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# FRIDAY Illustrated News

Vol. XXIV.—No. 18.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

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



## FAREWELL.

"I desire no other reputation than that which may belong to him who sees his dearest wishes in process of fulfilment, in their certain progress, in their undisturbed peace, and in their ripening grandeur."—SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AT WINNIPEG.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

## TEMPERATURE

As observed by HARRIS & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1880			
Oct. 23rd, 1881.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	42°	36°	39°	50°	50°	53°
Tues.	45°	34°	39° 5	52°	39°	45° 5
Wed.	46°	34°	40°	47°	35°	41°
Thur.	54°	38°	46°	52°	32°	42°
Fri.	54°	43°	48° 5	55°	41°	48°
Sat.	54°	42°	48°	55°	40°	47° 5
Sun.	46°	40°	43°	51°	43°	47°

## CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Farewell.—Mr. Gladstone at Deal.—The new Hydromotor ship.—The Oriole Celebration at Baltimore.—The Fire in the Fourth Avenue Company's Stables, New York.—The Steeplechases at Lepine Park.—Views in Old Quebec.—Lafayette.—The Centenary Celebration at Yorktown.—The Landship in the Serris Valley.

THE WEEK.—The visit of the Toronto Press.—Mr. Staveley Hill on the North-West.—Loyalty.—Dress Reform.—Adelina Patti.—Ticket Scalping.—A New Hydromotor.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Theology and Morality.—The London Times.—Our Illustrations.—Arthur as a Schoolmaster.—News of the Week.—Oriole Celebration at Baltimore.—Némorosa.—Hints for the Table.—Measurings and Horse Painting.—Varieties.—A Lay of the Findhorn.—A Lawyer's Story.—A Weak Stranger.—Russian Folk Song.—Bear Shooting in Canada.—Couldn't Feel at Home.—Echoes from London.—Literary and Artistic.—By the River.—Mr. Colville's Picnic.—Chiffon Gossip.—Musical and Dramatic.—The Apotheosis of the Squatter.—Echoes from Paris.—Our Chess Column.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1881.

## THE WEEK.

THE visit of the Toronto press on Saturday was highly successful in a social point of view, though the weather was most unpropitious. The match itself resulted in a drawn game, and the dinner subsequently was everything that could be desired. Our friends left on the night mail for Toronto well satisfied with their reception.

MR. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P. for Staffordshire, made a speech of some importance at the recent prize-giving at St. John's School. Mr. HILL is member for a large agricultural district, and his visit to this country was undertaken with the view of satisfying himself and his constituents as to the capabilities of Canada as a field for emigration. He travelled as far West as he could get, and after some weeks spent on the prairies has returned to England full of the immense possibilities of the North-West as the grain producing country of the future. Not only does he see a large stream of emigrants setting westward, undeterred by the hardships which must await first settlers, but he points out that for those who are unable or unwilling to endure such hardships, there will be vacant farms in Ontario, whose owners are moving west, in which new settlers will find the rough work all ready done for them, and can employ their capital in paying the journey westward of their hardier predecessors. Either way Mr. HILL's voice was raised here, and will be raised in the Western counties in encouraging the emigration of agricultural labourers and small farmers to a country of unlimited prospects, and one moreover in which he perceives a feeling of loyalty for our common Sovereign second in no respect to that of England herself.

WE wonder what Mr. HILL would have said on this latter head had he chanced to visit our theatres here. Do not people know that Englishmen remove their hats invariably during the performance of the national anthem, or is this mark of disrespect a contradiction of the member for Staffordshire's good opinion of our loyalty. Either way it is not as it should be.

THE "Ladies' Dress Reform Association," of which we spoke some weeks back is, it seems, really in earnest in its movements, and the new costume is a *fait accompli*. The *World* describes it as

being for all the world like a riding-habit cut short just to above the ankle, exhibiting merely the extremities of the trousers. Only instead of the dress and nether garments being in cloth, these were of a black brocaded silk stuff that fell gracefully, and looked quiet and lady-like. Trousers worn thus, with a long skirt over them, are very different from the loud vulgar Bloomer costume of former efforts in this direction; and it is just possible that the reform may spread. But to do so it must come from above, else society will not have it on any consideration. At the Ladies' Dress Reform Association may be seen a specimen of this "rational dress," as it is called. In this the trousers are made very wide, with a deep flounce at the extremity, which combines with the skirt worn over them, so that in all ordinary situations no person could possibly tell there was any difference from the present dress of a lady.

ADELINA PATTI's visit to this country is to be a fact after all. She has actually started from Liverpool accompanied by Signor NICOLINI and a small company. Whether she will make her way to Canada remains to be seen, but the enormous prices which her engagement will make necessary will be difficult to procure in Montreal. Nevertheless we live in hopes.

WE are glad to see a sensible article in the *Gazette* on ticket scalping, based upon the confessions of an ex-scalper lately given to the world. Ticket scalping is one of the illegitimate trades which thrive upon this continent alone, and would not be tolerated for an instant in the old world. Even the recognized form of scalping is in itself unlawful. A ticket is in reality not a marketable article. It is only the evidence of a contract made between the railway company and the passenger to carry the latter between certain points. It has been decided in England that this contract cannot be enforced in favour of any third party, or in other words that the ticket is in the strictest sense not transferable. In the hands of any purchaser other than the first, it is so much waste paper, and if used for travelling, the user is in fact committing a fraud upon the company. It is obvious then that persons who make a trade out of this illegal transfer, are in effect breaking the law, and committing a fraud upon the companies in whose tickets they deal, and we have little doubt that a prosecution could be successfully maintained against them in the old country, however it may be here. There is however a graver charge against ticket-scalpers as a class. One fraudulent transaction easily leads to another, and a business that has its foundation in questionable dealings, cannot afford to be too particular in the methods employed by its clients. The main object of ticket-scalping is to obtain tickets at such a price as to be able to undersell the railway companies on their published rates. How these tickets are obtained it does not do to enquire too closely, but recent exposures have shown clearly that in many instances clerks and other employees of the companies are tempted into stealing the tickets entrusted to their charge and selling them to scalpers. The easy opening for such fraudulent transactions afforded by the system is alone a sufficient charge against its morality, but we take it that the principle may be attacked apart from its irregularities, and the public are directly interested in the extermination of the vile practice from amongst recognized businesses, where to-day it shamelessly shows its head.

THE application of the hydraulic principle to navigation is assuming daily more practical forms, and it is evident that its full importance has not yet been appreciated. In the Hydromotor vessel of Dr. EMIL FLEISCHER, recently built at the yard of GEORGE HOWALD in Kiel, hydraulic machinery is employed both in the steering and propelling of the vessel. The

principal difference between the Hydromotor and its predecessors lies in the fact that in all previous machines the steam works upon the water to be expelled in an indirect manner by means of a steam engine and a central pump, while in the Hydromotor its action is direct and unaided. We give on another page an illustration of the vessel, a more detailed plan of which will be found in the coming December number of the *Scientific Canadian*.

## THEOLOGY AND MORALITY.\*

Such is the somewhat imposing title of the pamphlet which lies before us, which as the work of one of our younger university men, is worthy of consideration, if only because there is much in the fact that a man of Mr. PROWER's standing should have made the attempt, however unsuccessful, to deal with one of the problems of the age.

The object of the pamphlet seems to be to prove the dependence of practical morality upon the existence of religious belief, or to put it more clearly, that the morality of a nation is proportioned to its belief in supernatural religion. To prove this the author takes us through the history of the nations of Greek and Rome, endeavouring to trace throughout a direct connection between the decline of religious culture and the decadence of public and private morality. Unfortunately this part of the work is rendered practically valueless by the extraordinary errors into which he has suffered himself to be led, as instances of which we may briefly note, for our space will not allow us to do more, two quotations from Virgil on page 46, on each of which depends an argument, and each of which is absolutely incorrect. In the first he quotes the well known lines in the 1st Bucolic "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit," followed by the remarkable question "Who is to say what god is meant?" Surely any schoolboy could have told him, that Augustus, and no god at all, was addressed by the grateful recipient of his bounty. And later on the same page "Divom inclementia divom," etc., is attributed to Hector's ghost of all people; while Virgil has put the words in the mouth of Venus. Any one who will take the trouble to turn to the passage will see how utterly this misconception stultifies the argument intended to be built upon it. But then it must be confessed that Mr. PROWER's conception of logical reasoning is itself somewhat defective. The most remarkable instance of this may be found in that part of his essay in which, after proposing to consider the arguments which go to evidence the objective truth of Christianity, he proceeds to offer a variety of testimony as to its subjective truth, and not one which, so far as we can see, even connotes its necessity objectively. But, after all, what can be expected of a man who complains of those who find "even Butler uninteresting" (I take it by the way that his view of Butler's position given later is a mistaken one, but this by the way.) As well should he deplore the pigheadedness of those who find even Punch funny.

All this is not to say that there is not much in the essay to praise. It shows the result of protracted thought, and extensive, though not always accurate, reading, and one or two points its author certainly makes. In particular may be noted his claim to judge of the effects of infidelity upon morals, in the persons, not of those who themselves have swerved from their faith, but who have all the associations of early religious training to prompt their judgment of right and wrong, but of their children, a generation who have grown up without any such training and whose conduct will be actuated by what may be called first principles. In fine, if I have had no space to point out many other faults, I may plead the same excuse for omitting to notice much that is worthy of praise, and I recommend my readers to consider the

\* Theology and Morality, by N. Prower, B.A., Oxon.

pamphlet for themselves without prejudice, only exercising a little judgment in the amount of belief they accord to its historical inaccuracies.

A. J. G.

## THE LONDON TIMES.

The ordinary public that reads its morning newspaper over breakfast has a very vague idea of the tremendous organization of men and means and machinery necessary to the daily journal's production. Apart from the correspondents, the telegraphists, the steamers, the railway trains, that are engaged in its service abroad, there are at home the editors, leade-writers, critics, reviewers, reporters, messengers, a multitude of persons, men of the highest culture and learning, down to the nimblest of chroniclers, telegraph clerks, and messengers. These, formidable as is their power, simply supply the pabulum, the manuscript, the material for manufacture. How great and how little all this is an outsider can hardly appreciate until he has seen a leading newspaper establishment at work. The *Times* office is a vast machine-shop and factory. Everything in the place, except the paper, is made on the spot. The Walter machines were made here, as were also those which print the *Daily News*, the *Scotsman*, the *Liverpool Post*, the *New York Times*, and other papers. Indeed, the whole of the appliances in the printing of the paper and lighting of the rooms (even the electric lamps) are manufactured on the premises, which embrace machine shops, type, stereotype and electrotype foundries, electricians' laboratories, etc. The whole of the new buildings were designed and built by Mr. Walter and Mr. Macdonald, without the aid of architect or contractor. The very bricks were made on Mr. Walter's estate at Bearwood, and brought to London by his own people. The intervention of third parties, such as contractors outside the control of Mr. Macdonald, would have made the reconstruction of an establishment like the *Times* during its business hours almost an impossibility. The top floor of the building is devoted to the bound files of the paper. Descending to the next, you come to the dining-rooms and kitchens—one department for the clerks, another for the compositors and workmen generally. The service is conducted on canteen principles, and as a rule all the employés are glad to have the opportunity of taking their meals here. The kitchens are fitted up with every modern appliance. The meats are not baked, all kinds of joints together, in one oven, as is the case in most English restaurants, to the utter destruction of their individual character and flavor; they are roasted before open fires. I noticed that there is a complete staff of cooks, with a *chef*, who appears to take a special pride in his art. On this floor there are also store-rooms and other apartments. As you descend you come next to broad and high composing-rooms, lighted with electric lamps. Cloak-rooms are provided for the men, each article of clothing being checked by an attendant after the manner of New York club-houses. Here and there are quiet offices, with telephonic and other machines in use and on trial. One room is devoted to the special Paris wire. By the side of the telegraph, which reels off its messages on the now quite familiar roll of paper, is a type-setter, so that the Paris letter is put into type, hot as it comes in, from the slips themselves. In another apartment are telephones connected with the reporters' rooms at the Houses of Parliament. During last session all the night reports were sent to the office through this medium. The stenographer writes out his notes as heretofore, then the manuscript is read off through the telephone. The recipients of the messages at the *Times* office dictate them to the type-setters, and so they are put into type. The manuscript comes up from the Houses as heretofore, and goes into the reading-room, so that the proofs are read by the original copy, thus checking the telephonic dictation. The type-setting machine is made in the *Times* office, and is as near perfection as it is likely to be in our time. In a corner of one of the great composing-rooms there are six or seven of these little machines. They are capable of "composing" three parts of the news portion of the paper, each putting up five or six columns a night. The editorial and writing-rooms occupy the next story below, and convenient to the chief's desk is a telegraph in direct communication with Mr. Reuter's office.

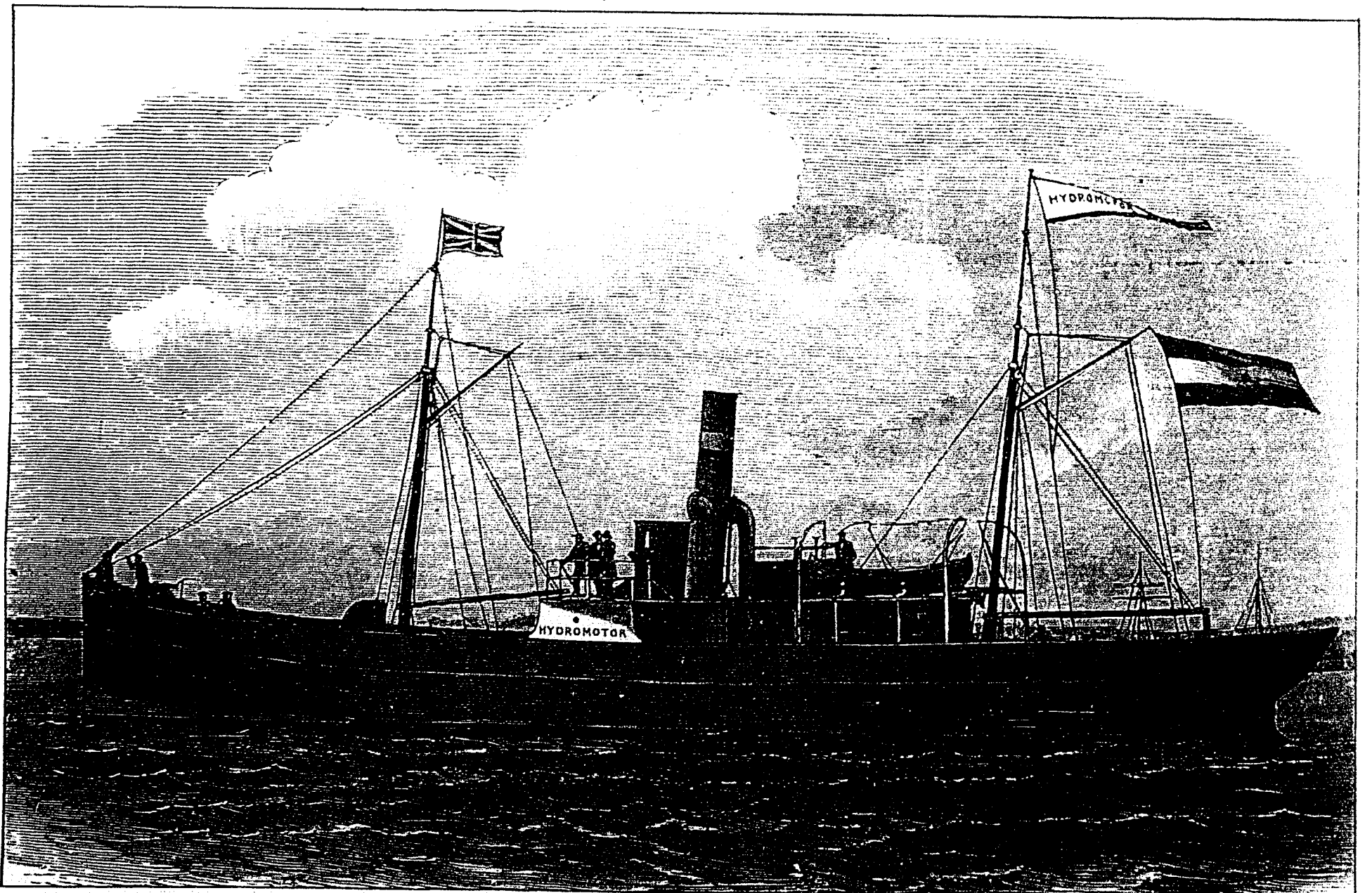
A pneumatic tube is used right through the premises for the distribution of "copy," proofs, and messages. On the ground-floor are the machines, engines (the latter in pairs, in case of accident), foundries, and publishing offices; so that the last operation of production, the printing of the forms, is conducted with the added facilities of approximation of departments. The forms come down; they are stereotyped; they pass to the machine; the paper is printed, and goes forth into the publishing office, which opens its doors at about four each morning to the carters and porters of Smith & Sons, who are the chief distributors of the leading journal. In front of these busy rooms, cut off from the heat of the machinery, and having an outlet upon Queen Victoria Street, are the advertising offices and the letter and inquiry department. From the aspect of a manufactory and government bureau in one, the establishment now assumes the appearance of a bank. The similarity is not without point, for here come in "the sinews of war." In this department there is a telephone in communication with the Royal





*Catherine Gladstone Henry Sydney Wyndham Mary Gladstone Alma Paget*

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO DEAL.—A GROUP ON THE CASTLE RAMPARTS.



THE NEW HYDROMOTOR OF DR. EMIL FLEISCHER.

ORIOLE FESTIVAL  
IN  
BALTIMORE.

THE grand Oriole festival in Baltimore last week, extending over three days, was in every respect a brilliant success. The interest of the *feet* was enhanced by the presence of the distinguished French guests of the nation, the representatives of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and others. The first day of the festival was marked by a parade of the military, police and fire departments, and the formal turning on of the water-power from the new works at Gunpowder River, illustrated in our last issue. The city on that and the subsequent days was dressed in holiday attire, the public and private buildings being decorated with American, French, German and other national ensigns, escutcheons, with the portraits of Washington, Lafayette, De Steuben and other heroes of the Revolution. All around were the oriole colors; stands were draped with them; they hung in festoons around door and window, and, in fact, the colors of Lord Baltimore, taken from the oriole—the orange and black—were to be seen everywhere mingled with the red, white and blue.

The street pageant on the night of October 11th was one of the finest displays ever witnessed in this country. It is estimated that not less than 300,000 people witnessed the parade from the multitude of grand stands, from private residences and public buildings, and from the streets themselves. The entire route of nearly six miles flashed with calcium, electric and variegated lights which gave to the gaudy decorations of flags and gay trimmings a fairy-like appearance. The French guests occupied a stand, erected especially for them, at the intersection of Baltimore and Howard Streets. The pageant, composed of



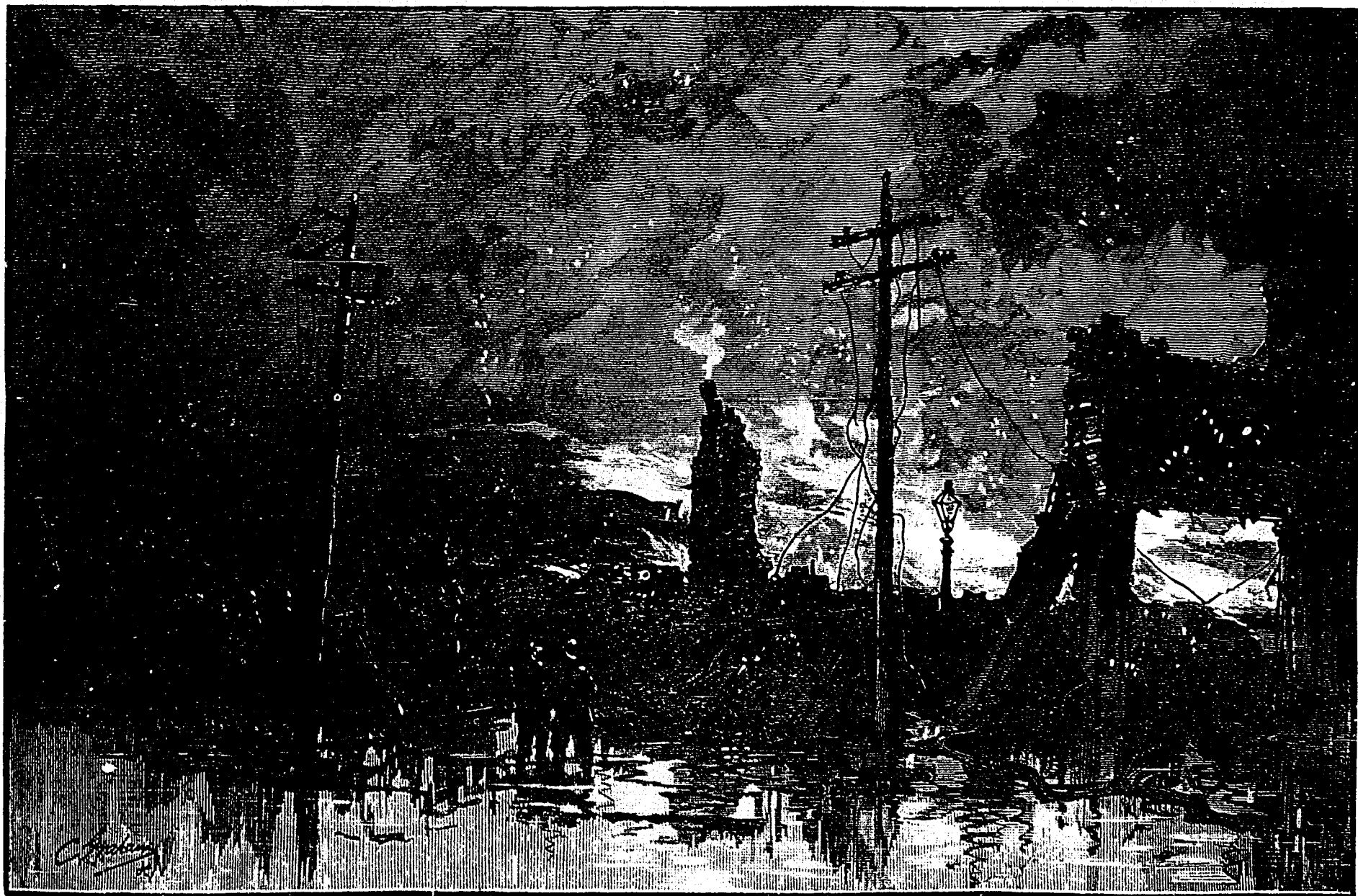
THE "ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA" FLOAT.

about thirty floats, illustrated almost every branch of science, including history—from the building of the pyramids to the present day—commerce, song, mythology and trade.

Each float was drawn by two horses with all the trappings consistent with the design itself. Attendants upon horseback, knights, conuirs, Greek warriors and Persian guards, all bearing torches blazing with colored fire, marched upon either side and in front and rear, wearing the uniform of their time and bearing the arms of their nationality. Heralds and mounted pages served as an escort in front of the procession.

The allegorical conceptions were broad, and the full purpose of the designs was brought out with great vividness. The French representation, which had the lead in the mystic displays, was a remarkably brilliant one, and the triple tableau, "America Supreme," was the most striking and realistic in the entire line of procession. This mystic pageant, or "Time's Enigma," was notable for the fidelity of the scenic effects to the original of the thing depicted. One of the most effective tableaux was "Antony and Cleopatra." This tableau presented to view more living characters than any of the others, there being nineteen all told—Antony and Cleopatra, Iras, Charmian, Enobarbus, Eros, Neron and Metzan, attendants upon the two royal lovers; a lute-player and ten Nubian oarsmen. The scene was the royal galley, with Antony and Cleopatra reclining in splendid luxury in the stern, with attendants ready to do their bidding. The oarsmen pushed the oars or paddled, straining their muscles to excite even a moderate rate of speed with the gorgeous but far from swift vessel. Egyptian devices and forms appeared at all points of the galley.

Another very effective tableau was that representing the influence

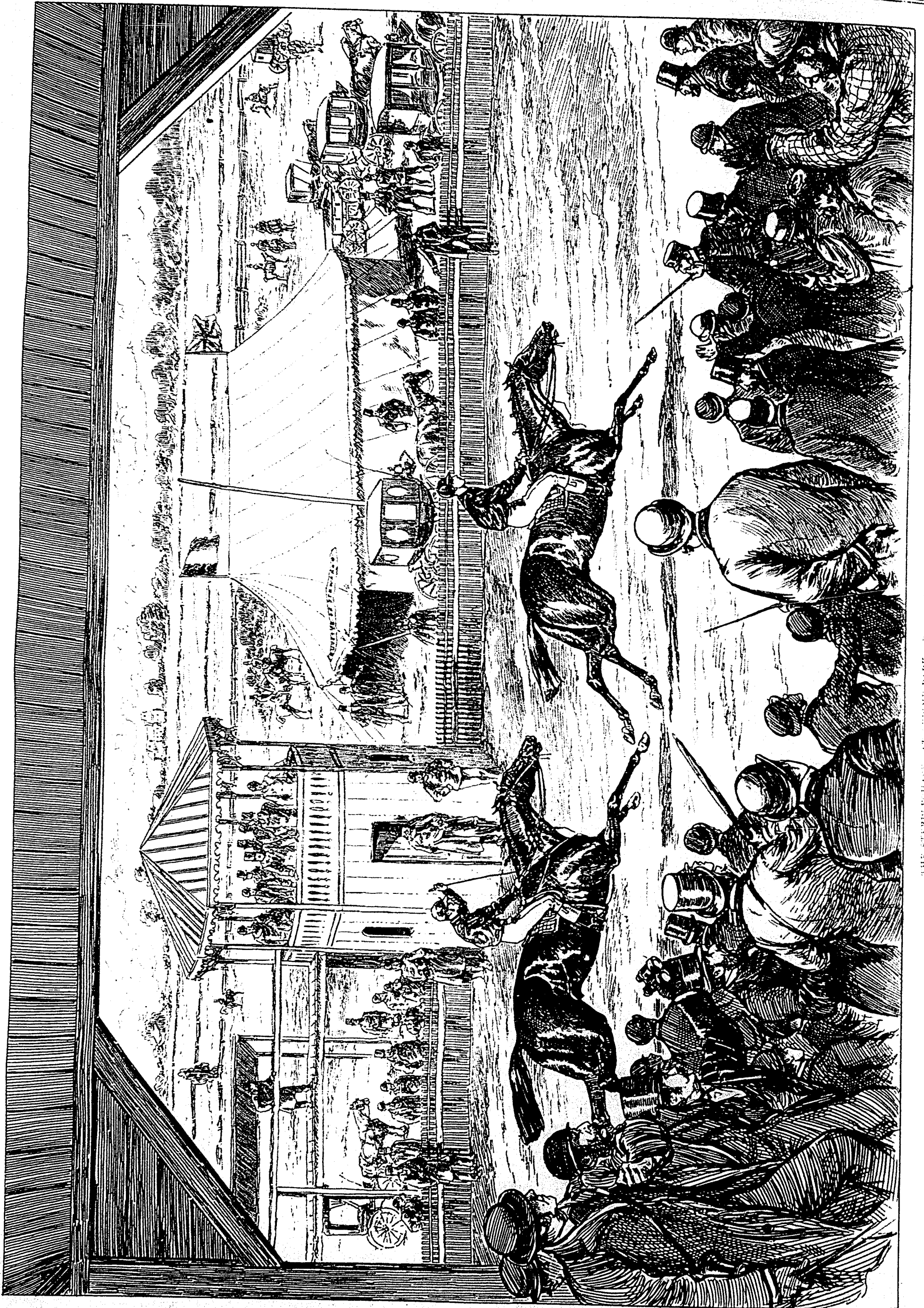


NEW YORK.—FIRE IN THE FOURTH AVENUE RAILWAY CO'S STABLES.

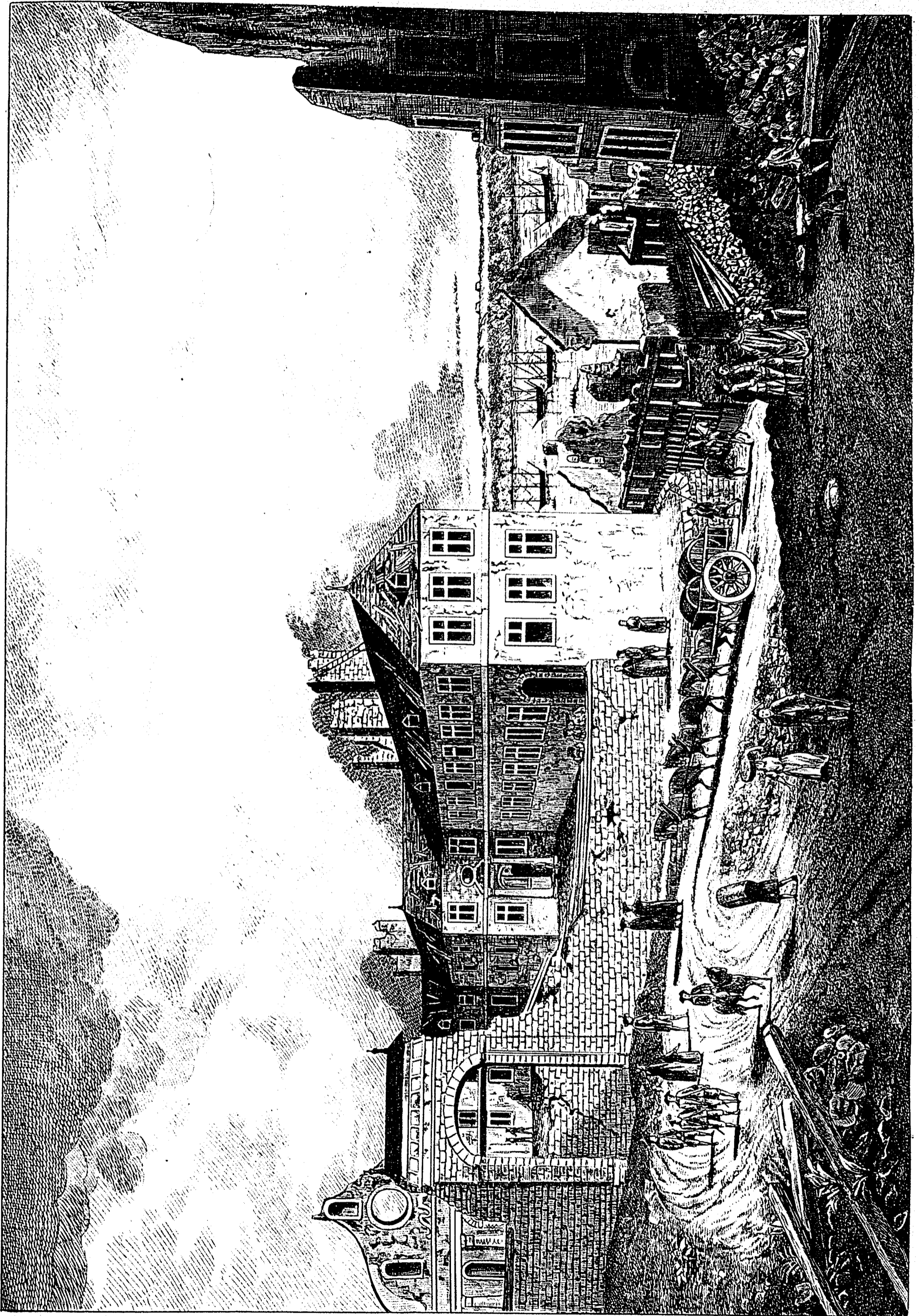








THE STEEPLE CHASE AT JEFFERSON PARK—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. S. J. G. ARDREY



OLD QUEBEC.—THE BISHOP'S PALACE AND RUINS DESCENDING THE HILL.

A LAY OF THE FINDHORN.

Here, where the dark-watered stream rushes free,
Child of the mountain,
'Neath the jut of the rock and the root of the tree,

A LAWYER'S STORY.

"I never would convict a man on circumstantial evidence if I were a juror—never! never!"
The speaker was a distinguished criminal lawyer of nearly forty years' active practice,

witnesses who tell what they believe to be the truth."
He then related the main points of what was certainly a most remarkable and dramatic trial, and which constitutes a fair offset to some of the memorable cases to be found in every work on circumstantial evidence.

and side whiskers, dressed in a light blue army overcoat and white soft hat, and upon being directed to look at the three prisoners, immediately identified Short as the man whom he had seen do the shooting.
The testimony of these witnesses was in no wise shaken upon cross-examination.

through the stream, and finding that he had lost his hat when he fell, retraced his steps, recrossed the stream, found the hat and then went to a hotel, where he was seen by several witnesses to dry his wet clothing.
But, so that nothing might be wanting if any doubt remained in the minds of the judge or jury, witnesses of undoubted veracity were called who corroborated him as to the condition of his clothing and the cut on his cheek within fifteen minutes after the occurrence.

A WEAK STRANGER.

He was a rather peacefully inclined appearing party, standing in front of Danbury's best hotel, with his hands crossed in front of him, and looking benignly upon the sleighing parties.
The other party in this drama was a much differently appearing man. He wore rubber boots, whose tremendous legs went up his own nearly to the thigh.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

From one of the best manufactories of the Dominion. New, and an excellent instrument. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office
PEOPLE who suffer from Lung, Throat, or Kidney diseases, and have tried all kinds of medicine with little or no benefit, and who despair of ever being cured, have still a resource left in Electricity, which is fast taking the place of almost all other methods of treatment, being mild, potent and harmless; it is the safest system known to man, and the most thoroughly scientific curative power ever discerned.

RUSSIAN FOLK-SONG.

Why do the dogs howl?
Midnight strikes from the steeple.

No, in the churchyard dank,
When the heavy night-dew glistens,

She rises; over the unmet grasses
Through the village street she passes,

She lifts it tenderly —
"Lullaby —
Sleep my own babe on my arm,

Thou art too sweet
To wait in the gloom
Of the desolate room,

So, ever she sang
Strange songs and new
Till the breeze uprang

Then the stranger awakened and said:
"Thy dawn in the skies —
How still the babe lies,

CONSTANTINA E. BROOKS.

BEAR SHOOTING IN CANADA.

The forest we had entered was a dense growth
of cedars, mixed with spruce and pine.

George moves on like a shadow straight for
the squirrel that still chatters and scolds

A low "Sh!" catches my ear. I turn toward
George. "Here he is!" is written all over his

I fire a white and a grunt that remind me
of a menagerie, and through the thick cedar

"He's down! Nous l'avons!" yells George.
The report of the gun has broken the spell

"No," he cries; "he's off again. Fire!"
I fire my left barrel through the smoke

George keeps on; I do my best to follow.
He glides along like a cat, in one hand an uplifted

"Ecoulez! Listen!" he whispers.
A moment's stillness. Then a crackling, loud

Follow him? I could as easily flit up to
heaven without wings. So I scramble on through

race. My heart beat loudly as the drumming of
a partridge, the whole forest seemed to reverberate

While the trees were dancing before my reel-
ing sight I thought, "What an unlucky wight

What a fool, to bring a little snipe-gun into
the woods in quest of the king of the forests,

Le voice! Here he is again!"
sounded George's voice, loud and clear,

My heart stilled, and my brain steadied in an
instant. Again I sprang forward.

George hears me crashing along, and shouts
from the mountain-side, "He's makin' down

I scramble on, impelled by one single, strong
desire—to get one good, fair shot at that bear.

I keep on and on. Not a word from George.
At my right, through the leaves, I catch bright

George hears me crashing along, and shouts
from the mountain-side, "He's makin' down

I have not time to take a step. Had time
allowed, there is no opportunity.

Lower my gun, and, with finger on the left
trigger, press the muzzle against the monster's

And now comes George himself, crashing and
bounding down the steep, and swinging his axe

Jim peers over the shaggy brute, looks up,
takes off his hat, and, bowing towards me, says,

Taking Bruin by the paws, we slid her down
the bank.

"She'll weigh about four hundred," said Jim,
recollectively, as we lifted her into the pirogue.

late in the fall, now, she'd go another hundred
sure."—W. THOMAS, JR., in Harper.

COULDN'T FEEL AT HOME.

"Stranger, have you got some bitin' whiskey,
sunthin' that takes the innards by the collar,

"Do you think this would make a man dig
up his dead enemies and lick 'em over agin'?"

"I don't know about that," said the bar-
keeper. "It's pretty strong fluid."

"I know. But is it strong enough to make
a man rob his own daughter and lick daylight

"Here's some terribly bad whiskey, if that's
what you are after," said the barkeeper,

"I am surprised at you, bar-keep. You don't
understand the finer feelin's. I want suthin'

"That's the worst I've got," said the horri-
fied barkeeper. "You can take it or leave

"The fact is," explained the stranger, as he
poured down half a pint of the material without

And the homesick stranger turned mournfully
away.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

The Duke of Rutland has sent a donation of
£100 to the funds of the Fair Trade League.

It is said that no less than forty tons of Miss
Braddon's "cutting down" of the Waverley

The Conservatives have purchased the Stan-
dard Times, which will for the future be pub-
lished at a penny instead of twopence.

MR. EDWARD LEVY LAWSON, of the Daily
Telegraph, has, it is said, purchased the Duke

MR. F. C. BURNAND, the popular dramatist and
witty journalist, was on the 23rd ult., presented

THE benevolent Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.,
now in his ninety-seventh year, telegraphed to

"THE Blindfold Exhibition" of the City of
London Chess Club will take place at Moulter's

It is stated on good authority that the prime
mover in the cotton "corner" expects to net be-

THE Conservatives are taking a leaf out of the
book of the Lib'ls. It will be remembered

SOME of Mr. Ruskin's friends have begun to
fear for his reputation as a writer. He bids-

every word for perhaps an hour, perhaps a fore-
noon, before it was passed for the printer.

It is some time since we heard of Dr. Schlie-
mann. He has just come to the front again

AMERICAN vernacular, though quaint, is apt
under certain circumstances to be misunder-

"CRIBBING" is looked upon by many school
boys with a lenient eye, unless the examination

is a competitive one, and the same view seems
to have been taken by some young gentlemen

The practice grew so much that the Benchers
of the Inns of Court have recently been very

It is said that a gentleman was sent back to
his studies for a year for this offence,

At one time the examiners were often out
of the room during the examination, and only

A good story is told about an examina-
tion that took place upon a dark foggy

Three students were sitting together at the
end of the room cribbing and assisting each

DR. CARTER BLAKE is now engaged on a
rather large dictionary of the language spoken by

THE latest issue of the Spenser Society con-
sists of Wither's "Hymns and Songs of the Church,"

AN art studio, under a competent manager,
has been started at Calcutta by some enterprising

IT has been proposed to found in Paris a So-
ciety of Animal Painters. Some eminent artists

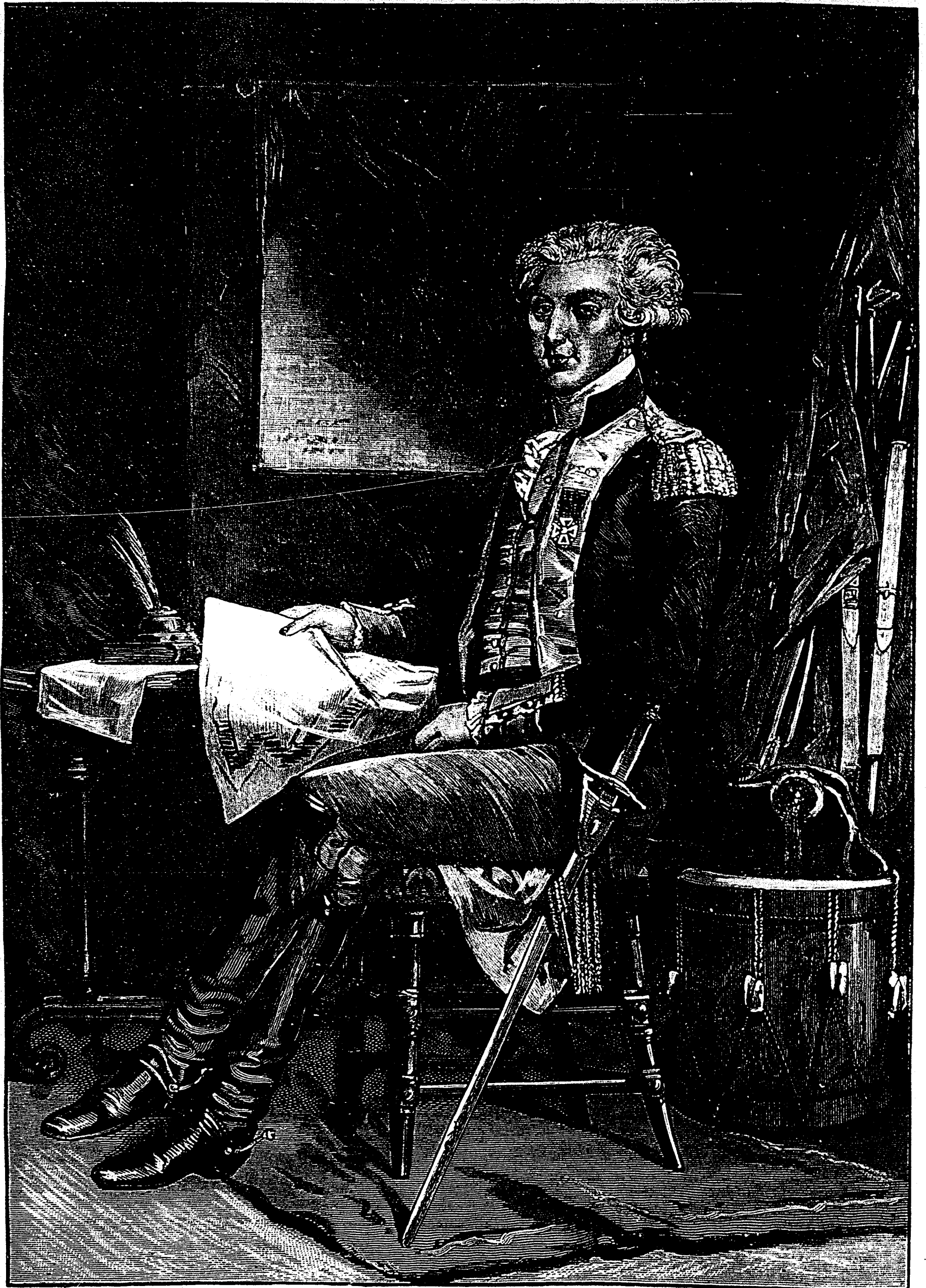
THE Spanish papers state that the discovery
has been made in the Colonial Office at Madrid

MR. LOFTIE has re-printed Jenkin Lewis's
"Memoirs of Queen Anne's Son, the Duke of Gloucester,"

SINCE Newgate is doomed, it is well to know
that Major Arthur Griffiths, who compiled the

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. will soon publish
"Living Painters of France and England," a series

MESSRS. BELL & Sons will publish shortly
"The Thames—Oxford to London," twenty etchings

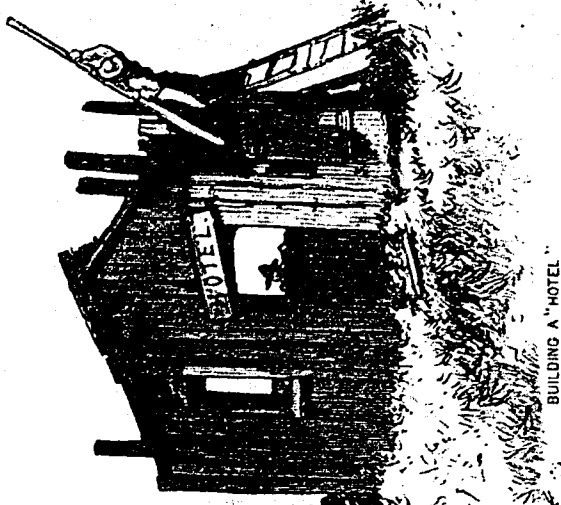


*Lafayette*

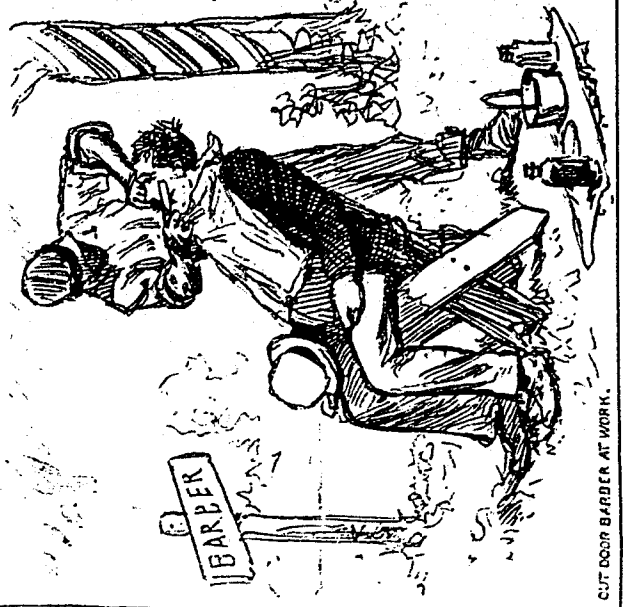
OPEN AIR RESTAURANT ON THE RAMPARTS.



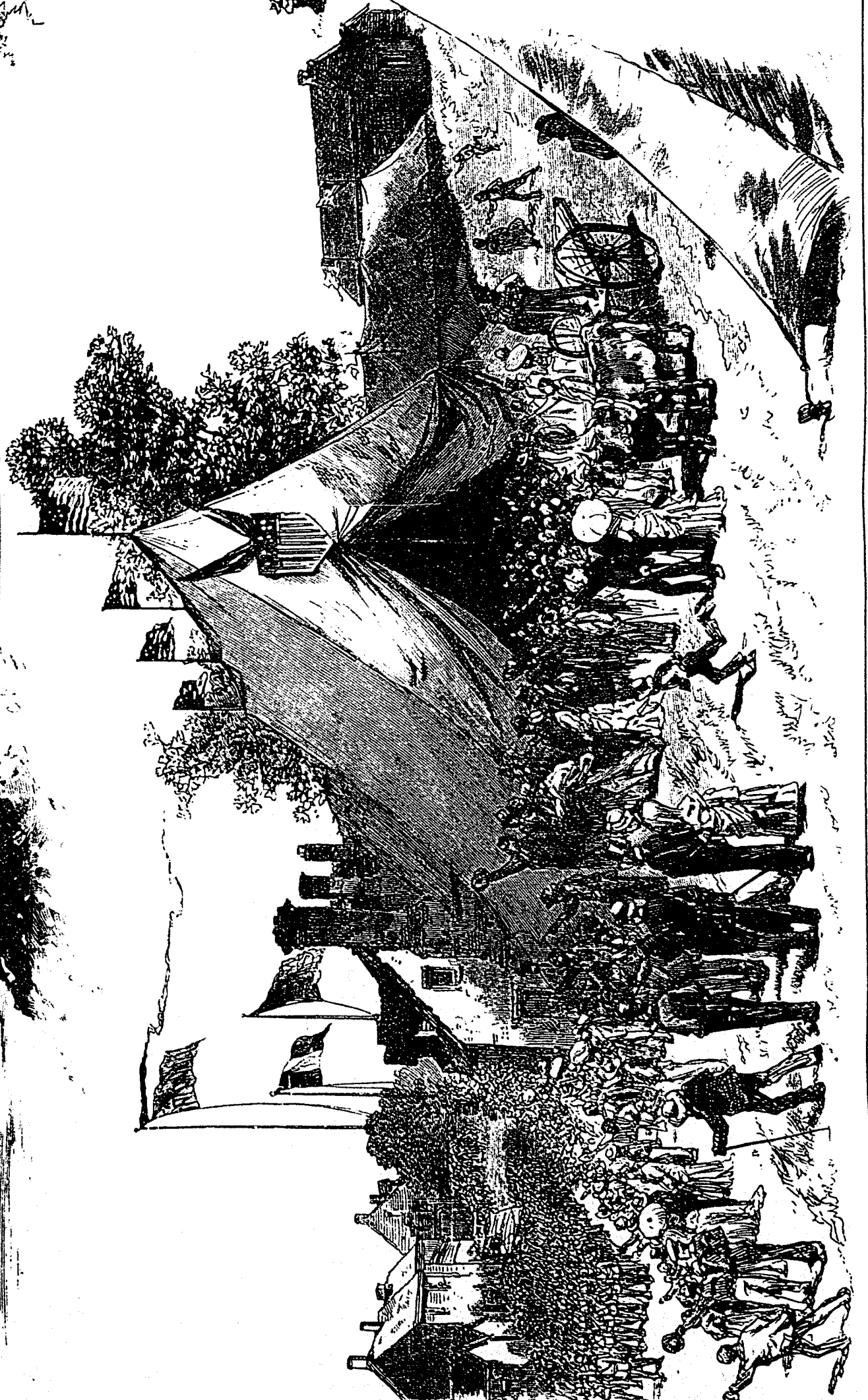
THE GRAND STAND.



BUILDING A "HOTEL"



CUT DOOR BARBER AT WORK.



INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES AT THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.—DRAWN BY J. O. DAVIDSON.









**Hats, Caps and Furs I**

OPENING OF THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.  
New styles in Men's, Youth's and Boys Hats. Scotch and Polo Caps in great variety. "Olivette," the new Corduroy Hat, at

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**Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.**

**Change of Time.**

COMMENCING ON  
**Monday, July 25th, 1881.**

Trains will run as follows:

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa.....	8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	
Arrive at Ottawa.....	1.10 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga.....	8.10 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	12.50 p.m.	9.25 p.m.	
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	3.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
Arrive at Quebec.....	9.55 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	10.10 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	5.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome.....	5.30 p.m.		
Arrive at St. Jerome.....	7.15 p.m.		
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga.....	6.45 a.m.		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	9.00 a.m.		
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	5.00 p.m.		
Arrive at Joliette.....	7.25 p.m.		
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	6.00 a.m.		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8.20 a.m.		

(Local trains between Hull and Aylmer.)  
Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later than Hochelaga.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Day Passenger Trains, and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.  
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.  
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FOR COUGHS & COLDS

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PATENT OFFICE RECORD  
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10 per cent. off on cash payments.



SWITZERLAND.—VIEW OF THE SERNPT VALLEY DURING THE LAND-SLIP OF SEPT. 11TH.

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*Josiebig*  
**EXTRACT OF MEAT**  
FINEST AND CHEAPEST  
MEAT-FLAVOURING  
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CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

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CARDS. 10 Lily and imported Glass, 10 Transparent, 20 Motto, Scroll & engraved, (in colors) in case, & 1 Love Letter, name on all 15c. West & Co. Westville, Ct.

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(Established 1860), 25 GOULD STREET, TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Paris-castle, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address, R. J. Andrews, M. B., Toronto, Ont.

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Cures all Diseases of the SKIN in MAN or BEAST. Makes the hands soft and smooth.  
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On and after MONDAY, JUNE 27th, South Eastern Railway Trains will run to and from Bonaventure Station as follows:—

**LEAVE MONTREAL.**

DAY EXPRESS running through to Boston at 8.30 a.m., with Parlor Car.  
LOCAL TRAINS to Knowlton and All Way Stations this side at 5.00 p.m., on Saturdays at 2.00 p.m., instead of 5.00 p.m., and arrive on Mondays at 8.25 a.m. instead of 9.15 a.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS, with Pullman Sleeper, through to Boston at 6.30 p.m., will stop only at Chambly, Canton, West Farham, and Cowansville, between St. Lambert and Sutton Junction, except on Saturdays, when this train will stop at all stations.

**ARRIVE AT MONTREAL.**

NIGHT EXPRESS from Boston at 8.25 a.m.  
LOCAL TRAINS from Knowlton and Way Stations at 9.15 a.m., on Mondays at 8.25 a.m., instead of 9.15 a.m.

DAY EXPRESS from Boston at 8.45 p.m.

Express Trains arriving at 8.25 a.m. will stop daily at Richelieu, Chambly, Canton and Chambly Basin.

The most comfortable and elaborate Sleeping Cars run on the night trains that enter Bonaventure Station.

ALL CARS AND TRAINS run between Bonaventure Station, Montreal, and Boston WITHOUT CHANGE. Baggage checked through to all principal points in NEW ENGLAND.

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upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, have been declared for the current half-year and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
Montreal, 21st October, 1881.

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General Manager

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