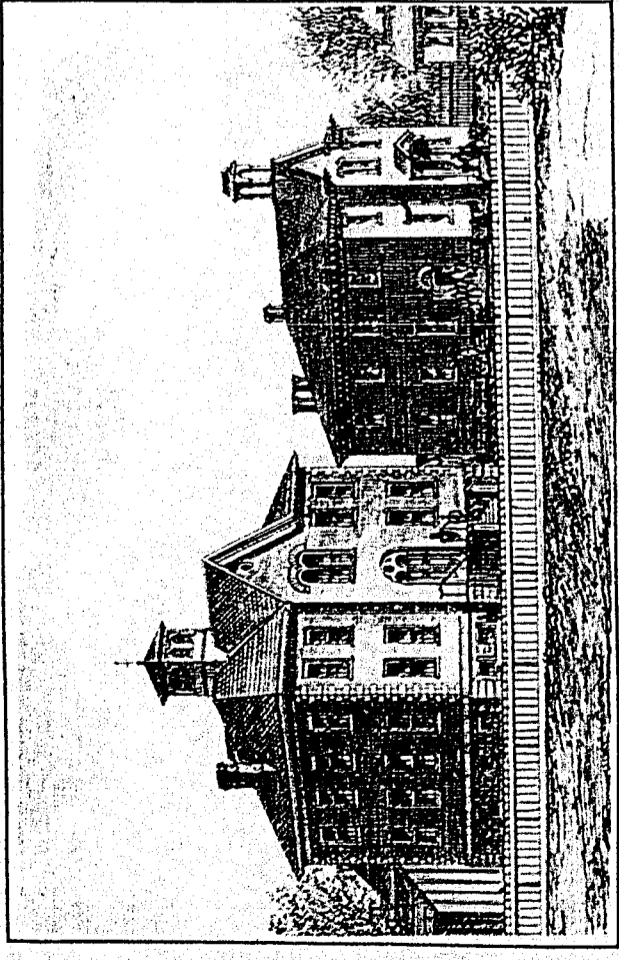
The reduced scale of registering letters in England has increased the business four-fold already.
For instruments are required for a complete telephone line—two at each end, one to transmit and one to receive.
THE King of Italy has ordered the sale of 1,000 of his father's horses, and is reducing the household expenditure. The King must indeed have been fond of horses; for them down at £40 a year each (for Italy), there is ruin in the sum total.



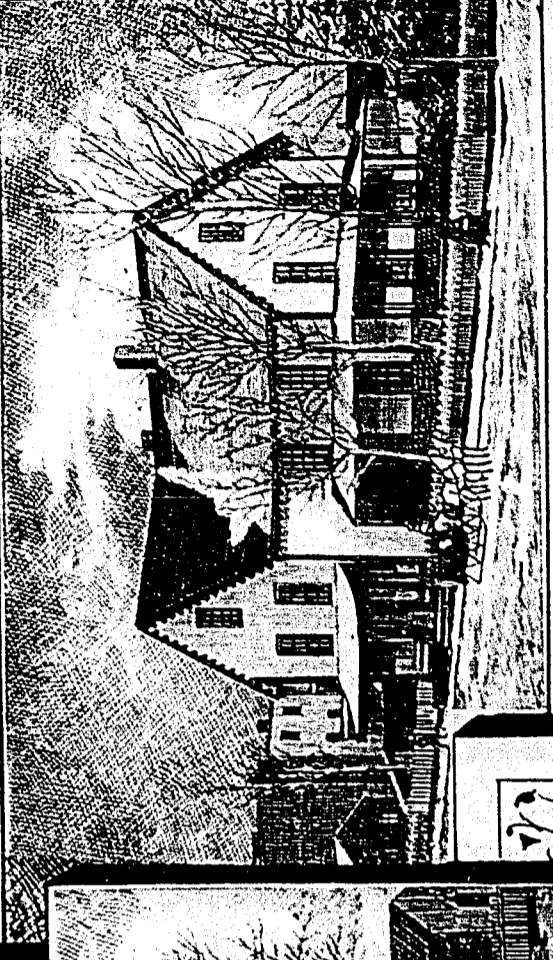
BRADFIELD'S BLOCK.



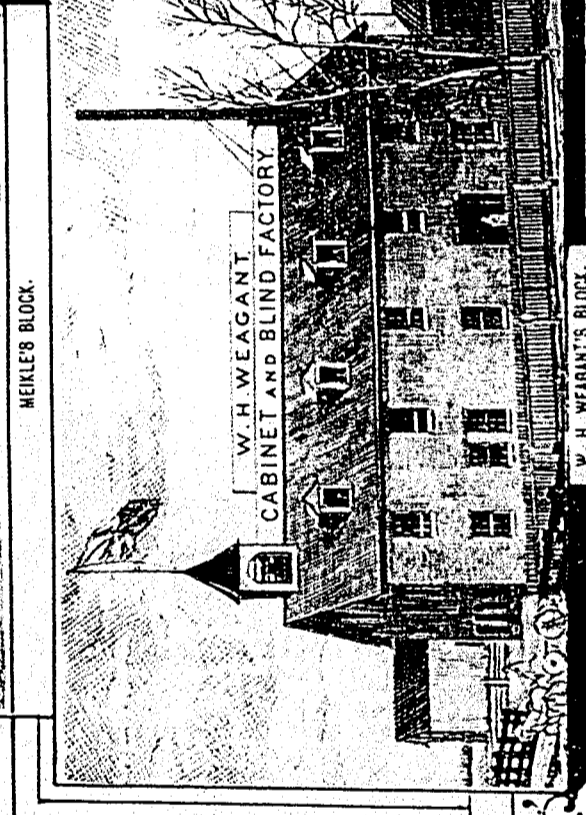
MEIKLE'S BLOCK.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

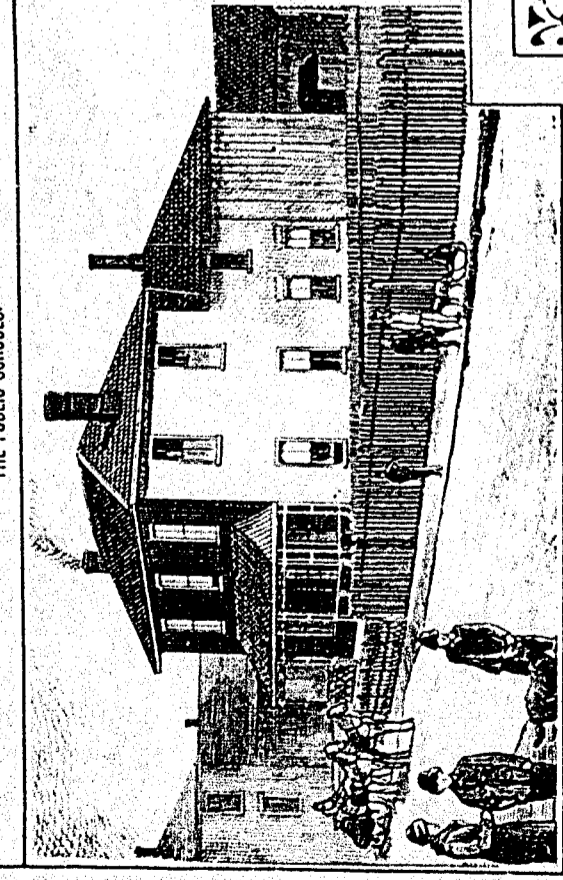


"COURIER" OFFICE ; RESIDENCE OF MR. H. C. KENNEDY, PROPRIETOR.

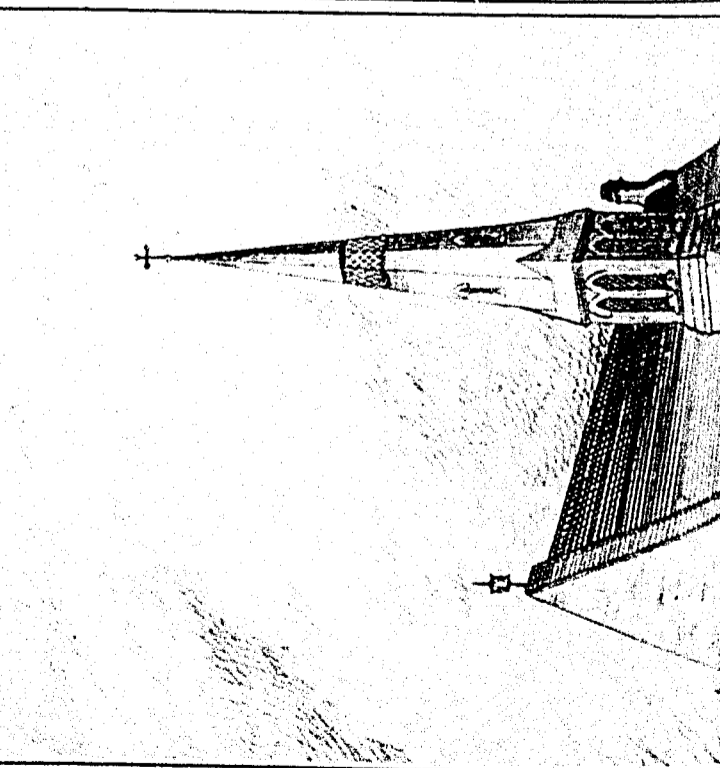
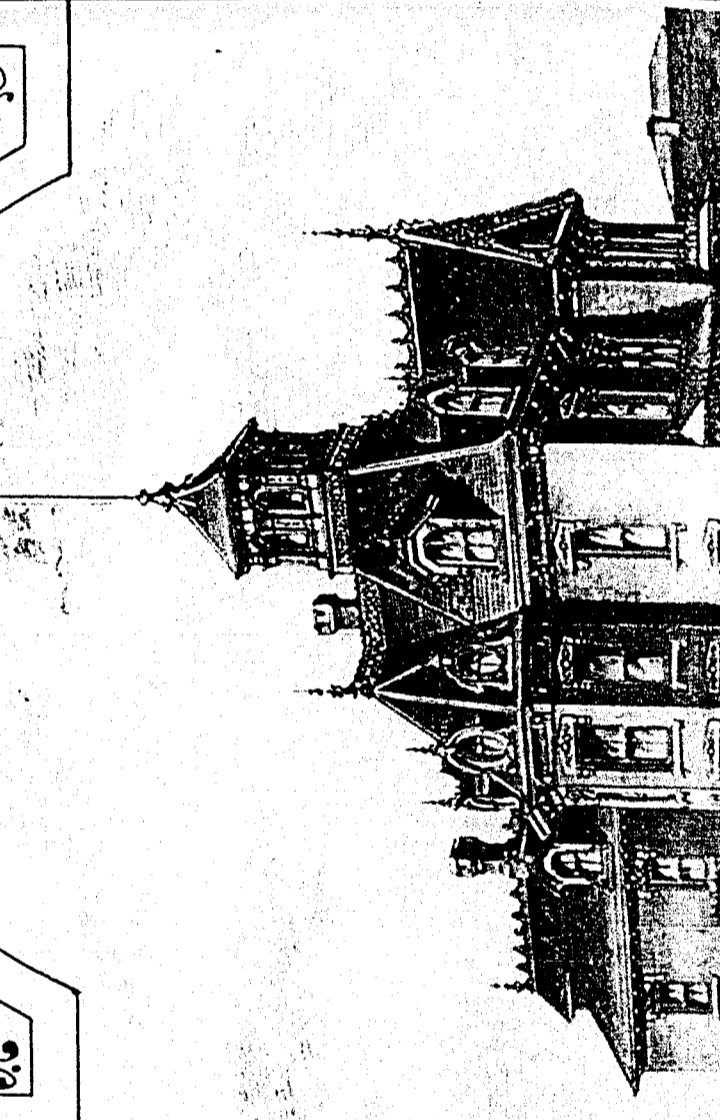


W. H. WEAGANT
CABINET AND BLIND FACTORY.

W. H. WEAGANT'S BLOCK.

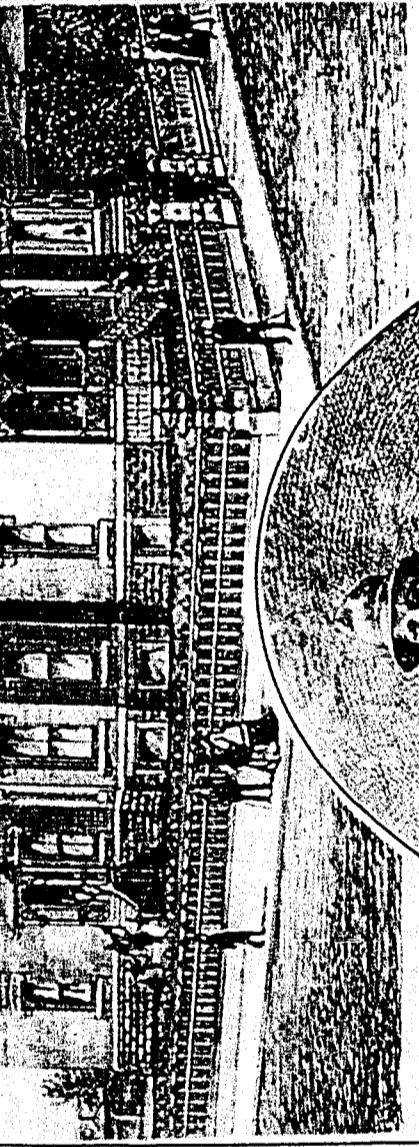


RESIDENCE OF MR. F. TYRELL.



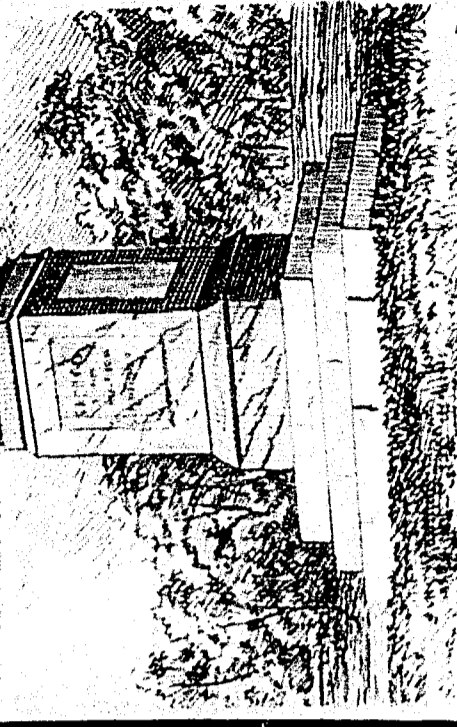


ST. JAMES' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

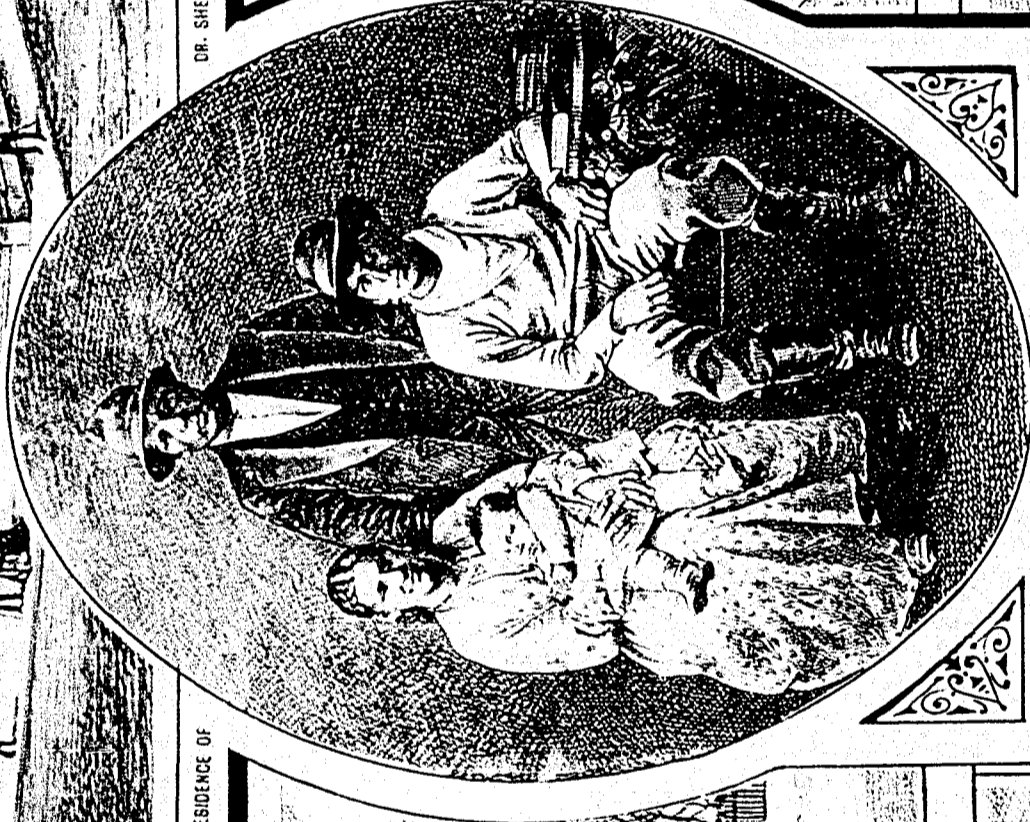


RESIDENCE OF

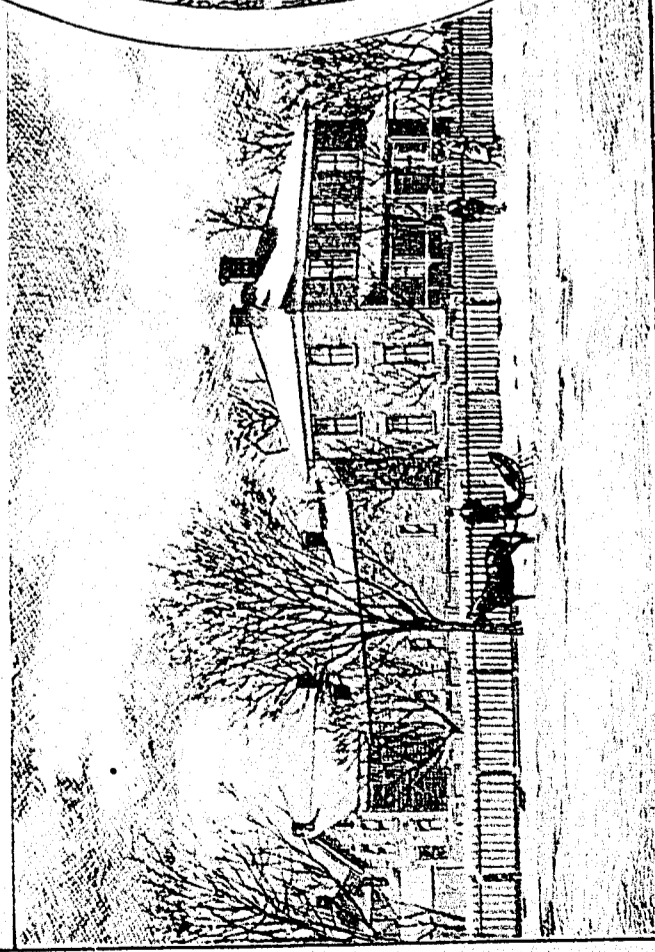
DR. CHAMBERLAIN.



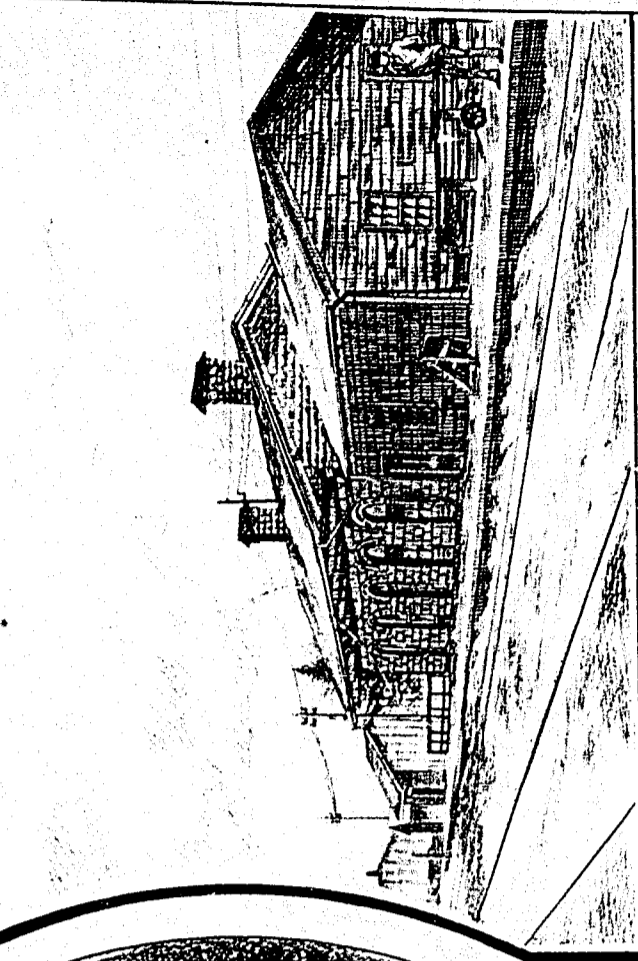
PROPOSED MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF CRYSLE'S FARM.



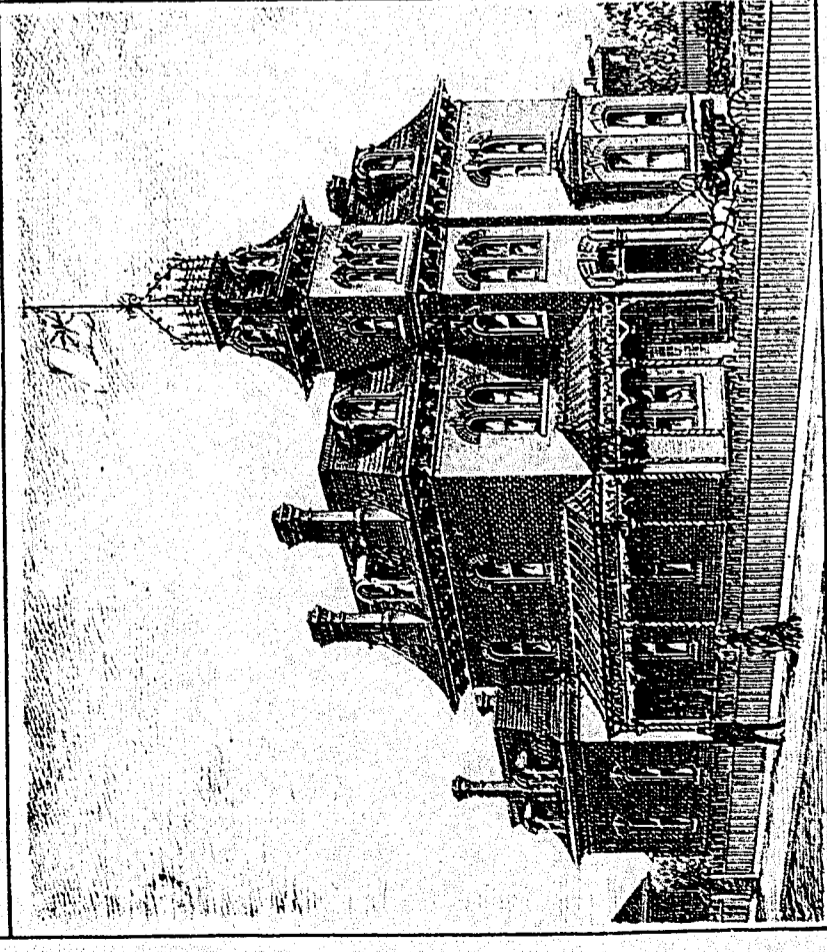
GROUP OF INDIANS CAMPED ON GOOSE-NECK ISLAND, MORRISBURG.



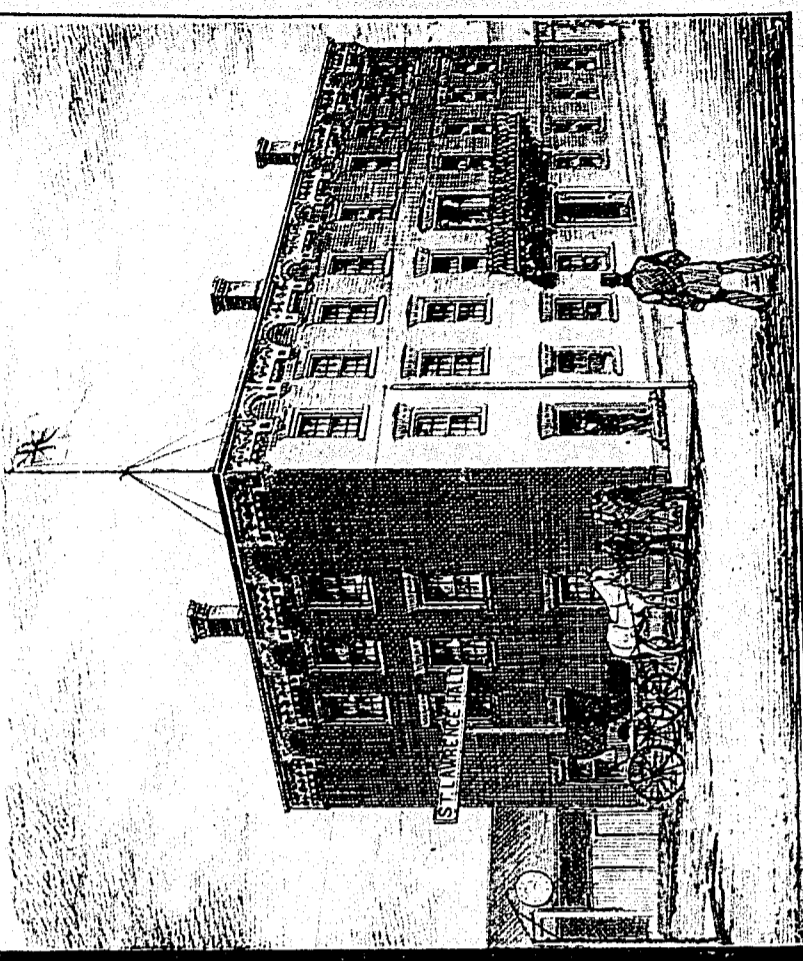
RESIDENCE OF MR. R. H. BRADFIELD.



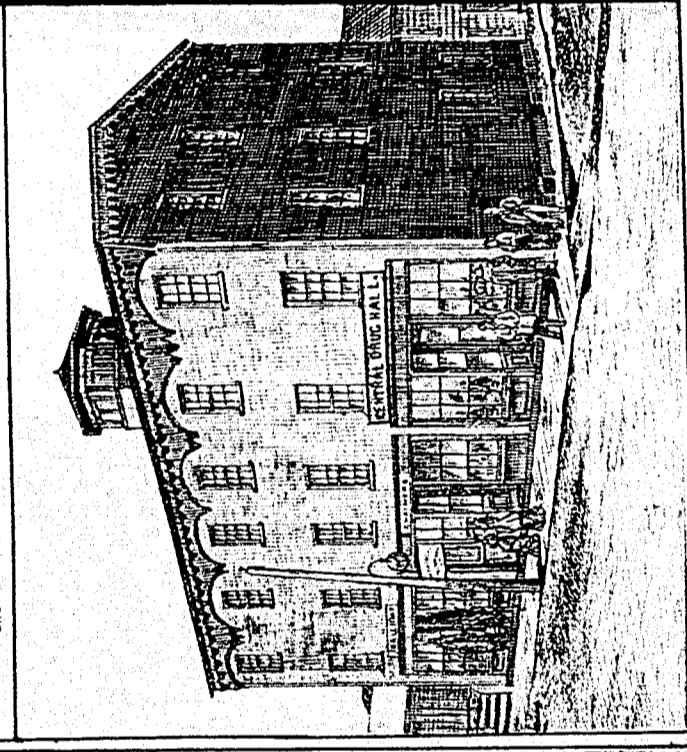
GRAND TRUNK R. STATION.



RESIDENCE OF DR. CHAMBERLAIN.



THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.



THE LYLE BLOCK.

MORRISBURG (CONT.) ILLUSTRATED.

inheriting a miser's wealth, when she is far past an age at which she could alter her mode of life.

Suddenly he saw a smile, even more terrible than the woman's usual expression, still further cross her wrinkled face.

"But I don't think she will get anything," she said, for you know how she loves money, and she tells him she despises it. It isn't likely he will leave his vast wealth to a child of a girl who will think nothing of it."

"When you say he," said the doctor, gravely, "I suppose you mean Mr. Hainer?"

"Yes," she replied, "I mean Mr. Abimelech Hainer. But bless thee, doctor, he's the only he for me, for there seems to be nobody in the world but him."

"You know, Mrs. Bleacham, I warned you three years since, when first I came to know you, that it frequently happens such men as your master are very treacherous with regard to their promises. I suggested to you that he might die without making a will."

"Don't 'ee say so!" she said, in an insinuating tone. "Don't 'ee say so, or I shall take something bad for me, I know I shall! Why, haven't I learned it? Forty years, doctor—forty years!"

She rocked herself in sheer mental pain as she spoke.

However, as he watched the woman, once more a sense of hope caused the housekeeper to repeat her detestable smile, and she said, "He must leave me his money, for he knows I should take care of it. Oh," she continued, hugging herself, "I wouldn't spend a shining coin of it—I love it so dearly!"

"Meanwhile," continued the doctor, "our patient is waiting; what is the matter?"

"This time, I think he is going, doctor! Doctor,"—here her voice fell—"keep him to his word—only hold him to his word, and I will not forget you; no, no—the old woman will not forget you?"

"And this comes of the love of money!" he thought.

Never once, during the transit from the doctor's house to that occupied by Mr. Hainer—a man of immense wealth, who, the most miserable of men, tied himself down to sixpence as his daily expenditure—never once did the wretched housekeeper cease from urging upon the surgeon the necessity of keeping Mr. Hainer to his word.

He enters the large, neglected, pinched and starved-looking house; he mounts the threadbare carpeted staircase, and then in a moment he sees her once again.

"Miss Errington!"

She started and looked up.

"Doctor Dorlech!"

Then she shrank as she heard a voice calling "Dorlech, Dorlech, mind I haven't sent for you; it is that wasteful woman, Bleacham, who has called you in! Come here—come here, now you have got inside the house!"

She puts a finger on her lips, then pointed to the inner room, whence the fretful voice came.

He obeyed.

It was such a change!

He had seen her last in the midst of luxurious wealth. Now she was steeped in poverty.

Her worn and even patched dress, her roughened hands, the shapeless common boots—he saw all these in an instant.

Tears were falling over his cheeks as he turned and entered the miserable miser's room.

Their cause was of a mixed character. He wept for joy at seeing her again, and for sorrow that her surroundings were so changed.

Life had altered for Dr. Ishmael Dorlech in that one moment, and not for the worse.

Now, once again, he saw her every day.

The old man might rage at the cost of a medical man presenting himself daily at the house, but, nevertheless, he saw the surgeon.

Every day a few words passed between Ishmael and Lucy.

She was quite gentle, resigned and humble. In her heart she really accepted her father's warning against poverty. She hated her dependent bread; yet what could she do—whither go?

Again the still, small voice of conscience told her that she was of use in that miserable house, and that she fairly gained her bread.

The old man was gradually sinking, despite the medical man's endeavours to raise his vitality by a more generous diet than that to which he had been accustomed.

But upon one day he came from the sick-room looking strangely white and guilty.

For about a week previously every morning there had been a long consultation in the sick-room, from which Lucy was excluded, and at which Mrs. Bleacham assisted the master and the doctor.

Upon that particular day the housekeeper (following the surgeon, and carrying the old man's dinner tray) looked exceptionally calm and serene.

The couple passed through the outer room without speaking to Miss Errington, who seemed buried in thought as she sat near the window.

The satisfied and serene housekeeper, for whom the doctor opened the door, continued her way down stairs.

The doctor remained hesitating on the threshold, and looking back at the desolate girl.

He made up his mind at last. He closed the door softly and went towards the hall.

There he found the housekeeper.

"Bless 'ee!" said the woman, "I've got will locked up in my box; and don't 'ee—don't 'ee let him change his poor mind! Think on it—for forty years his slave!"

"You will still be a slave to his wealth, after you are freed by death from him, my poor creature!" said Dorlech.

Two weeks afterwards the old man died. He had left all his money to his housekeeper. Not a shilling was left to his grand-niece.

The will had been made some time before he knew of Miss Errington's existence.

Once again she was cast upon the world. Her poor box was packed, and she was going out on the face of the wide earth, when, on the threshold of that miserable home, she met Dr. Dorlech.

"Good day, doctor," she said gently.

"Where are you going, Miss Errington?"

"To my aunt, Mrs. Kandor, for a short time, until I can see my way in life a little clear."

"Lucy," he said, "you know how I hate riches?"

"Yes," she answered.

"We are both poor enough—are we not?"

"Very poor," she replied.

"But you would have been rich to-day only for me."

"Indeed, Mr. Dorlech!"

"Yes; your grand-uncle would have altered his will in your favour; but, by my advice, he left the old one as it was. I told him you would waste his money."

She looked at him calmly—not at all angry.

"I quite forgive you!" she said.

His face flushed.

"Why do you forgive me?"

"That is my secret," she replied, trying to speak coldly.

"Is it—is it because you love me?"

She looked at him. It was sufficient answer. He took both her hands.

"You are not afraid of poverty?"

"No," she said; when you were angry, and went away, before papa died, as you were leaving the room, I said, 'Come back!'"

"For life!" he interposed, "together for both our happy lives!"

So they went out into the world, leaving the heiress desolate in her inherited home. Home!

At the end of six placid months, a letter came to the peaceful husband and wife from the heiress.

She described herself as wretched, asked to live with them, promising, in return, all her wealth at her death.

When she was refused, the desolate woman, who had wasted her life in pursuit of wealth that, once possessed, crushed her, begged that she might see them now and then.

Oh, they granted her that boon, from very pity!

Gradually, very gradually, the rich old woman is becoming human. She is most so when Lucy's two children are playing about her, and bawling "Granny!"

She has been taken into the house now, and the wealthy spinster begins to look bright. But it is hard work to rub away forty years' rust.

However, there is some good metal even in Mrs. Bleacham; and the poor woman declares that she is now truly happy for the first time in her life.

Dr. Dorlech may possibly be very rich some day; but his wealth will be a blessing, because he has learned the great lesson afforded by poverty.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

FRENCH ENGINEERS—A PARTHIAN SHAFT FROM COL. RHODES—MONTMORENCY FALLS—LEGISLATION—QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—MISCELLANEOUS.

The session is fast drawing to a close, the Private Bills have gradually decreased till but one or two remain on the Orders of the Day, and the majority of those will be gone this afternoon. A few public Bills, a few Government measures to be taken through their final stages, and this time next week will find the third Session of the second Parliament of the Province of Quebec ended, its halls and corridors will be once more silent, the furniture will be once more covered, the permanent employees will renew their arduous labours of reading the morning papers and having a pipe, and the hum-drum quiet life of a Government office will prevail and last till next Session, the last of this Parliament.

I find Mr. Bazerque, whom I mentioned in a previous letter, a more important individual than I at first learned. He was engaged in the Principality of Satsecumah, in Japan, as engineer, and was also employed in teaching the natives military evolutions, and was made a Brigadier-General. He is now engaged as a travelling correspondent and agent of the Encyclopedia of the XIXth Century, several copies of which, numbering some eighty odd volumes, he has placed here. He has been joined here by two engineers, Messrs. de La Mothe and Marchand, sent from l'Ecole Centrale of Paris, to make an official exploration of our mines and write a report thereon.

The Railway question has brought forth a series of letters in the local press here, on the advantage of the different routes, among which have been several from Col. Rhodes. This gentleman has lately left for California, but before going left a letter which has been published. I clip the following extract which is interesting as a parting shot from an old citizen:

"Let every man look into his own family to read the history of the future: what does mine teach me? I have five sons, men who were not afraid to go into the workshops of the land and learn the use of their hands as well as of their heads; they have all gone from the Province of Quebec, and I am left to vegetate and grow flowers to decorate the grave of the dying Quebecers or travel West, like the old Indian, in search of the happy hunting grounds. The great mistake of my life was settling in Quebec, but this I am not repeating in the second generation, as a man may pay too dear for beautiful scenery."

I paid a visit to Montmorency Falls last Sunday and had the pleasure of showing them to two gentlemen born in Quebec, who have lived here the major part of their lives and yet have never seen them before. The cones are small but well formed and afford splendid sliding grounds. I was lucky enough to witness the fall of a mass of ice weighing some tons which became detached and fell with the water into the hole beneath causing a tremendous roar and raising a curtain of spray which almost hid the scenery behind. On returning we came by the river road which was hardened on each side with heaps of ice caused by recent shoves and afforded a pleasant variety from the white waste beyond.

An amusing incident in the House, the other afternoon, is worthy of mention. When the House goes into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker calls upon any member to preside and then leaves the chair, the member presiding always sitting in the place of the clerk immediately below the Speaker's throne. Mr. Price being called on quietly stepped up the dais and took the Speaker's chair amidst yells of "order" from all parts of the House. Last Session Mr. McGauvran caused a similar explosion by doing the same thing.

The Private Bills Committee have completed their labours, and here let me remark that the English members have been very remiss in their attendance at this, one of the most important if not the most important, committee in the House. Out of 37 members, 10 are English and of the 10 only 2 are regular attendants, namely the Hon. Mr. Robertson and Mr. McGauvran, and of those two Mr. Robertson deserves the most credit for the manner in which he has watched the private legislation, and very often with the result of preventing the passage of measures which were not only unjust but illegal. Of the other eight members those who have special bills look after them, and so soon as they are finished, away goes the member. This is a mistake; the English minority in this Province depend upon the English members to watch over their interests which are often affected by private measures and which cannot be properly attended to by one or two.

I have mentioned in several of my letters that lively times were expected over the Quebec Charter amendments. The Bill was fixed for Tuesday and the committee were obliged to adjourn to their largest room, and that could not accommodate the crowd that wished to be present. The Corporation Bill asked for power to borrow more money, the citizens' amendments looked for the abolition of the Council and the appointment of Commissioners, but like the Kilkenny cats they destroyed one another, as on it being found the Corporation had forgotten to put a preamble to their Bill, it was dismissed by the committee and with it went the citizens' amendments. So Quebec is left in financial difficulties and without the power of getting out of them.

Another question of privilege has arisen, but this time it was settled in one afternoon. It was raised by Mr. Bellingham who charged the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the Provincial Secretary, with acting as Director on the Board of the Laurentian Railway Company, his only qualification being stock transferred to him without consideration by the contractor. He attempted to introduce a copy of an affidavit made by the contractor, but was prevented on a point of order being raised by Mr. Angers. Mr. Bellingham then resting his charges on his declaration, moved for a special committee to enquire into them. A point of order was raised on this motion, which was reserved but subsequently withdrawn. In the meantime Mr. Chapleau made a personal explanation in which, while acknowledging having been qualified by the contractor, he gave a full history of the road and his dealings therewith, showing that it was a private matter and in way conflicted with his position as a Cabinet Minister, or as a member of the House. After dinner the whole question was settled by the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. Robertson to the effect that the charges made by Mr. Bellingham did not reflect upon the honor and dignity of the House or amount to a breach of its privileges.

A special committee has been appointed to take into consideration the present system of Municipal Taxation which exists in the Province of Quebec, with instructions to enquire into the best measures to take to remedy the injustice and unfairness which attend the levying of municipal taxes, as at present practised, with power to report from time to time by bill or otherwise.

A motion made seriously, but treated as a joke, was one to move the seat of Government to Three Rivers, made by Mr. Turcotte, member for that city. His principal argument was that, in view of the late disturbances, Three Rivers would be quieter, and a place where they might deliberate

without risk of being interfered with or intimidated. The motion was declared out of order, as necessitating the expenditure of public monies, which should be introduced by a message from the Lieutenant Governor.

The now celebrated Government Railway measure has been read a third time and passed by the Assembly. It will meet with a warm reception in the Legislative Council from the Hon. Louis Archambault.

The Committee on Industries have reported to the House a letter from Mr. Prevost, a French mineralogist, who suggests the use of carbonic acid gas as a means of economizing fuel in smelting metals, the heavy cost of fuel making the operation of smelting extremely expensive. Mr. Gauthier, member for Charlevoix, offered to surrender the whole of his large interest in the St. Urbain Mines if Government would adopt the system proposed by Mr. Prevost.

The first Report of the Commissioners appointed to make the classification, revision and consolidation of the General Statutes of the Province of Quebec, has been brought down and ordered to be printed. It is a bulky document and will be found of important interest. It is not yet distributed.

The Treasurer's Tax Resolutions were brought down on Wednesday evening. The tax on transfers of stock and powers of attorney to make such transfers remains unchanged, at 10 cents on the \$100. The other tax is reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof over \$200 on agreements, obligations or contracts. These Resolutions have been adopted and the Bill founded on them has been introduced, but not without opposition, Mr. Joly having made an amendment that they were unnecessary, which was lost on a division, 22 to 39. The Bill will likely be opposed further, but with the same result.

Apropos of the Government Railway Bill, Mr. Shehyn, on Friday, attempted to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Terrebonne and St. Therese Ry. Co. for the construction of a road between those two places. It was, however, too late to introduce a Private Bill, so the matter fell through.

The consideration of the License Bill has commenced, and as for the future the House will sit twice a day till the prorogation on Thursday or Friday next, there is no doubt it will be thoroughly considered, notwithstanding there are nearly one hundred amendments to be dealt with. It is to be hoped the Bill will satisfy nearly everybody when it is passed. The tectotallers, I know, it will not; they want no licenses granted whatever.

On mentioning the prophecy concerning the new Pope, you published editorially in a late number, I was informed of another to the effect that in days gone by a monk had prophesied the number of Popes and had given a motto to each. So far every motto has been fulfilled. That of Pius IX was, "Cross upon crosses;" that of the present Pope is, "Lux in Caelis"—"Light in the Heavens." By the bye some curiosity is felt here as to the meaning of Pecci in regard to your prophecy. Can you enlighten them?

KRISS KRINGLE.

ARTISTIC.

A FRENCHMAN has discovered a process for engraving upon glass by electricity.

THE subscription organized by the *Bien Public* for raising a statue to the late M. Thiers has now reached the sum of £1,500.

THE Louvre has bought a portrait of a man by Ingres, dated 1814, and a beautiful study in pastel by Prud'hon, a bust of a young woman, life size.

ALL the stalls and nearly every dress-circle seat for the 1000th representation of *Our Boys* have been sold. Charing Cross Hospital will benefit greatly by the result of the performance.

M. GUILLAUME has been appointed to execute the memorial statue of M. Thiers, which is to be in white marble, of life size, and to be placed in one of the halls of the Musée Historique at Versailles.

MEISSONIER is painting for the next Paris Salon a picture to form a pendant to the celebrated "Waterloo Charge." It is an early morning scene, and represents cuirassiers in line of battle ready for action.

DETAILLE is at work on a painting for the Paris Exhibition, representing "Napoleon, First Consul, in Egypt." The scene is just after a great victory, with the great General on horseback in the centre, General Kleber and staff, and to the right a group of prisoners in the gorgeous costumes of the East.

MARBLE identical with the famous yellow Italian marble—the Giallo Antico—has been found in California, at Tehacapa, Kern County. The Californian stone is white, with amber-coloured veins, and the discovery is highly prized, as the quarry from which the yellow Italian marble was procured has been unknown for centuries.

NOTICE TO LADIES.

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VARIETIES.

HEALTH IN WINTER.—Perhaps the best and most natural way of arriving at true rules of guidance with respect to the art of living in winter is to ask, How does cold weather affect the normal functions of the human body? The primary physiological action of cold may be defined as the production of internal congestions. This fact may be expressed in simple explanatory fashion by saying that cold drives the blood from the circumference to the centre of the frame—from the skin to the viscera, from the outside to the inside. As a medical correspondent puts it, "While the extremities are suffering from an insufficiency of blood, the internal organs are suffering from an excess; and hence the lungs and liver become oppressed in proportion to the coldness of the hands, the feet, and the face." Heart, lungs, and liver are consequently overstrained by the additional blood-pressure thus thrown on them. They are affected with that engorgement which enfeebles them, and which, if it does not render them suitable soil for the seeds of disease, at least weakens their ability to resist morbid influences.

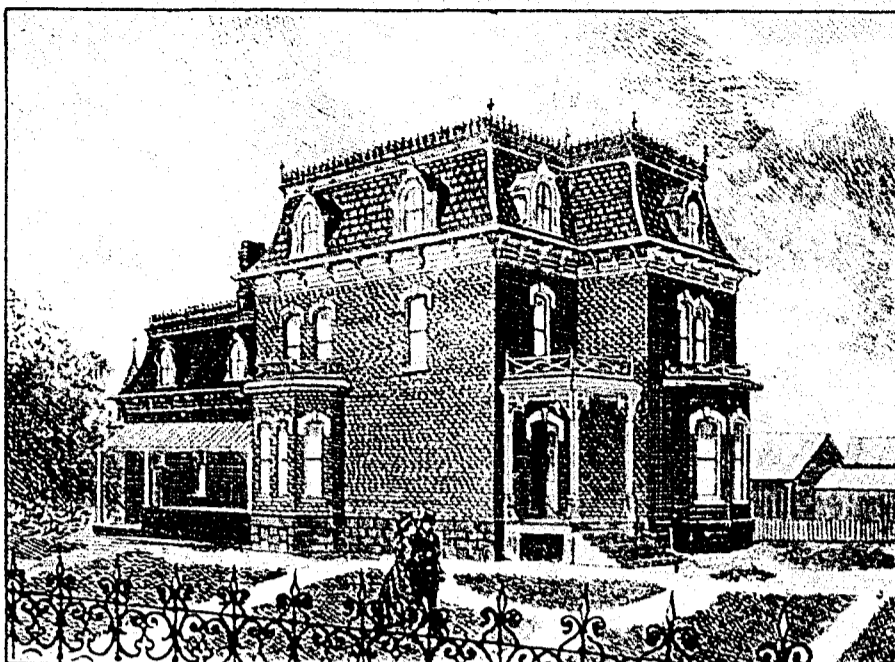
THE HUMAN FAMILY.—The late exhibition in America having brought together people of all nations, it occurred to Professor Richardson, of Pennsylvania, that it would not be a bad idea to get individuals of the several races to give him a little of their blood for investigation. It is reported that he carried out his idea very satisfactorily. Blood was produced from individuals hailing from Japan, Spain, Belgium, Zurich, Turkey, Copenhagen, Russia, Christiania, Sweden, Italy, France, America, and likewise from a Cherokee Indian and a "nigger." It is well known that blood consists of a clear liquid and of millions of little red circular disks called corpuscles. These are too small to be seen by the naked eye, but under a microscope they can be distinctly observed, and by means of an instrument called a micrometer can be accurately measured. This was what Professor Richardson did. He passed the different samples of blood beneath the micrometer of his microscope, and he was thus enabled to say whether they differed in form or size. And what was the result? In form there was one common plan, and in size the differences were in almost all *nil*, but in a few were exceedingly slight. He therefore concludes that all are alike, and his observations go to show

ET AVEC ÇA.—This enervating "anything else!" of French shopkeepers once gave rise to a very witty reply from the late Victor Emmanuel. When in Paris some ten years ago, he entered a shop in which he had noticed a very pretty girl, and, like a *bon bourgeois*, purchased a pair of braces. "*Et avec ça!*" asked the shopkeeper, after the young lady, with a winning smile, had handed the parcel to the *Ré gant* *tuomo*. "*Avec ça,*" answered Victor Emmanuel, nettled at the intrusion of the jealous tradesman, "*avec ça, monsieur, je fais tenir mon pantalon.*"

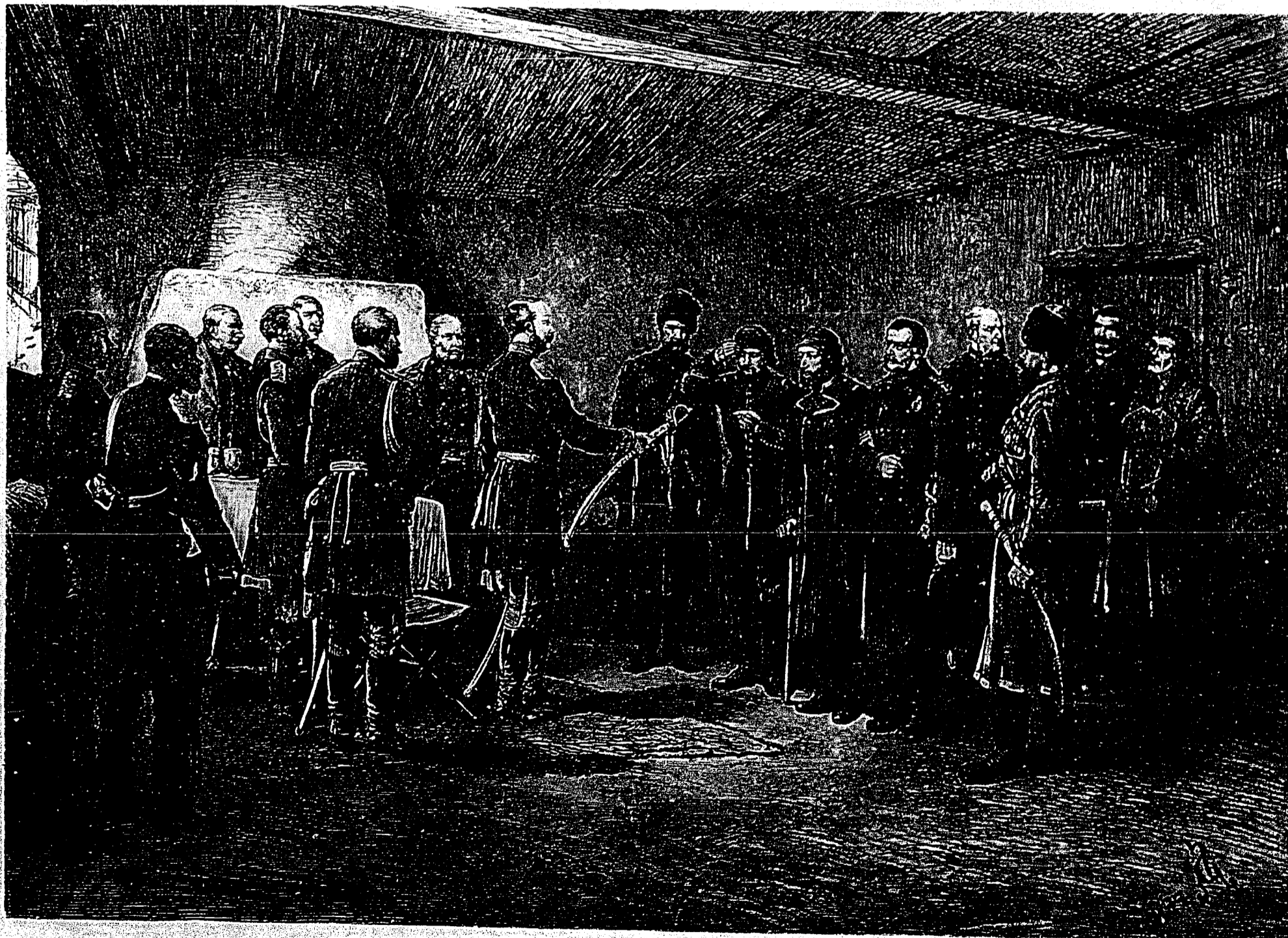
L'ESCLAVAGE.—The fashionable bracelet in Paris is called *l'esclavage*. It is a fetter of gold, worn on the arm above the elbow, and is riveted and soldered by the jeweller in the presence of the giver, to be worn till death, or divorce, or separation. The jeweller, when the operation is over, bids the lady call next day to see that the rivet holds firmly. She comes, and the treacherous goldsmith confides to her the secret of a concealed spring, by means of which she can remove the fetter at will.

that the Scriptural declaration is correct, that the Almighty "made of one blood all the nations of the earth."

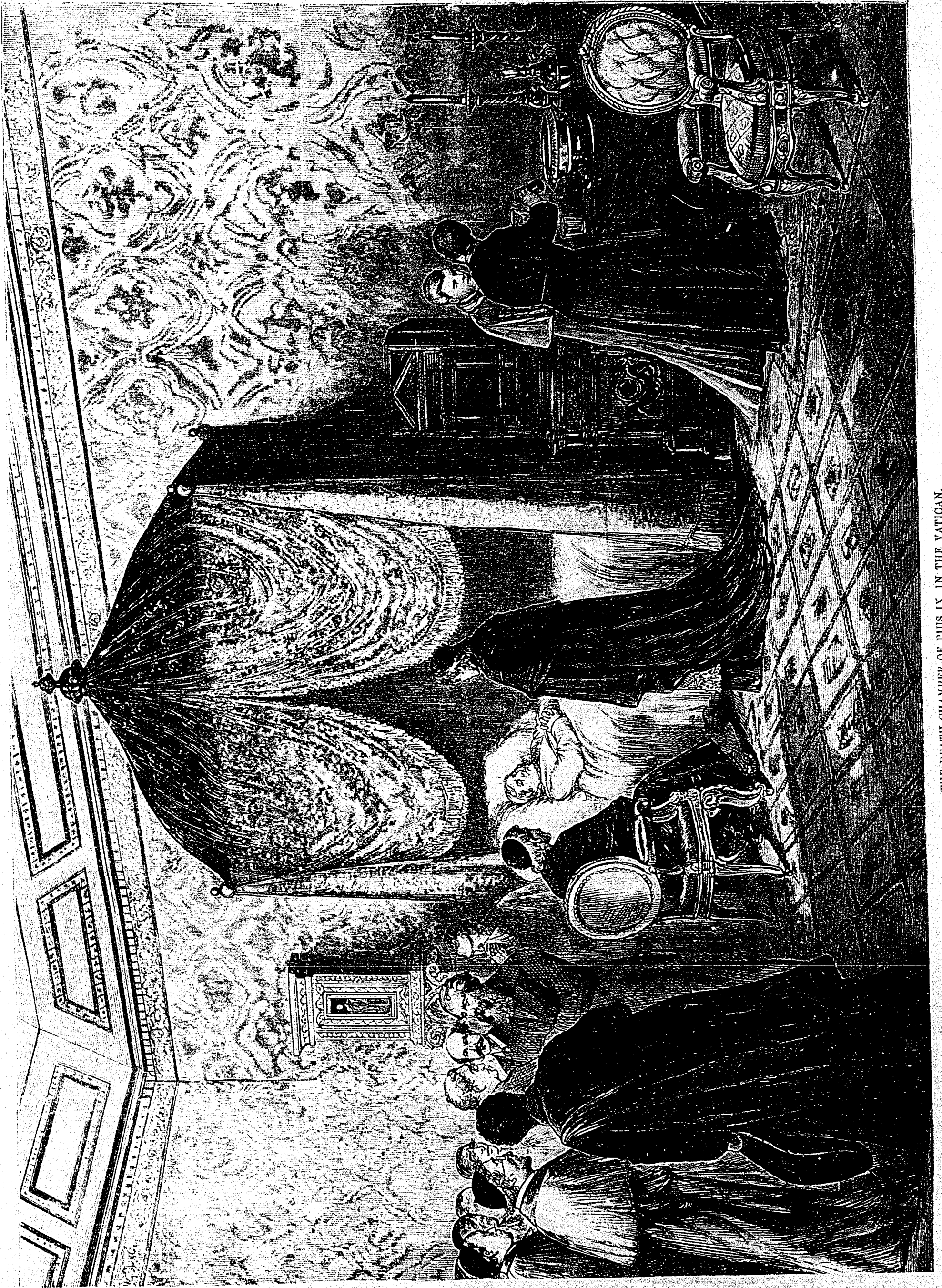
PEELING A PICTURE.—Three young painters had often heard what the American Page had proved, relates Mr. C. G. Leland, that by carefully peeling the picture of a great artist coat by coat, one may learn all his secrets of colour. So, having raised their last available cent, and brought themselves, by closely-scrwcn sacrifice, down to the level of the bottom dollar, they invested the results in an undoubted Titian—a Virgin—which they laid on a table, and proceeded to remove the outer varnish by means of friction with the fingers, which varnish very soon rose up in a cloud of white dust, and acted much as a shower of snuff would have done, to say nothing of dusting their jackets. They thus arrived at the naked colours, which had by this time assumed a very crude form, owing to the fact that a certain amount of liquorish tincture, as of Turkey rhubarb (*risc rhubarbaro*), had become incorporated somehow with the varnish, and to which the colours had been indebted for their "golden warmth." This brought them to the "glazing proper," which had been deprived of the evidence of the age or antiquity by the removal of the *patina*, or little cups which had formed in the canvas between the web and the wool. The next process was to remove the glaze from the saffron robe, composed of yellow lake and burnt sienna. This brought them to a flame colour, in which the modelling had been made. They next attacked the robe of the Virgin Mary, and, having taken away the crimson lake, were astonished to find a greenish drab. When they had thus in turn removed every colour in the picture, dissecting every part by diligent care, loosening every glaze by solvents too numerous to mention—including alcohol and various adaptations of alkali—they had the ineffable satisfaction of feeding their eyes on the design in a condition of crude, blank chiaroscuro. Blinded by enthusiasm—yet having made careful notes of all they had done—they flew valiantly at the white and black with pumice-stone and pot-ash; when, lo and behold, something very rubicund appeared, which further excavations declared was the tip of the red—nose of King George the Fourth! The Titian for which they had sacrificed so much was a false god!



RESIDENCE OF GILBERT SMITH, ESQ., MORRISBURG, ONT.



THE CZAR RETURNING TO OSMAN PASHA HIS SWORD.



THE DEATH CHAMBER OF PIUS IX. IN THE VATICAN.

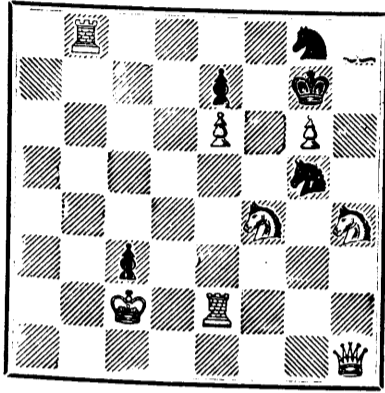
It should have been his *genial* character; but, inasmuch as his general character is a *genial* one, the misprint is not of much consequence.

A few days ago we copied the following from the Hartford Times (Conn.). It appears to be the first of the games in the International Match brought to a conclusion. It is remarkably short for a correspondence game.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—TALLY ONE FOR AMERICA. (Between William Oleott, of Hartford, and H. Williams of England.)

- WHITE—(Oleott.) 1. P to K 4 2. Kt to K B 3 3. P to Q 4 4. Kt takes P 5. B to K 3 6. P to Q B 3 7. B to K 2 8. B to Q 3 9. Castles. 10. P takes P 11. R to K sq 12. Q to K R 5 13. Q takes Kt 14. Q to K Kt 5

PROBLEM No. 102. By H. MEYER.



White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN ENGLAND. GAME 242ND.

Played at the recent Tourney of the Lincoln County Chess Association, by Messrs. Ensor and Thorold, for H. R. H. Prince Leopold's Cup.

- WHITE—(Mr. Ensor.) 1. P to K 4 2. P to K B 4 3. P to Q 4 4. K to K 2 5. P takes P 6. Kt to K B 3 7. K to Q 2 8. Q takes B 9. P to Q B 4 10. Kt to Q B 3 11. B to Q 3 12. K to B 2 13. B to Q 2 14. P takes B 15. P to K K 3 16. P takes Q 17. P takes P 18. K takes Kt 19. QR to K Kt sq 20. R takes R P 21. R to K R 5 22. B to B 5 (ch) 23. P takes P 24. P to Q B 4 and White wins.

GAME 243RD. (From the Dramatic Times.)

The following charming little game was one of seven which Mr. Blackburne conducted simultaneously, and without board or men, against seven of the strongest players of the Church Club, at Manchester.

- WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.) 1. P to K 4 2. Kt to K B 3 3. B to B 4 4. Kt to B 3 5. Kt takes P 6. B to Kt 3 7. P to Q 4 8. Castles 9. B to Kt 5 10. P to B 4 11. Q to K 2 12. P to Q R 4 13. R to B 3 14. P to B 5 15. P takes Kt 16. R to K sq 17. K to R sq 18. Q to K 3 19. Q to Q 2 20. P to B 6 21. R to Kt 3 22. P takes P 23. B to B 6 24. Q to Kt 5 (c)

NOTES (a) Weak. The best move here is Kt takes Kt. P to Q 4 may also be played without disadvantage. (b) Had he tried to win a piece by P to B 3. White would have finished off the game very elegantly, thus— WHITE. 15. Kt takes Q P 16. B takes P (ch) 17. Kt to Kt 6 (ch) Mating next move. (c) A perfect picture of a level end-game is here realized by this marvellous "blindfold" player.

SOLUTIONS. Solution of Problem No. 101. (By the Composer.)

- WHITE. 1. R to Kt 6 2. B to Q Kt 5 3. Mates accordingly. There is an easy solution of this Problem by Checking with Kt at Q B 3.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 159. WHITE. 1. Q to K Kt 4 (ch) 2. P takes Kt (ch) 3. P to K Kt 5 (ch) 4. B mates. BLACK. 1. Kt takes Q 2. K to K R 3 3. K to K R 4

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS NO. 160. WHITE. K at K Kt 8 R at K R 6 B at K 2 Kt at Q Kt 7 BLACK. K at K sq Pawns at K 2. Q 2. and K B 2 White to play and mate in two moves.

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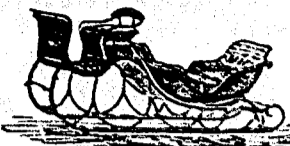
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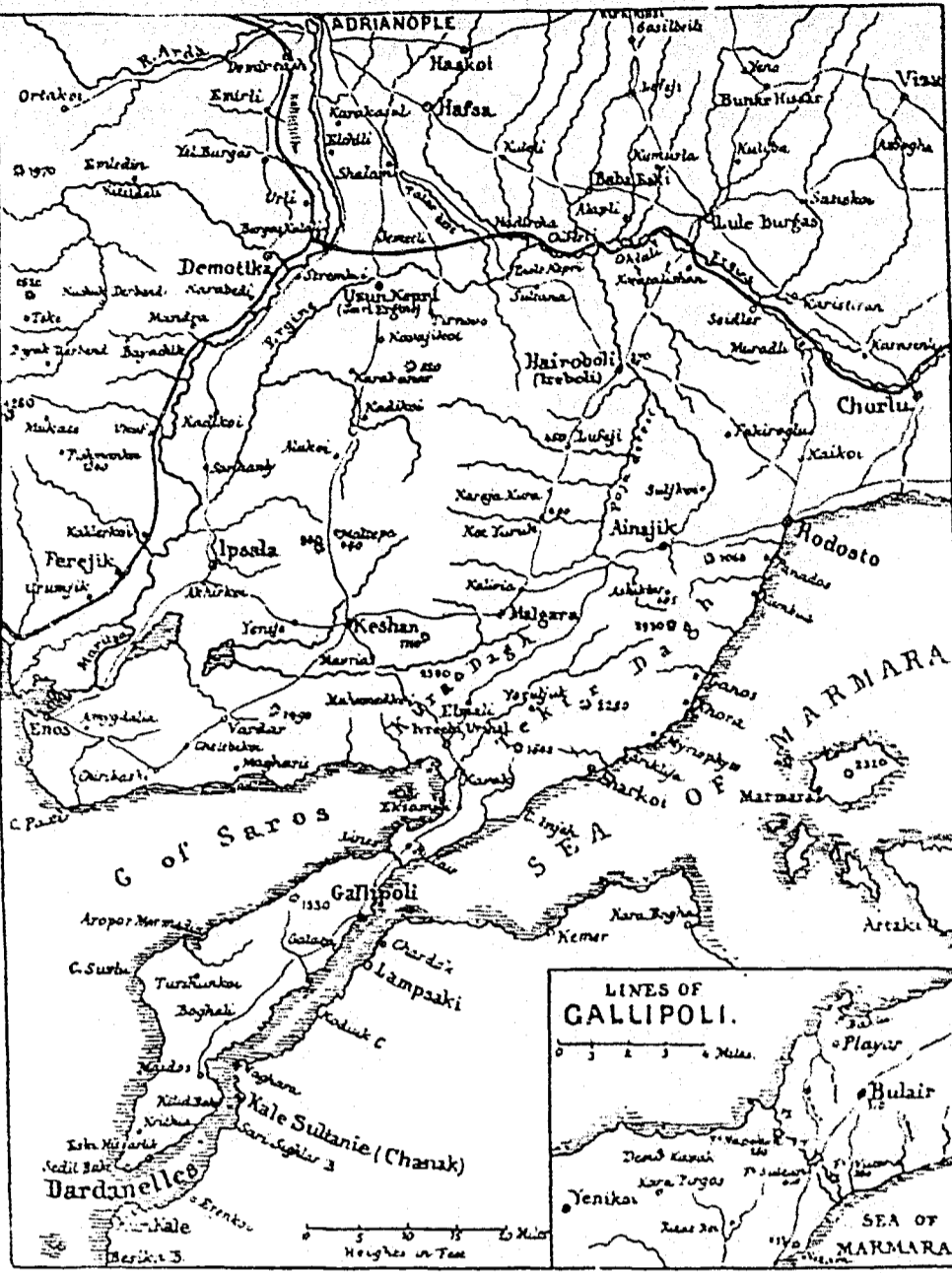
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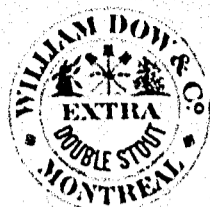
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