Vol. XX.-No. 6.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.



plement to this. He tells us that the rush

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS IS published by THE BURLAND-DESEARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the Golowing conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

Manager.
When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.
City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their names.

### PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XX.

We have the pleasure to announce to all our friends and patrons that this is the XXth

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and in it we introduce a number of improve-ments tending to make it still more worthy of public encouragement. We have engaged the services of a talented Superintendent of the Art Department, competent to infuse new energy and excellence in our illustrations; and to show what we intend to accomplish in the Literary Department, we have only to publish the names of the following Canadian writers of note who have kindly consented to be occasional con-

tributors to our columns:

J. G. BOURINOT, Esq., Ottawa.

REV. A. J. BRAY, Montreal. Da. CAMPBELL, London, Ont. S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal. S. L. DAWSON, ESQ., MONITERI.
F. M. DEROMF, ESQ., Rimouski.
F. L. DINON, ESQ., Ottawa.
N. F. DAVIN, ESQ., Toronto.
GEORGE M. DAWSON, ESQ., Montreal.
RABLY DANE MARGINERAL BARRY DANE, Montreal, MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, Esq., Ottawa. JAMES HARPER, Esq., Montreal. J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., Toronto. W. D. LESUEUR, Esq., Ottawa. J. M. LEMOINE, Esq., Quebec. CHAS. LINDSEY, Esq., Toronto. Mrs. LEPROHON, Montreal. H. H. MILES, I.L.D., Quebec. HENRY J. MORGAN, Esq., Ottawa. Hos. E. G. PENNY, Senator, Montreal. REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Montreal. JOHN READE, M.A., Montreal. MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, Montreal. LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq., Ottawa. GEORGE STEWART, Jr., Esq., Quebec. F. C. SUMICHRAST, Esq., Halifax. FENNINGS TAYLOR, Esq., Ottawa. THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P. REV. S. W. YOUNG, M.A., Toronto. COUNT DE PREMIO REAL, Spanish Consul at

In addition to these attractions we beg to call attention to the following special features of the

I. It is the only illustrated paper in the Dominion; the only purely literary weekly, and in every respect a family paper.

II. It contains the only Canadian Portrait Gallery in existence, numbering already over 300, and containing the picture and biography of all the leading men of the Dominion in every department of life. This collection is invaluable for reference, can be found nowhere else and ours is the only paper that can publish it.

III. It gives views and sketches of all impor tant events at home and almosd, as they transpire every week.

IV. It has been publishing, and will con tinue to publish, illustrations of the principal towns, manufactures and industries of the country, which, when collected in a volume, will constitute the most complete pictoria

V. Its original and selected matter is varie spicy, and of that literary quality which is calculated to improve the public taste.

VI. It studiously eschews all partisanship in politics, and all scetarianism in religion.

The expenditure of an illustrated journal is double that of any ordinary paper, and to meet that we carnestly request the support of all those who believe that Canada should possess such a periodical as ours. The more we are encouraged the better will be our paper, and we promise to spare no effort to make it worthy of universal acceptance. A great step will be made if, with the new volume, all our friends help us to the extent of procuring for us an additional sub-

# OUR NEW STORY.

In this number we continue the publication of our original serial story, entitled:-

#### MY CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

Author of " Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

This story will run through several months, and we bespeak for it the favour which was accorded to "The Bastomais," originally published in these columns two years ago. The subject is new and interesting. The book will deal, inter atia, with the mysteries of Vondonism, and touch delicately upon several of those social questions which have so thoroughly agitated the North and South since the war. Begin your subscriptions with the opening of this story.

### NOTICES.

To prevent all confusion in the delivery of papers, our readers and subscribers are requested to give notice at this office, by post-card or otherwise, of their change of residence, giving the new number along with the old number of their houses.

Subscribers removing to the country or the sea-side during the summer months, are respect-fully requested to send their new addresses to our effices, 5 and 7 filters Street, and the CANA-DIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be duly sent to them.

#### TEMPERATURE,

As observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. THE WEEK ENDING

August 3rd, 1879.				Corresponding week, 1979			
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	ĺ	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon	850	63.5	72.0	Mon.	75 F	62.2	68 = 5
Tues .	99 ≎	66.5	74 =	Tues.	7.9.0	65 =	7: = 5
Wed.	82 c	67 =	16 =	Wed.	77 =	Gri =	71 = 5
Thur.		(ici =	76= .	Thur.,	73 ≎	63 €	6-0
Frid		700	50 =	Frid	762	64 =	70 =
Sat	87 =	7.3 =	542	Sat	÷0 >	(G) =	74 = 0
Sun	83°	73 =	79 =	Suu	83 °	tit; =	74:5

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, August 9, 1879.

A LAST WORD ON THE LETELLIER CASE.

The dismissal of M. Letellier did not create the sensation which everybody ex-pected and many feared. The reasons? First, because it was the final solution of rist, because it was the final solution of a problem kept so long before the public that all were sick of it, and actually relieved when it was got rid of. Secondly, because there was really nothing to build an excitement upon. Spite of all that has been said and written, the mass of the Liberal, we want with the mass of the Liberals were not confident of the wisdom of M. Letellier's act, and for our part, after conversation with scores of our Liberal friends, both English and French, we found not a solitary one that defended it, while several admitted, solto roce, that it was a mistake. On the other hand, the Conservatives instinctively felt that they Conservatives instructively teat that they had strained a point far enough in procuring the dismissal, without forcing it still further by any public rejoicing. Thus the episode passed off quietly enough, and a veil may now be drawn over it.

One last word, however, before dis-missing it altogether. When we analyze the action of the Federal Government in regard to the case, this singular repetition of events-a circulus in circulo-i

I. M. LETELLIER dismissed his Minis-The Federal Government dismissed M.

LETELLIER. H. M. LETELLIER had the right to dis-

miss his Ministers.

The Federal Government had a right to

dismiss M. Letellier. III. M. LETELLER dismissed his Min-

isters for cause (as it appeared to him.)

The Federal Government dismissed M.
LETELLIER for cause (as it appeared to

It is not more complex than that. You cannot get out of it. The same chain of reasoning which defends the one, defends the other, and vice verse. For ourselves, while we always held that M. LETELLIER was unwise in acting as

he did, doing his party more harm than good, we have believed that the Federal good, we have believed that the Federal Government committed a political error in dismissing him. With their overpowering majority, they might have shown themselves more generous, being content with a vote of censure, which would have served all practical purposes, at the same time that it would have conciliated many of the moderate Liberals. This we think was also the personal view of Sir John A. Macrosald. But when the supreme act was resolved upon, we were of the few who altogether approved a reof the few who altogether approved a re-ference of the case to England. We think that the result has justified us. The refer-ence to England has removed all doubts about the constitutionality of the dismis-sal, thus taking away every pretext for any agitation on that score. For it must be remembered that our Constitution—em-bodied in the British North America Act bodied in the British Aorth America Act of 1867—is a free grant to us by the Im-perial authorities, bearing the august signature of Victoria R. It is part of the Imperial function, as represented by the Colonial Office, to see that that Constitu-tion is preserved intact. If, therefore, the tion is preserved intact. If, therefore, the case, it was because it recognized no violation of the Constitution. This is elementary. But there is more. We have the best of reasons for believing that, owing to the peculiar relations of the Marquis of LONNE to the Royal Family, more than ordinary attention was devoted to the matter and fuller instructions were sent matter, and fuller instructions were sent back than the Imperial Government would have taken the trouble to indite for the sake of helping any other Governor General. Thus the whole business has dwindled down to a mere political question, to be incorporated with other political questions incorporated with other political questions and to be debated on a thousand hustings in the next year or two to come. Our belief is that, in the presence of other weightier topics that will soon arise, the question will have little or no effect on either party six months hence. And this were only ...buttve justice, for if there is any one matter that has kept the country in a turnoil for over a year, and actually in a turmoil for over a year, and actually hampered the Federal Government in the prosecution of those wider designs for which they were more especially elected, it has been this unfortunate LEFELLIER

#### AS OTHERS SEE US.

As bearing on the gloomy prospects of the agriculturists in England in view of the present depression, we showed in these columns, last week, that it was possible to put down a bushel of Manitoba wheat at the docks in Liverpool for 80 cents. We have since received the July number of the Nineteenth Century, and in it we find a very striking and confirmatory article on the same subject by M. T. T. Vernon Smirit, under the heading of "Our Wheat Fields in the North-West," The state-ments and the conclusions in this article are so remarkable that Englishmen will probably hesitate about receiving them. In as far, how ver, as they are accepted, they will assist the Canadian Ministers who are now in England in floating their Pacific Railway scheme. On this subject we may remark that so disinterested a wit-ness as the Editor of the New York World took pains some days ago to inform his readers that the product of wheat on the prairies of Minn-sota and Dacotah is now nearly double that of the States of

plement to this. He tells us that the rush which is now going forward to these new wheat fields, from other parts of North America, and which is also beginning to set in from Europe, is something which is quite unprecedented. He states that in 1876, which is not very long ago, the total sales of land to 807 settlers in Munitoba were 153,535 acres. In 1877 the sales were 1,392,368 to 8,648 applicants, while in the month of April of 1878, the while in the month of April of 1878, the Emerson Land Office aione had disposed of 52,960 acres, and in the first week of May, of 30,400. Mr. Smill expresses surprise at this "rush of immigration," and contends that when the railway communication is complete it will be "somewhat withing beyond all previous experience." He next goes on to show that according to the actual operations in Minnesota, wheat can be got into the railway to the actual operations in Annecous, wheat can be got into the railway "elevators at a cost of from \$7½ to \$8½ "(say under £2 sterling) per acre, including fall ploughing, seed sowing, hurvesting, threshing, hauling to the railway, "depreciation of land and machinery experience of the state of the stat ' wear and tear, and interest on the capital 'employed." Our author finds this fact quite as remarkable as the "rush of immigration" and the vast areas of land available; and he comes to this concluavailable; and he comes to this concu-sion: "thus 30 bushels to the acro of the "first crop clears all the outlay up to that "time, returns the capital invested and "leaves a first-rate fenced farm in a high "state of cultivation for succeeding agri"cultural employment." This conclusion
would be correct if 30 bushels per acre
could be counted upon for the crop; but
our information, which we believe to be
reliable, is to the effect that only about 16 bushels to the acre can be relied upon for the average of the first crop, and that it requires very good land indeed to give an average of 26 bushels for subsequent crops. It is true, however, that not only 30, but 40 bushels of wheat have been obtained, in favorable circumstances, from an acro in Manitoba. But it is better, in writing estimates of this kind, to keep within moderate figures, especially when those moderate figures are in themselves sufficiently striking and something which it is quite out of the power of the English agriculturalist to compete with. Our space will not permit that we follow Mr. Vernon Smith through the whole of his NERON SMITH through the whole of his figures, but we may notice he tells the people of England that the last acquisition of Canada in the North-West comprises a territory of 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the boundary contains 2,933,600 square miles; further that the united length of the waters in this great Morth-West territory, which in Europe would be styled as first-class rivers, is not less than 10,000 miles, of which 4,000 are available for steamboat navigation. He cites from the London Times, Lord Dufferin and the late American Statesman, Mr. William H. Seware, to the effect that people have not yet begun suf-ficiently to appreciate the vastness of the forces which go to make a great state waiting for development in the immediate waiting for development in the immediate future. The American statesman wroto:

"I have thought Canada a mere strip lying "North of the United States. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in British North America, stetching as it does across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in its "wheat fields of the West, its invaluable fighteries and its mineal weath, a series." " fisheries and its mineral wealth, a region grand enough for the seat of a great cm-grand enough for the seat of a great cm-pire." As the minister of the civil war between the North and the South in the United States, under Mr. President Lix-coln, Mr. Sgwand was an American of COLS, Mr. SEWARD Was an American of Americans, and quite too bitter against England to be regarded as anything but an impartial witness, in this quiet reflec-tion which he made in the later years of his life. We shall only make one further now nearly double that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania; while on the prairies still further north, in British territory, the product per acre is still greater; while the acreage available is to be counted by hundreds of millions. The New York editor further fore hadows that there might be such a thing as the shifting of the seat of power, not only of the Continent, but of the globe. The article of great physical facts, which are available for timent, but of the globe. The article of satisfying the greed and enterprise of man. Mr. Vernon Smith may be taken as a sup-will not long remain unknown.

#### SIR A. T. GALT'S MISSION

The mission of Sir A. T. GALT to Eu rope appears to have excited interest, and our contemporaries do not feel quite sure as to what will be the scope of his mis-It is certain that he goes to try to make some commercial treaties; and if Canada, under the National Policy, is to develop her manufactures, it is better that she should have as many outlets for trade as possible. Perhaps no better man could have been selected to negotiate for their opening. Sir ALEXANDER was not altogether successful as a party politician, but he is a man of acute mind; he is well up on commercial subjects; and has the gift of great and persuasive clearness of expression. We notice, too, it has been whispered that it is within the range of posshibilities that he may remain as the repre-sentative of this Dominion in London. We should not be surprised at this; al-though we do not pretend to make any announcement. But we are certain that Canada has not hitherto been very for-tunate in her agency in London. Her tunate in her agency in London. Her financial agency has at least been very expensive. It may, per contra, have been mo-derately successful; but there was enough of reason for that in the great and, despite some recent clamours, lightly taxed resources of the country. Mr. Mackenzie tried to establish an Agency General; but he dropped it rather suddenly after not quite two years' trial, for the reason apparently that, although Mr. Edward Jerkins, M.P., is a man of undoubted ability, he did not, while in office, exhibit quite sufficient of that "practical sagacity" and "moderation" which Sir Michael Hicks Beach told the Australians was necessary for success. Mr. Mackenzie, therefore, adopted the device of abolishing the Agency General and establishing a simple Emigration Agency, from which Mr. Jenkins, in disgust, retired. The Hon. WILLIAM ANNAND, the late Premier of Nova Scotia during the late anti-Confederation agitation, accepted the new and more modest office created. We have not heard any complaints of him except that he is not very active or demonstrative. We doubt if there is any reason for his removal simply; but if the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald were to decide that it is advisable to abolish the office in the form in which it now exists, and to establish an agency on an alto-gether wider and more extended scale, Mr. Annano would probably have less reason ANNAND would probably have less reason to complain if he were not selected to fill that lorger office, than Mr. Jenkins had, at that alteration of policy, of Mr. Mackenzie, by which he (Mr. Annan) was placed in office. We must not forget either in this little recital, that after the resignation of Mr. Jenkins, Sir John Rose, as appeared from several Parlia-mentary returns, has acted as a sort of Superior Agent under the Governments of both Mr. Mackenzie and Sir John A. Machonald. We have not seen that he has been paid any regular salary for his services; but he appears to have had incidental advantages, and this per se is not a sound principle. Sir ALEXANDER GALT is a man who, in addition to the gift of speech and considerable political attainments, is also versed in financial and commercial matters, and has had experience as a director of the leading banking institution in the Dominion, which has also an office in London. It may be remarked, too, that his services in the Fishharden, to, that has a constant a series. Arbitration would help to make him known in London. We should not, therefore, be surprised, and we judge simply from the facts as they lie on the surface of the situation, if Sir Alex. Galtwere made Agent-General of the Dominion in London, the scope of his office ex-tending to financial matters. We do not know of any man likely to fill such an office better. But it is one of great diffioffice better. But it is one of great diffi-culty; and he might not after all be suc-cessful. It is in a measure Ministerial without having Ministerial responsibility.

MDLLE. Nilsson is paid 200 guiness, gold, at the end of each performance during her engagement at Her Majesty's, Loudon.

#### LEGISLATIVE WASTE.

It is becoming a serious matter. Six weeks have clapsed since the opening of the present session of the Quebec Legislature, and yet, with the doubtful excep-tion of the debate on the Budget, nothing of actual legislative importance has been enacted. The time, instead, has been occupied in personal explanations and re criminations, with several intervals of adjournment extending, in two cases, over three or four days. Surely this is an abuse, and we are certain that a large proportion of the honourable members themselves will agree with us that it ought to be peremptorily abolished.

We are not of those who would lower the Provincial legislatures to the level of municipal assemblies, but we do insist that their local attributions limit them to a sphere whose circumference should be widened without extreme neces

And this is not a matter of mere sity. sentiment. If it were, it might be con-veniently passed over, in consideration of our French Canadian population. It is a harsh matter of dollars and cents which may not any longer be overlooked. There is no use blinding our eyes to the fact that our Provincial Governments have become very expensive machines whose oper ations must be curtailed if we would stop short of direct taxation in the near future, with the grim prospect of a dilemma be tween bankruptcy and repudiation within this very generation. It may be admissible enough for our friends at Quebec to amuse themselves with almost any question, but the finances are a stern reality which must be treated in a high spirit of patriotism far above the behests of party The time has come when a Provincial Treasurer may not present a budget, so fanci ully and fantastically manipulated, as to leave an impression of false security for the benefit of the Government, and the chief of his opponents must criticize that budget purely on its merits, not with a view of exonerating those of his party who previously held the exchequer. For all practical purposes, a Government is a bank with the Premier as President, the Treasurer as Cashier, and the other Minisreasurer as Casner, and the other Anna-ters as Directors. In giving their annual report they must put forth a clear and in-telligible balance sheet, which shall not confuse, much less deceive the public. If they pursue another course, we shall have repeated the experience of banks in this very Province, and within only the past few weeks, which have been obliged past few weeks, which have occur compa-to succumb with a crash, after paying their shareholders with false hopes and recovers for several years previous. Parpromises for several years previous. Par-liament may trifle away its time on other topics, but not on the public monies, at the risk of a crisis. We almost fear that this crisis has been reached in the Province of Quebec, and hence we adjure our legislators of all shades of opinion not to adjourn before insisting on a thoroughly reliable statement of the finances, and a most rigorous overhanling of the estimates, no matter what the result may be so far as party lines are concerned.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE YACHT DISASTER AT POINTS AUX-TREM-BLRS.—This is a view of the terrible yacht di-saster which, by capsizing in a squall, caused the death of seven prominent persons of Pointe-aux-Trembles, near Quebec, a fortnight ago.

THE FRENCH PRIGATE AT QUEBEC .- The THE FERNOH FRIDATE AT QUEBEC.—The French frigate La Galissoniere arrived at Quebec on Saturday morning. August 1, from Hailfax, and anchored off the Queen's wharf. The Galissoniere is the flagship of the French West India squadron, and is commanded by Rear Admiral A. Peyron. She is an ironclad of 2,900 tons, and of very powerful armout; constructed in 1868 at Brest, carrying twelve guns; her dimensions are 240 feet in length and 45 feet in width, and she has 23 feet draught. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the frigate and replied to from the Citadel. The Admiral went ashore about one o'clock, a salute being fired as he landed. He visited the Citadel in the afternoon, and was received by a guard of honour, and a salute was fired.

STRANDING OF THE "CITY OF TORONO."—

STRANDING OF THE "CITY OF TORONIO."— The steamer City of Toronto, which left her dock, foot of Yonge street, Toronto, at two o'clock on the afternoon of July 25, for Niagara,

with about two hundred passengers, unfortunately went ashore upon entering the mouth of the Niagara river. Nothing unusual occurred till the steamer was within about four miles of the Niagara shore, when she encountered a dense fog which swept across her track from cast to west. The whistle was blown, and very soon responded to by a locomotive of the Canada Southern Railway, which was on the track beside the dock at Niagara. The vessel at this time was moving very slowly. The whistle was frequently blown, and as frequently replied to by the locomotive, and also by a cannon at the American fort, which was fired twice. After the lapse of some time the order to reverse was given, and at the same moment the vessel struck broadside on the beach, about one hundred yards from the shore on a shoal known as Missisanga point. When the steamer struck, the passengers, most of whom had suffered from sea-sickness, became very much alarmed for theirs f ty, as the vessel began to spring up in the modulfoun stem to stem, and many feared she would go to pieces. Their fears, however, were soon allayed by the assurances of the officers that they would be taken ashore in safety. Capitain Milling at once ordered that two of the boats should be lowered and taken to the after gangway on the lee side; and by means of these all the passengers were taken through the surf and landed near the old fort, and about half a mile to the westward of the Queen's Royal Hotel.

#### FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

THE LETELLIER DISMISSAL—THE NEW INCUM BENT — PERSONAL — THE GOWAN CASE— PRENCH HANSARD.

August 1st, 1879.

"Le roi est mort, vice le roi" was never better exemplified than on the occasion of the dismissal of M. Letellier. No sooner had the fact gone forth and the new Lieutenant-Governor been sworn in than all excitement ceased. Members of the press here can testify as to the number of messages received from all parts of Canada asking for news to allay the excitement which existed everywhere but in Quebec. Everybody expected that the dismissal of M. Letellier would be the signal for an uprising of indignant citizens in defence of him whom they styled the liberator of the Province of Quebec; then, too, it was expected Mr. Joly would make the announcement in the House, but to the surprise of all nothing was done, nothing was said, everything went on just the same as though nothing fact happened.

Of course M. Letellier found plenty of people to condole with him. For two or three days following the dismissal the ex-Lieut. Governor held a regular levee at Spencer Wood, hundreds of people drove out there on the Sunday especially, but on the Monday they went to the Government House and puid their respects to the new Lieutenant-Governor. So it was with an immense deputation from St. Hyacinthe, Chambly and Rouville who came down here on a pilgrinage to La Bonne Ste. Anne, but on reaching Quebec they made a pilgrinage to Spencer Wood instead. It was an imposing procession of 57 carriages led by the Solicitor-General; but no sooner had they left Spencer Wood instead. It was an imposing procession of 57 carriages led by the Solicitor-General; but no sooner had they left Spencer Wood instead. It was an imposing procession of 57 carriages led by the Provincial Teasurer who was attacked for the manner in which, while he was Commissioner of Crown Lands, he dealt with the transfer of a certain lot of asbestos land in the County of Mr. Irvine, and in the course of his remarks an altereation arose between the section, he Mr. Irvine, and in the course of his remarks an altereation arose between the section of the session. We are now co

"Tasmania, like most of the other colonies, enjoys responsible government, with its parliamentary institutions in imitation of Queen, Lords, and Commons, which we sometimes seek to follow so closely as to verge on caricature. Of course it is impossible but, in such circumstances, we should have two parties; and as Whigiam and Toryism, Liberalism and Conservation would be too palpably out of place here, we are content with the more vague, but sufficiently special designations of Ministerialists and Opposition; the Ministerialists being those who are paid for their services; the Optosition, generally those who would like to be poid, and who look to being sooner or here Ministerialists. Such is Party in the Colonies; and as "principles" do not often offer a templing cause of where Parliament more resembles a parish vestry, or town conneil, than its prototype, party is not frequently hard pressed for a cry; and, following up the simile we have used we shall not be considered as using very derog carry language in saying that Parliament's most important duties are to raise money to meet a certain expenditure, and so to distribute that expenditure as not to offend supportes in the selection of works to be done, and their locate. Yet cocasionally a discussion on masters of principle does crep up; but, as a rule, the question involved simply affects the integrity with which the public business is curried on."

It is not likely Mr. Tarte will attack Mr. Irvine in Le Canadi in, because that hom, genetical to the summary and every paper which publishes any accession against himself of the protonic standing and special committee. In the Government of the publishes and publishes and the pu

the administrative sets of the past twelve months. On this latter measure the debate line but commenced, while the latter have not yet been discussed.

Those License Resolutions led to a little scene the other day when the Treasurer moved the Hone into Committee of the Whole. The Speaker left the chair and the Honse was in Committee, when Mr. Robertson asked for the message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon, Mr. Langelier.—I have not one. I have only the verbal assent.

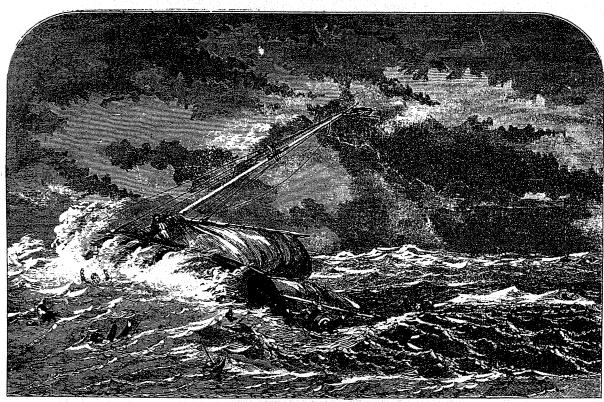
Hon, Mr. Robertson.—Of the new Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon, Mr. Robertson.—Then we cannot go on without a written message signed by the new Lieutenant-Governor.

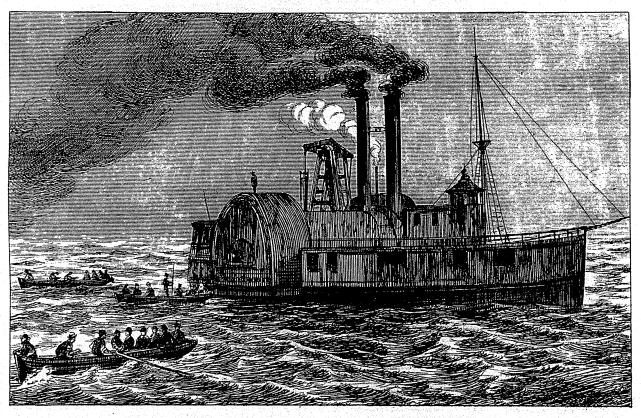
And the Committee did adjourn and the resolutions have not since been called for.

It is pretty well understood now that the Government will not bring down their measure to lesse the railway because they kinow they will be def-ated on it; they will not try and pass the Lake St. John Railway Resolutions because Mr. Joly does not approve of them, and their Public Instruction Bill, which we were tolk was to work such miracles, will also be dropped because the House will not agree to abolish School Inspectors.

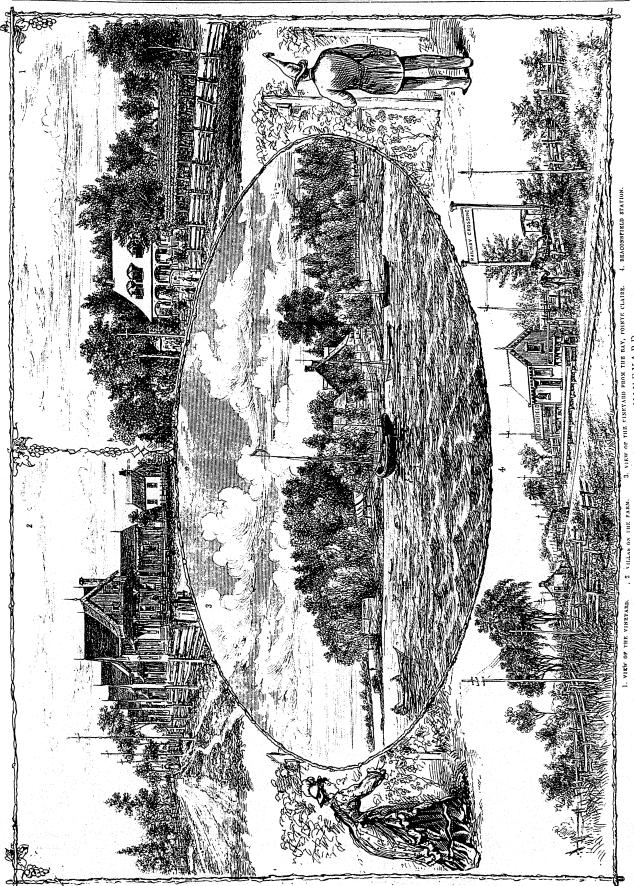
What the Government will pass remains to be seen; but it is safe to say that one-half of the measures foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne will either und come before the House, and even if they do will be withdrawn. The session will last about a fortnight or three weeks longer and will sit on Saturdays, lowever, is to be devoted to a Parlamentary pic-nic on the Government road to Three Rivers Monty or correspondent will be there—it it ever takes place—it has been post-pound twice, once to allow the Oppe-sition to bid I rewell to Sir John A. Macdonald, and now again to allow the Government members to bid if rewell to the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Mr. Letellier.



THE YACHT DISASTER AT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.



STRANDING OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.



#### A STORY OF THE FOREST.

1.

O'er the tangled brush, where the green anake lay, She wakied in a bounding and tearless way. And the law, sweet sound of the silver tongue Reserved the stong, that the robbs sung Reserved the stong, that the robbs sung Reserved the stong, that the robbs sung the stone of the s 11.

Up the forest pathway passing with a light and gleefel Stept in stallwart youth, advancing with a brow devoid of care.

All the world to him was joyous, life was very fair to

are.

And a golden halo, glancing, seemed to shine on ev'ry

All the warbling birds about him sang the songs of love above.

And the bustling, busy breezes breathed her name in the derivative, and the bustling, busy breezes breathed her name in the state of the

tender time.

How surprised she'll be to see me, happy will our meeting be!

Non, my dear, in all the country, none, my pet, is like None, my dear-but list the echo, soft and sweet as cherub's song-

chernb's song --List and in, there, softly stealing, wooling breezes waft along at thrill me, sounds that fill me with a joy akin

Sources that thrill me, sounds that fill me with a joy akin to pain.

"It's hier voice, ah, clearer, fuller, sounds it on the air again!"

Then the song died out in silence, and the eager lover

Then the song died out in stience, and the eager lover syrang.

Rapidly to meet his dadding, when he thrilling shriftness rang.

Out in accents terror laden screams, that pierced his very while his heart seemed tursting, bounding, to escapafrom his control.

(napping whiley, straining madly, to her aid he fiercely went, the strain of a very went, the strain of a very large straining through his Act of the strain of a very large straining and the ground.

Till he rearted the scene of carriage, and with horror gazed account.

For a second, terror-stricken, glared he on the fearful seem.

scene. Where he saw his bride expectant lying cold upon the

Where he saw in struct expectation them green,
While a wild and blood-stained Indian bent above her
pallid form.
Having to his hand a dagger, smeared with clots yet
dryping warm,
Then for vengeance fercely thirsting, like a tiger did
to bound.

Then for vengeance fiercely thirsting, like a tiger did he bound. And he hurled the startled Indian like an infant to the ground;

ground;

Jetked he, ten the bloody dagger from the nerveless,
bloody hand,

Rubsed at high in air, and dashed it nearly to its bilt—in

sand. He had aimed with frantic venguence at the red-man's constant breast

He had attend with transic verge are as an experience with particle be saidlen more energial this propose with the article by saidlen more ment did his purpose with When the I seat had such beside her in the agony of death.

When the I seat had such beside her in the agony of death, and the said with him the property of the property of the property hereal.

Full she prints upon the pathway with a face of gluenly here.

hao.

While the world went whirling round her, and her lover met her view.

Looming vaguely up before her, as within a misty

dram Vainly did she try to check him, vainly did she try to
scream.
When she saw him burl the Indian headlong with a when she saw him hurl the Indian headlong with a mighty blow. When she saw him raise the dagger, vowing rengeance on his fac. Poise! it moment, flashing, gleaming, glared the dagger

Poise a moment, flashing, gleaming, glared the dagger in the air. But that moment was sufficient to revive the maiden

But that moment was summers to restrict there,
And she grang with sudden movement, turned the fatal
blow saids.
And in wild and hurky accents thus unto her lover
cried;
Short; sh stort; for he has saved me—saved me from a
hearful death.
Stop! or you will rue the doing down unto your latest
heath!

Look! in youder streamlet lying is the victim of the brave—

Of the brave who boldly saved me-snatched me bravely from the grave." With a loyous exclamation that his darling was not discontinuous exclamation that his discontinuous exclamation that his discontinuous disconti

bear,
While the blood from many scratches, trickled down her
shoulders fair.
Without speaking then the Indian raised erect his dusky

form.

And his eyes like midnight lightning, heralding a coming storm.

Stoing: though the murky blackness of his gloom entirtuded face, retroits rays about him, as he glided from When the lovers turned to thank him, he was nowhere to be see.

Having vanished like a phantom from the place where be had been.

111.

to be serve.

Having vanished, like a phantom from the place a be hash been.

Having vanished, like a phantom from the place a be hash been.

III.

I'you a craggy height, that towered its rough Crast over the wild-recept attrees of the grand, the control of the place and the place and the grand. The criticous sun, tast little murky clouds. With golden grandeur as it bade the world Good-night, shows brightly on his lofty brow. The grander grandeur as it bade the world Good-night, shows brightly on his lofty brow. The granded grandeur as it bade the world. The granded grandeur as it bade the world. The grandeur grandeur grandeur and then, as wer his beaving breast A tide of passion away the seconding wave.

At tide of passion away the seconding wave.

Of wild Niegara's awaitt voice; amon. And farce as it it celoude have the roar. Of wild Niegara's awaitt voice; amon. And farce as it it celoude have the passion. And grandeur grande

- iv.

Again at susset do I stand open thy banks, And gating on thy boiling fined I well lemember how, long monts ago, I vowed lemember how, long the lemember how has been dead to be an adverse on My words in clier, and utged me to my task. But take withheld my arm, lor, at I speed With dier resulve, a hasty simutons came, which we have a lemember has been dead to be a lemember has been

V.

V.

The battle began ere the set of the sun,
But the midnight had come ere the carnage was done,
Ami near and afor in the soon of the night.
Ami near and afor in the soon of the night.
Mid the don that resounded ner forest and plain,
In the first plain to the soon of the night.
Mid the don that resounded ner forest and plain,
In the first plain that resounded ner forest and plain,
In the first plain that resounded new forest plain,
In the first plain that the sounded near the sounded near the sounded near the soon of the soon of

VI.

"Oh, mountain, river, forest, here once more I stand, and hold communion with you all! it, she how changed I am shore I stall rated, And wowed out vengeance here against a feet. The fates again withbeld my arm, and I was left upon the battle field as dead. Until my look and found the round that the hold was been without the battle with the work of the

My wounds, and kept me till they lost their smart. Had he but known how! had thirsted for life blood, would he have to exclude the life blood, would he have to exclude the life blood. He would he have to exclude the life blood of the life blood o

Stavner Ont.

C. E. JAKEWAY, M.D.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Canadians, in common with others, are constantly hearing of the "Monnoe Doctrine," without exactly understanding its full innert and scope. As the cry is now raised with some vigor by the United States, in connection with the proposed International Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Panama, under the management of M. de Lessels, perhaps a few lines tracing the history of this fancous doctrine, and analyzing its applicability, may prove useful as well as interesting.

1.

canadian, in common with others, are constantly heating of the "Monroe Doctrine," and the strike of the "Monroe Doctrine," and a strike the strike of the proposal international Ship (Canadi through the International Ship) (Canadi through through through the International Ship) (Canadi through through through through through thr

as a cardinal point of American policy—but not by men of all parties. This should not be forgotten at the present juncture. The Jeffersonians—that is, the ancient Republicans, Democrats or "Strict Constructionists," as distinguished from the John Adams' Federalists, Hamiltonians, and Old Line Whiga-held this doctrine as essential to their code, in opposition to the latter, who always voted against it. The debates on the cession of Louisians in 1803, on the acquisition of Florida in 1819, on the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war in 1844.5, abundantly prove this division of parties. Properly and strictly speaking, it is a parely Democratic doctrine, and in the present state of parties cannot be consistently advocated by the Republicans.

Later politicians have pretended that the Monree Doctrine excluded all Monarchical government in this hemisphere, and pledged the United States never to allow any but a Republican code in North or South America. I have found no such exclusiveness in the writings of Jefferson, Madison or Monroe, nor in the great debates of 1824. Spite of the flurry over the accession of Maximilian in Mexico, the Empire of Br 1, the sovereignty of Iurbide and the almost Vice-Royalty of Canada are patent proofs of the contrary.

of the contrary

П.

were, Statemen are imported to their the control of the control of

and boil it till, upon trial, by taking up a little on a fork, you find it quite tender, and perfectly well cooked. Then serve it up in the tureen.

on a fork, you had it quite tender, and perfectly well cooked. Then serve it up in the tureen.

GREEN PLA SOUP.—Make a nice soup, in the usual way, of beef, mutton, or knuckle of veal, cutting off all the fat, and using only the lean and the bones, allowing a quart of water to each pound of meat. Boil it slowly (having slightly seasoned it with pepper and salt), and when it has boiled, and been well skinmed, and no more scum appears, then put in a quart or more of freshly shelled green peas, with none among them that are old, hard, and yellow; and also a sprig or two of green mint, and a little loaf sugar. Boil the peas till they are entirely dissolved. Then strain the soup and return it to the soup pot, and stir intoit a teacupul of green spinach juice. Have ready (boiled, or rather stewed, in another pot) a quart of young fresh peas, enriched with a piece of fresh butter. These last peas should be boiled tender, but not to a mash. After they are in, give the soup another boil up; and then pour it offino a tureen, in the bottom of which has been laid some toast cut into square lits, with the crusts removed. This soup should be of a fine green colour, and very thick.

BEAN SOUP.—Early in the evening of the day

BEAN SOUP.—Early in the evening of the day before you make the soup, wash clean a large quart of white dried beans in a pan of cold water, and the best in the soup of that water, and replace it with a fresh panful. Next morning, but on the beans to boil, with only water enough to cook them well, and keep them boiling slowly till they have all burst, stirring them up frequently from the bottons, lest they should burn. Meantime, prepare, in a large pot, a good soup made of a shin of beef cut into pieces, and a lock of cold ham, allowing a large quart of water to each pound of meat. Season with perper only (no sait), and put in with it a head of celery, split and cut small. Boil the soup (kkinming it well) till the meat is all in rags; then take it out, leaving not a mores in the pot, and put in the boiled beans. Let them boil in the soup tilt they are undistinguishable, and the soup upon it. upon it.

ASPARAGUS SOUP.—Make in the usual way a mice rich soup of beef or mutton, seasoned with salt and pepper. After it has been well boiled and skimmed, and the meat is all to pieces, strain the soup into another pot, or wash out the same, and return to it the liquid. Have ready a large quantity of fine fresh asparagus, with the stalks cut off close to the green tops or blossoms. It should have been lying in cold water all the time the meat was boiling. Put into the soup half of the asparagus tops, and boil them in it till entirely disselved, adding a fresh teacupid of a spinach juice, obtained by pounding fresh spinach in a mortar. Stir the juice well in, and it will give a fine green color. Then add the remaining half of the asparagus; having previously boiled them in a small pan by themselves. I'll they are quite tender, but not till they loss their shape. Give the whole one boil up together. Make some nive sitees of toast. Dry them a minute in hot water. Butter them, lay them in the bottom of the tureen, and pour the soup upon them.

#### LITERARY.

IVAN TURGENEFF, the Russian modelist, is a man of imposing figure. His tell form is slightly bent, this tell dark is slivery, his manners are delightful. It is stated that he has been obliged to naturalize himself a French man to escape the vindistitioness of his own Govern-men, which objects to his graphic lovels.

ment, when objects to his graphue novels.

A MONEMENT is in progress for establishing a Society of English Literature, which is designed to occupy the place in English which is occupied by the Societies in English which is occupied by the Societies des Gensale Luttres in France, and by similar bothes in Austria, Belgium, and Germany. This project is an outcome of the recent meetings of the International Literary Congress.

THE danger of transmitting disease by b has been investigated by the Chicago public if directors. They have corresponded wit hphysician librar in sin various parts of the country, but a haseever known of a case of contagious disease has been imported by a book from a circulating library

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ONE of the problems of the age is: Will the

J. C. WILLIAMSON has paid Dion Boucleault \$5,000 for the Australian rights to his new Iri-h drama.

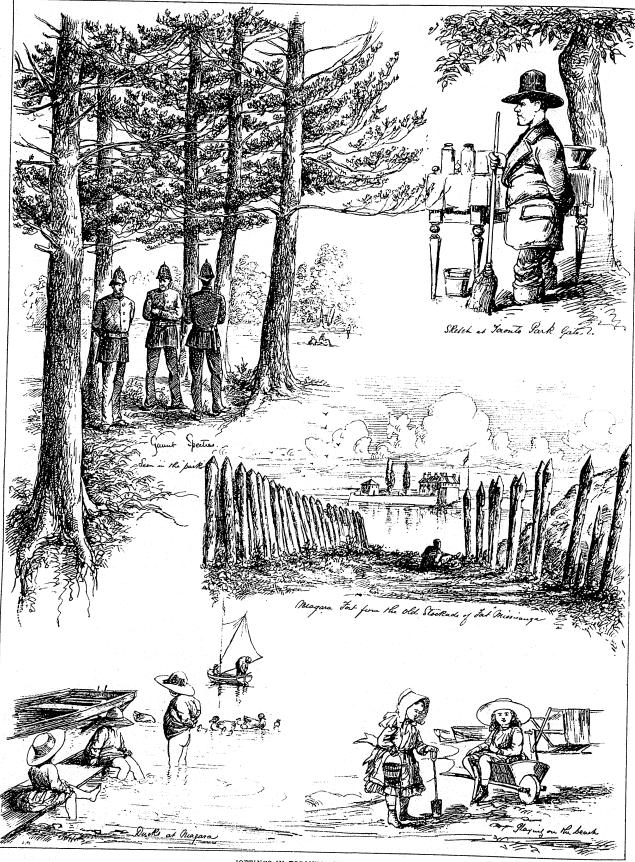
PIANOFORTE lessons can be had in Vienna at ne cost of 8 krentzers—about five cents—an hour, yo ays a writer on music complaining of the inadequate ay of musicians.

The report that M. Capoul, the celebrated tenor, is in but health is unfounded. M. Capoul is not a Viber, but at his country house near Toulouse, whence he will proceed to America.

THE New York papers state that it is almost impossible for managers to get flot-class leading ladies for stock companies. They had rather star and starve than get from \$100 to \$200 per week in a stock company.

#### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recupent will cure you, FRES OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed cuvelope to the Rev. Joseph T. INMAN, Station D., New York Oity.



JOTTINGS IN TORONTO AND NIAGARA.

#### THE LATE BISHOP O'RRIEN.

THE LATE BISHOP O'BRIEN.

This venorable prelate was found dead at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebuc, on the morning of August 1st. The Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Robitaille, and Dr. Church, M.P.P., who were both in the same flat, were summoned at once and found that he flad been dead some time. Artificial respiration was tried, but unsuccessfully. An inquest was held and a vertict of "death from cerebral apoplexy" was returned. The Right Rev. John O'Brien was born at Loughborough, Ont., on the 19th February, 1832. He studied for the priesthood in the Sentinary, Quebec, and graduated at Laval University in 1854. He was parish priest of Brockville for five years and Director of Regiopolis College, Kingston, for ten years. He succeeded Monseigneur Horan as Bishop of Kingston, and was consecrated on the 18th of April, 1875. His death is all the sadder from his never before having gone so far from his Diocese, except on ecclesiastical business. He was a man of fine physique, and though florid in complexion, was, to all appearance, in the best of health. From a biographical sketch of him in the Harp of November 1st we make the following extracts:—

"His cotemporaries of thirty-five years ago

A biographical sketch of him in the Harp of November last we make the following extracts:—
"His cotemporaries of thirty-five years ago speak to-day of his assiduity, his high moral qualities, and that intellectual force which put him in the first place in the village schools. When the young scholar had exhausted the modest curriculum of the country academy, his good parents—people of industry, irreproachable character and sterling worth—wasely determined to give him every opportunity for distinguishing himself in the career of learning for which he had already manifested so great a taste. Moreover, they had detected in their son's grave, amiable and religious character, certain marks which polited towards the sanctuary. Hence, whatever sacrifice a higher course of education involved was cheerfully made by those good parents, who hoped one day to see him offer the adomble sacrifice of the mass for the living and the decad."
"Bishop O'Brien made his theological course

adorable sacrine of the inches and the dead."

"Bishop O'Brien made his theological course at the grand seminary of Quebec, and showed remarkable versatility and love of classic literature. His knowledge of the Fathers of the church was very great. He was director of Regiopolis College for many years.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY, No. 314.

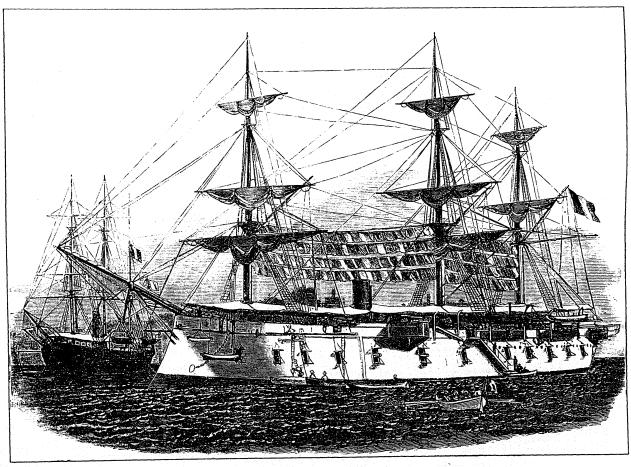


THE LATE BISHOP O'BRIEN.

As a preacher, Bishop O'Brien was logical, profound, well-ordered, not over imaginative, nor passionate, but very telling and forcible. His statement of a dogmatic question was admirable. He never indulged in flights of fancy, but used occasionally as much metaphor as illustrated without highly coloring his discourse. As to his manner, it was calm and judicial, never displaying that hurried excitement and nervousness which detract so much from the effect of some good speakers. His voice was good and well under control. In a word, he was one of those rare speakers whose longest sermons are considered too short by the most intelligent hearers, and this is the most favorable of all criticisms."

THE ROYAL INITIAL.—The partiality of the royal family to the letter A as a name initial is curious and worthy of a note. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is Alexandrina, and the late Prince Consort was Francis Albert Augustus. Their eldest daughter is Victoria Alelaide, and their eldest daughter is Victoria Alelaide, and their eldest son is Albert Edward. This Prince married Alexandra of Denmark, and among their children we find—1, Albert Victor; 2, George Frederick Ernest Albert, 3, Louise Victoria Alexandra; and 4, Victoria Alexandra. The last, Maude, has no A. The third child of the Queen is the lamented Princess Alice, and the fourth, Alfred. This Prince married Marie Alexandrowna, and their first two children are, Alfred Alexandre Frincest Albert, and Mary Alexandra Victoria. The Queen's fifth child is Helena Augusta Victoria; her sixth, Louisa Caroline Albert; and the eighth, Leopold George Duncan Albert. With the last, which is Beatrice, we come to the letter B, none of her names beginning with A.

This peculiarity extends to other branches of the royal Family. The Duke of Cumbreland has Alexander and Augustus among his names. The Duke of Cambridge is Adolphus Frederick; while his wife is Augusta Wilhelmina, and their children are George Frederick, who has no A, Augusta Carolina, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Hanover is represented by Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, and his consort Alexandra Mary, while their children are Ernest Augustus William Adolphus, Frederica Sophia Mary Henrietta Amelia, and Mary Alexandra.



THE FRENCH FRIGATE LA GALISSONIERE JUST ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

[Copyright secured. All rights reserved.]

# MY CREOLES:

### A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By JOHN LESPERANCE.

Author of "Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

Book II.

VOUDOUS AND VOUDOUISM.

1.

It was summer again and I thought of Valmont. This was the time of the long vacation, but alas! my school-days were now over and the term bad no ral meaning for me. It was not any more two months of wild, thoughtless recreation, to be followed by the harsh yet sweet seclusion of the class-room for the remainder of the year. Alt! no. This bright summer was a great wave to lapse and bear me into the ocean of life. My horizon was now unbounded. The world was open before me. What schoolboy lass not felt the burden of this dread responsibility, if only for one moment! And this freedom, long sizhed after, and now come at length, how has it appeared to many of us in the light of a vage, undefined dange! Still to Valmont I must go. I was entitled to a few weeks of rest, and where could I so well enjoy them as at the old place! So I repaired thither as usual, and as usual I was received with open arms.
"I had feared you would not come, my dear," said Aunt Aurore, as she spread out a lunch for me. "That would have been too bad, after so many years."
"So it would. But this is my last vacation," "So it would.

ceived with open arms.
"I had feared you would not come, my dear," said Aunt Aurore, as she spread out a lunch for me. "That would have been too bad, after so many years."
"So it would. But this is my last vacation, all the same, aunty, and I may never be able to come again."
"Don't say so, Carey."
"Indeed, aunty, I have got to begin life now, and it will be rougher work than tumbling in the grass at Valmont or playing in the hayfield. But in the meantime I intend to amuse my-elf as well as I can."
"That is right, mon cher; think of nothing else while you are here."
I followed this good advice. For a fortnight I enjoyed myself amazingly, forgeful of all my troubles and my danger. And I should probably have continued my rounds of amusement for some weeks longer had I not been unexpectedly recalled to a sense of my situation.
At the end of the period just mentioned, one of my foster sisters rame out to Valimont with her infant and old Dada, the nurse. Old Dada was a type of the domestic servant common chough twenty-five years ago, but now almost entirely gone. There was nothing asthetic about slavery save this, that in its mildest forms and in certain privileged natures it developed a peculiar kind of love and fidelity impossible of growth in other social conditions. Dada was born on the family plantation, had grown there can the good things of the house, and always associated with the other children. She was not so much of a slave as a companion. The family name was I do not know to this day. The highest and lo est of this world have one your of miniments and the children of another generation that name was changed to Data, one of those meaningless terms of endearment which children invent. She had assisted to rur birth, had nursed us, had watched over us, had accompanied us in all our walks and reveations. In fact she had been a kind of second mother to the youngest of us. And we bred her accordingly. When we wanted anything, we applied to her; when we came home ster av absence, among our fest inquiries were af

her knees, and caress us as in the days of child-hood.

Dada was a mulatto, and had been handsome. At the time of which I write she had grown very corpulent, but spite of a defect in her left eye send certain traces of age, her good-humoured face was still pleasant to look at. Her loving nature had often been imposed upon, which was one of the derilish curse of slavery, but still she was a virtuous woman. Under that voluminous bosom beat a generous heart, and the brow shaded by its turban of red and white calico bore the stamp of a simple, honest purpose to do no deliberate wrong. Women of her condition were usually nothing more than luman mammals, but she had finer sensibilities and much of that delicacy of feeling which is supposed to be the result only of cultivation.

The evening of her arrival at Valmont, seeing Doda vitting alone in the garden with the baby, I walked up to speak to her. On approaching I noticed that she hastily wiped her eyes with the edge of her apron and tried to compose herself.

'What's the matter. Data ("said I. "you

I noticed that any manners the edge of her apron and tried to compose herself.

'What's the matter, Dada!' said f, "you ain't crying!"

"Oh, it's nothing. Nothing, I mean, that you care about, Carey," she answered, in French, which she spoke rather better than most Creole

negroes.
"You don't regret coming out to Valmont, do you t"
"Dear, no. I'm better away from home just

"Dear, no. I'm better away from home just now."

"Why, Dada 1"
I persisted in my inquiry because I saw the tears standing in her eyes again.
"Poor Gaston gone, Haicinte has no other but me to come to, and I can't bear to see her carry on so."

"Hiacinte, Gaston; what does that mean!"
"You haren't heard, of course. What do white falks care about us poor niggers! Gaston was my sister Hiacinte's only boy, and now they've gone and sold him."
"Sold him, Dada!"
"Yes, to that devil, Hobbes. You must know him, Carey. Keeps on Locust street. Big brass plate on his door. They say 'nigger trader' is marked on it. He's a little man with a big belly, and eyes deep down in his head. He's club, footed, too. Gaston's master comes to him, and says he, 'Want to buy a young nigger eighteen years old!" Let's see him, says Hobbes. Gaston is brought down right away. Trader has him stripped naked and set on a stool. Then, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, walks around him slow, looking cross-ways at him; next feels of his legs and his arms and thumps him on the chest. When he got through, says he, 'That'll do. Put your clothes on.' Then the master got up and he says, 'Sound, ain't he!' 'Sound,'says Hobbes, 'Why, yes, he is sound. A reglar roung bullock. What do you ask for him!' The master, he looked at Gaston a tinute, and he says, 'What will you give me!' Then the nigger-trader he looked at Gaston a tinute, and he says, 'What will you give me!' Then the nigger-trader he looked at Gaston a tinute, and he says, 'What will you give me!' Then the nigger-trader he looked at poor Gaston, too, a bit, and next down on the floor, where he was scratching something or other with that club foot of his. After a while he say, 'Wal, 'I'l give you gipt hundred dollars for him. If I was buying for myself I'd give you at housand, for he is worth it, but I'n buying a lot for another man just now, and he wants a closs bargain. Eight hundred dollars for him. If I was buying for myself I'd give you gipt hundred worth was alway of c

And she burst out again into a torrent of tears.

After a pause, I said to her gently:

"Yes, it is too bad, Da la. It is cruel, horrid. But what could Gaston have done?"

"Done, Carey, done? Why, he always was a good boy, though he is as black as night and hasn't a drop of white blood in his body. He was so honest and faithful that his master made him his body, servant. Done! I don't know. They said all of a sudden that he had betrayed his master, whatever that is."

"Betrayed his master!"

"Yes. Something or other about a letter that his master hadn't written. For that he was sold, and the same evening that I was telling you about, he and the rest of the sold negroes were stowed away in the hold, of a steambas like a parcel of swine, and sont off to Orleans."

I hardly heard the conclusion of Dada's sentence, my mind being seized with the idea of the letter to which she so vaguely referred. It could not be possible that I was going to find myself involved in the heartless sale of this negro boy. The bare suspicion was so overwhelming that I resolved immediately on seeking further information, though almost certain that I would find myself mistaken.

"Who was Gaston's master, Dada f"
"Why, don't you know! Twas Squire Pauley, of course; him that lives in the fine big house on Convent street."

There was no use resisting the evidence of this simple answer. I had not one word to say. I mused a brief moment, and then, without offering any observation, walked off, leaving old Dada to her tears.

GASTON.

II.

OASTON.

I reproached myself now with not calling on Mr. Pauley, as he had invited me to do. If I had been less thoughtless and less selfish in my enjoyment, I should have gone to him before setting out for Valmont. But the fact was that I had been only too auxious to forget my troubles, and put off further investigation till later.

The next morning, borrowing a horse from Uncle Louis, I rode into the city and went direct to the residence of Mr. Pauley. My first inquiry was about Gaston, and my host immediately confirmed Dada's story. Incide ntally expressing his surprise that I had hitherto failed to visit him on the subject, he informed me that he had not been able to find a plausible clue to the authorship of the forged letter. His servant Gaston had confessed having brought a letter to the college, but he denied knowledge of its being attributed to his master. Everything was tried to wench this important confession from him, but neither promises nor threats nor half a hundred stripes on his bare back could avail.

"All this was bad penough," continued Mr. Pauley, "but the matter would have rested there, at least for the present, had I not learned for a certainty that my slave Gaston was a Voudou. This at once explained his bearing a letter without my permission; this explained his stubborn reticence, and this, too, convinced me that there was something serious at the buttom of the affair. Whether it was I that they sought to compromise by the forged letter or whether you were the person directly attacked in it, I, of course, do not know and cannot even suspect. I had a partial remedy in my hands and that was to get rid of the boy. I did so. I am so far from regretting it that I think I have perhaps done you and others an important service."

I had maturally very little to reply to all this, and anything in the s'appe of remonstrance was, of course, out of the question. The cool, unconcerned mainer in which this grain of comfort from it—which it was the principal object of my visit to ascertain—that I

"Yes, and as such I was bound to get rid of him."

"Yes, and as such I was bound to get rid of him."

"But do you not fear, the vengeance of the rest of them?"

"That depends. If I am the victim aimed at by the lettert, this will inflam their hatred against me still more. But if you are the victim, my young friend, then yo i had better take prec cutions.

"This was mounfortable. Perhaps when Mr. Panley considered the trouble to which ha was exposing me, he might have dispensed with the luxury of selling Gasdon. And I ventured to him as much to him.

"Impossible," was his reply. "These fel-luxury of selling Gasdon. And I ventured to him as much to him.

"Impossible," was his reply. "These fel-luxury of selling Gasdon. And I wentured to him as much to him.

"They selling Gasdon. And I wentured to Louisians. The selling was his reply. The selling was to sell Gaston and have him transported to Louisians. Down there he can join the You dons again, if he chooses, but at least neither you nor I will be exposed to his tricks."

We closed our interview with the intentual promise that whichever of us got further information respecting the letter, its author or its object, he should apprise the other of it. It was Mr. Paule who made the proposition and I as at the one aimed at, and I knew enough of Youfouism to be conscious that my position was now more critical than over. I therefore felt the necessity of giving all my attention to the matter, and it was with this resolution that I returned to Valmont.

TOINETTE.

When I got back to the farm-house I found it crowded. During the day a party—all more or less my relatives—had come out for a few days of rustication. With them my time was taken up till late in the evening, and when bed-time came I discovered that I had to make over my room to some of the girls. I did this with grace of gallantry, as was to be expected, but needing

rest all the same, I dragged a mattress to the end of the front gallery, and there established my quarters. It was a delightful summer night. A half-moon shone softly in the unclouded sky, and the air, unshaken, dy any zephyr, was still freshened by the neighbourhood of the great trees. I threw myself down upon the hed and was soon lost in a kind of reverie between waking and sleeping.

Tresently I rather felt than saw creeping toward me, till all at once it stood between me and the moonlight, leaving my whole person in comparative darkness. Then two arms wound about my neck and a gentle kiss was impressed upon my forehead. I opened my eyes very wide. It was old Dada.

"Are you nsleep, Carrey?" said she.

"No; not now, Dada. What do you want?"

"Ah! my dear boy, you were in town to-day. I know what you went there for. It was just like you to go and see what you could do for poor Gaston. Tell me all about it."

I sat up and gave my old nurse a seat on the conch.

I sat up and gave my old nurse a seat on the

I sat up and gave my old nurse a seat on the couch.

"You are right, Dada. I did go and inquire about Gaston, but I fear I have nothing agreable to tell you about him."

"It was too late, eh, Carey!" and the tears stood in her eyes.

"Yes, it was too late, but that is not what I mean. The affair of the letter was a very ugly one, Data. It will get somebody into trouble, yet. Gaston acted very badly there.

"If the master is the one that is to get into trouble, I am glad of it. He deserves it for his cruelty."

"But it is not the master, Dada. It is some one whom you used to love and call your pet."

"What I You don't mean.—! Who can it et."

one whom you used to mean——! Who can it is !!

"Myself, Dada."

The dear old creature uttered a groan, and throwing her arms around my neck, drew me to her breast, recking me to and fro and humning a low, wild melody that was full of anguish. It was some minutes before I could extreate myself from this hug, and when I did so the nurse's face was so shockingly altered that I shuddered to look at it.

I thought I was bound in conscience to slip in one word of comfort.

"Perhaps, Dada, he did not know what the letter contained, and in that case he is less to blame than the one who gave him the letter."

"Who was it!" quickly asked the poor woman.

blame than the one who gave him the letter."

"Who was it!" quickly asked the poor woman.

"There is the mystory. I cannot tell, as yet."

"No matter. If you are certain Gaston worked against you. I give him up. But are you certain, Carey!"

"I am certain that he delivered the letter which was intended to ruin me."

"Then his master did right to sell him," she exclaimed passionately, with the sudden revulsion of feeling to which the impulsive negroes are, of all others, as subject.

"Don't say that, Dida. It is unnatural in your mouth. I should never forgive myself if knew that Gaston had suffered on my account. But, no; Mr. Pauley had a graver reason for selling him."

"What! Gaston done worse than working against you!"

"Yes, Dada. Gaston is a Voudou."

"A what?" she shricked, while her person was fairly convulsed with terror.

"A Voudon, Dada."

"O, horrible! Gaston that was baptized and reared a Christiau, and made his first communion, like white folks." I know he was born out of marriage, but that was my poor sister's fault—not his, and she has been a good woman ever since, trying to make up for it. Gaston a Voudou! I don't believe it. Who told you "Illis master."

"His master."

Vondou! I don't beheve it. Who told you so!"

"His master."

"His master lies. He made up that story to excuse himself."

Then lowering her voice and looking around to make sure that no one heard her, she con-

Then lowering her voice and looking around to make sure that no one heard her, she continued:

"Youdous are devils, Carey. You know that. They kill all their enemies. Gaston was as gettle as a girl. He would not hart a fty."

I knew I could confide unreservedly in my old nurse, and profiting by the turn which the conversation had taken, could safely unfold a portion of the suspicion which I entertained with regard to the author of the letter. Perhaps she could give me a clur.

"Do you know, Dada, what company Gaston kept I"
"Do you know, Dada, what company Gaston kept I"
"She coloured slightly and drooped her eyes.

"You mean what girl he went with I"
"Yes."

"Well, the boy had warm blood, I must say, and he was fond of running about. I won't an-awer for all the girls that he followed or that followed him; but, of het, I know that he hung around a wonderful sort of girl.

"What do you mean by a wonderful sort of a girl, Dada "I asked, half amused. "Is she pretty"

"She is pretty; too pretty, in fact. Aml she is a wild girl, all fire, Carey. One of those that will wind round a man like a snake, and make him do whatever she likes. I ought not, perhaps, to say these thig so before you, my love, for you are young yet; but such slife, and when you know as much as I do—"

I was not cynical enough to smile at this touch of pudency, but rather respected the recollections of her ow; frailties which I knew were then flitting through my nurse's wind.

"And the girl's name ?" I said.
"Oh! don't ask me that, child. I can't tell

you."
"Why not, Dada! What's the harm now that
Gaston is gone!"

"Why not, Dada! What's the harm now that Gaston is gone?"

"Ah! it is not that. But the girl belongs to a family which is never spoken of by us; that is, by none of all your kin."

"You don't mean the Paladines, Dada?"

"You don't mean the Paladines, Dada ?"

I three out this name half doubting, half fearing whether I was aiming well or not.

"What! You know then! Who told you!"

"Never mind that, now; only answer my question."

question."
"Well, yes, the girl belongs to old Paladine, and they call her Toinette."

If Dada, instead of being so preoccupied as she was, had noticed the play of my features when she made this reply, she would doubtless have read there a mixture of joy and terror. Joy at the point of information gained; terror at the new indication of the concentration of danger which threatened me. This danger had ramifications, certainly; but it proceeded all from one centre. I therefore eagerly continued: "Do you know the Paladine coloured people, Dada,"
"I did know the older people well." she said.

"I did know the older people well." she said.

"I did know the older people well," she said, "but they are almost all gone now. The young folks I don't know and don't want to know, on account of the family."

By "the family" the nurse meant all our family, of which she considered herself a mem-

ber.

"But don't you know anything about them?"

"To be sure. One can't help hearing

Don't you know that they are all Vou-

dons 1" All gracious!" exciaimed she, clapping her hands together, "I never thought of that. Hos stupid! Of course, they are. And Toinette twisting around Gaston! That would explain it. Oh dear, oh dear!" and she burst out again

it. On dear, on occasion into lamentations.

This was enough for to-night. I dismissed Dada, and soon fell into a deep sleep.

17.

#### DEVIL-WORKHIP.

On this subject I am not going to indulge in theory or adduce facts on hearsay. I shall write only what I know. There are thousands of Americans who ignore the existence of heathenism in our country; there are thousands more who refuse to believe it. Many of those who have been the best friends of the black race have thought they were doing right in exaggerating its virtues, and making light of or denying its inherent vices. In the interest of this race which I love and pity, I believe the best policy is to tell the truth.

Stanking managerite, the American of the stanking managerite.

making light of or denying its inherent vices. In the interest of this race which I love and pity, I believe the best policy is to tell the truth.

Speaking generally, the American negro, notwithstanding his contact with the white onan for over a century and a half, rose very thite above the state of nature. His native savagery was partially diagoed out of him, but nothing more. Two things he retained—bust and superstition, both results of the ignorance in which he was allowed to wallow. The negro slave was territially laseroisas. With him, fleshliness was not a mere possion, but a rage. His superstition, too, was something more tangible, more practical, than the innocent fancies of white peasants. It went to the very root of things. It gave a ghastly simplicity to religion. Two spirits regnant in the universe—the good and the bad. The bad prevailing, and not only so, but constantly manifesting himself. These manifestations impressed the simple, credulous imagination of the negro till he came to believe that the evil spirit had possession of him and of his destinics. A species of fatalism led him to regard himself as abandoned of the powers of light, and given over to the powers of darkness. Hence the blackness of his skin, which marked him out for the devil. To appease the dread god, he invented a worship. This wo ship, which in the African wilds is a perfect syst m of horrors, was transmitted to this continent only in fragments, or, if it came whole, partially died out in the course of years. But in the South it assumed a hidrons feature of its own, being mixed up with certain forms of Chridian worship and propped up by some of the sublimest and most striking passages of the bible. Fear is the ruling virtue of this religion. Propitiation is the only motive of -its prayer. There are lew ceremonies among the most sordially debased and ignorant, but ampgy the better class of negroes frequent meetings are held with formularies of incantations, burnt offerings, prostrations before the fetsh and interrogation of hi

that occasion the Voudous plunge into the most abominable orgies, a fair counterpart of the Saturnalia among the civilized Romans.

I have heard it asserted that they sometimes go the length of human sacrifices and drink the blood of children. But no instance of this has ever come to my knowledge, even remotely, though! have made diligent inquiry. I am not inclined, however, to disbelieve the charge, aware as I sm of the ferocity of unbridled instincts and the incredible extremes to which fanaticism can drive impulsive natures. We have examples of these abominations among the freestincts and the incredible extremes to which fan-aticism can drive impulsive natures. We have examples of these abominations among the free negroes of Jamaica and Barbadoes and even among our own Indians.

The devil-worship is atrocious enough with-out adding these further cruchties to its account.

v

V.

OPHIDIAN.

Have we ever reflected on the role of the serpent in the world? It has been associated with some form or other of worship from the beginning to our day. There is the serpent of the Serpining to our day. There is the serpent of the Egyptian hierophant, the serpent of the Hindoo Juggler, the serpent of Mercury, the serpent of the Egyptian hierophant, the serpent of the Hindoo Juggler, the serpent of our Indian Meda or medicine-man. Oriental, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Gothic literature is filled with allusions to it in the various relations of religion and society. The serpent formed one of the glyphs chiselled on the pyramids. It was one of the elements in the intricate serip of Calada. The magic of its eyes, the undulations of its tail, the flashes of its scales constituted as many chapters in the marvellous science of divination. There is no genus in the whole range of natural history which has a greater number of species or whose individuals have a more rapid and varied reproduction. Their properties are so wonderful and striking that they have entered into the romance and superstitions of all ages. The fascination of birds by snakes, though denied by zologists, is universally believed as by those who have spent their lives amongst serpents. The acuteness of their vision, the sharpness of their hearing, the elegance of their gyrations are among the first wonders we learn in our little story-books. Of all combinations of poison it is theirs we dread the most, though, singular to observe, that poison has no terror at all for the wild man of the soot or the deem.

The serpent was regarded as the herald of the gods, both for evil and for good. It was sacred to Apollo. The grand story of Laocoon has been preserved in song and in marble. When the Lacedeamonians deleated Mardonius at Platea, they attributed their victory to the serpent. The serpent was regarded as the herald of the gods, both for evil and in marble. When the Lacedeamonians deleated Mardonius at Platea, they attributed the first victory to

#### THE MEETING IN THE CABIN.

THE MEETING IN THE CABIN.

I resolved on having an interview with Toinette. For that purpose I at first tried to get Dada to act as intermediary, but she would not, partly from repugnance against the girl, and partly because she would have nothing to do with anything belonging to the Paladines. She went further and warned me against the step. On her refusal I got her sister Hincinte to supply her place. The plan was that Toinette would be got to visit at some common friend's—a free negro's house being preferable because less hiable to be spied—that there Hiscinte should call upon her to talk about Gaston, and inform her that she had heard of a person who was willing to interest himself in the case of the poor boy. Hiscinte who knew me well through Dada, and perhaps rangerated my power to help her son, entered heartily into my views.

The very mext day, on my going to the city for the purpose, she told me that the meeting was arranged for that evening. I was punctual to the hour. The house I repaired to was rather an equivocal-looking admin, in a retried spot, on the southern outskirts of the city, and inhabited by an aged couple, well-known to me, who had bought their freedom by over half a century of hard tol. When I reached there old "auntie" was sitting on her door-step, smoking the stump of a pipe. She looked like a big bundle of dirty clotter. There is nothing so bideous as a toothless, grey-haired and wrinkled negreess. On my saking after old "uncle," ahe told me he was out for a walk, but if I wanted to go in, Hiscinte was there and waiting for me. "Auntie" hardly noticed me, looked every indifferent indeed, and I understood that the word had been given her.

I walked in. The room was dark, but by the dim light of a far window, I distinguished two figures seated at a little table. I advanced toward them.

"Good ebening, Mas'r Carey," said a voice which I recognized to be lincinte's, as she came forward to meet me. And handing me a chair, she continued before I had time to reply to her greeting: "Here, Toinette, is the young gemman I was talkin to you bout. He's one of my sister Pelagie's chillma-that is, she nussed and rared him like one of her own. She told him bout poor Gaston and he is anxious to do all he kin for him. Mas'r Carey, this is Toinette, the young gal that my boy coted when he was sold off."

"Ah!" said 1: "this is Toinette, is it? Well I have come down to talk to her about Gaston. I don't know that I can do much, but anyhow! am willing to do all I can. Come, Toinette, I want you to talk up to me like a good girl. Do you think Gaston was very fond of you!"

Tomotte, I want you to talk up to me like a good girl. Do you think Gaston was very fond of you?

"I blieb he was, sah; I blieb he lubbed me hearty." She said this all of a breath, pulling up short at the end. It was too dusk to see more than her outline, but I could imagine just how she looked when she spoke. She must have rolled up the whites of her eyes, puckered her thick lips and raised her right foot an inch or two in obselience to some internal shock or other. This is the fashion of the tribe when they talk of love.

"And you. Toinette, were very fond of him?"

"Yes, I was dat, en 1 ain't ashame to say it. I've had many scrapes with different boys, but he was the best of the lot. We was to have been married honest. I only waited for old mass's leab. I ought'er have asked old mas''s leab before, but I felt a sort o's skittish about it, 'cause mas' rasys I'm a wild girl. But I sin't a bit wild now, sish. I got over dat. Ef we'd been married, Gaston wouldn't ve been sold."

"How do you know that, Toinette?"

"Cause then, sash, he wouldn't ev done wat he done."

"What did he do, Toinette?"

"'Cause then, sah, he wouldn't ev done wat he done."
" What did he do, Toinette!"
" I thought you know'd all about it, sah."
" Do you mean the letter !"
" Yas, dat's wat I mean. He wouldn't ev toted that letter of we'd been married."
" But he didn't know what was in it ?"
" Dut's jest it, sah. He oughter ev know'd it."

"I suppose he trusted the one who gave it to him f"
"Ef I'd been his wife I'd a-told him not to

trust nobady, not even my own brudder."
"Oh, you have a brother, Toinette?"
"I've a whole lot of 'em, sah, but it's my big

"Twe a whole lot of 'em, sah, but it's my big brudder I mean."
"What's his name?"
"They call him Nain, sah."
"Can your bother read?"
"Yes, sah."
"And write?"
"Yes, sah. They say he writes beautiful. Nain is a mighty smart feller. Old mas'r learnt him. Le keeps all de farm accounts. He was rared, too, with young Mas'r Bonair, him dat's gone and nobody den't know whar he is. They used to read out of the same books in old mas'r's library. Nain's old mas'r is pet."
"And was it your brother gave Gaston the letter!"

letter!'
"I thought you know'd the whole story,

letter?"
"I thought you know'd the whole story, sah."
"If I knew, Toinette, I wouldn't ask you."
"Then, sah, I won't tell you anudder word."
This was said in a sharp, decisive voice which, from my knowledge of negro character, I knew expressed a fixed determination. The black race is creditions and easily wheedled, but when it takes up a suspicion, it can become mulish beyond all patience. I evidently had not catechized the girl in the right way and must change my tactics, if I wished to improve the opportunity of information which lay within my grasp. To do this, the mere voice was not enough. I must scrutinize her features and play upon her eye.
"Strike a light," said I to Hiacinte.
This took some time during which a profound silence regined in the room.
"And drop that window curtain."
While she did this I scenned Toinette.

(To be continued.)

#### THE GLEANER.

GENERALS Stewart, Roberts, and Biddulph are to be knighted for their services in Afghanistan. A ST PAUL paper estimates that the farmers of Minnesota will realize \$40,000,000 for their wheat crop this year.

wheat crop this year.

A COMMITTEE of the French Chamber of Deputies have reported in favour of re-establishing the law of Divorse in France.

M. W. G. GRACE, the great cricketer, will this year enter upon the practice of his profession as a doctor, and retire from active cricket-

A RESPONSIBLE official declares that the cost of lighting Holhorn Viaduct, Loudon, with electric light is fully three-and-a-half times as much as gas.

RECENTLY compiled statistics show that Great Britain produces three times as much iron, and almost three times as much coal, as the United States

THE Duke of Connaught will vacate his com-mand of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade at the

close of the year, when he will have completed three years' service as lieutenant-colonel.

THE British Government has announced that it will provide money for scholarships and exhi-bitions for the new Irish University, thus grant-ing an indirect endowment to the Catholics.

THE first steamer of a line of fruit-carrying vessels from the West Indies has arrived at Philadelphia. This line will compete with New-York in the fruit-carrying trade.

The carpet trade of the United States is simply immense. The manufactories of Philadelphia done turn out more carpets in a year than all of England in the same period. The manufactories of Hartford and Lowell, as well as those of other places, swell the aggregate production of carpets to enormous figures.

PRINCE Victor Napoleon, the seventeen-year old son of Prince derome, and the new heir to the Bonapartist idea, is rather tall, handsome and straight as a dart; dark in hair, cheek and eye; and in temper and temperament a true Corsican-Italian.

HENLY RESEMBER, the inventor, has taken out 160 patents, and one of them, his process for making steel, ranks as one of the most brilliant inventions of the century. Its converts pig-iron into steel in a few minutes, and has reduced the price of steel rails per ton from \$200 to \$30. Ten times as much steel is used in the world move as was used prior to 1856.

as was used prior to 1856.

Of the Cabinet-Ministers who, on June 20th, 1837, took the oath of allegiance of Her Majesty at a Privy Council held at Kensington Palace, England, Earl Grey, then Viscount Howick and Scoretary-at-War., is the sole survivor. Of the entire House of Conmons of that time, which was dissolved as a consequence of the Queen's accession, only cight members are to be found in the present House. These are Lond George Cavendish, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Allice, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. Of these Sir Philip Egerton and Mr. Talbot were members of the unreformed Parliament, having been elected for the city of Chester and for Glamorganshire respectively as far back as 1830. ав 1830.

#### HUMOROUS.

A MIRROR is the only tolerated reflection upon

It is strangely singular how much the boy with a pair of new suspenders hates to wear a coat.

Ir a man really wants to know of how little apportance he is, let him go with his wife to the dress-

Boys who cry because their bread falls with he buttered side down should think of other little boys who have no butter.

WHISKEY is now made from leather, and this may perhaps explain why so it are always strapped.

it are always strapped.

WOMEN with flat feet are poor housekeepers and bad calculators, and you won't forcet it if you marry one. Chose a wife with a high insten if you want a hard working and a shrewd planner.

want a nard worsing and a threwd planuer.

Boy, to gentleman who has not given him any reward for corrying his pertunantean: "An" please, sir, what must I say if anyone asks me how much I has to thank you for?"

A REHIGHOUS old lady, when asked her opinion of the organ of a church the first time she had seen or heard one, said: "It's a very heard yell, "a "whistles; but, oh, sirs, it's an awful way o' spending the Sabbath day.

John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones ? " "Yes: but I don't think be can read it." "Why John!" "Because he is b'ind, sir. While I was in room be axed me twice where my bat was, and it on my head all the time."

on my head all the time."

SFAKING of boys' compositions, we recall this tragic sentence that closed the effusion of a classmate of our school days: "I once knew a boy whose chances for health and long life were as good as my own, but who was seized with a fever and was sick all sentence."

The story is told that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some few weeks since, when to their surprise an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently intending to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage,"

replied the poel, "it appears to be a disputed passage,"

New York dealers, threaten to put up the price of ice. They say the crop has been badic mildered. The next thing you know some below will invest a bug or worm that will attack and thew up had of the intressed corp owe mised that isn't injured by a bug or worm of some kind, and it can't expect to enjoy this immunity much longer.

WHEN the tobin; jumps along the lawn or dies from tree to tree centering the developes from the leaves; when the becomes with the flower; when the first golden beams dart from the applies skies, and gild the fling clouds; when the clover trembles in the freshening breeze, and all nature seems indued with the crown the lawn or all then this sweet to turn over in bed and take another may.

LADIES ought to enjoy requires or banquets.

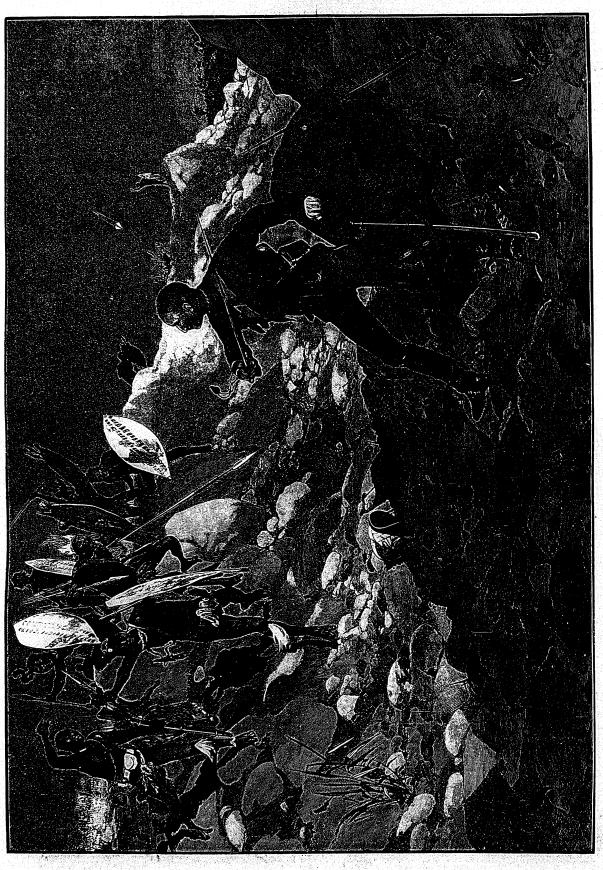
over in bed and take another map.

LADIES ought to enjoy result ins or banquets much better than men, because they can sit perfectly unconcerned and listen to all the good things that are being said without any danger or hierarchic called un interpretedly to respond to a toast and being obliged to wish the tostmaker and all the rest with examples of the search and the state of the company receipt all the bottom of the sear. Also this same women grantile about the hard but of leminue mortaling.

the hard lot of feminine mortality.

"SEE here, butb, you'll never catch a butter"SEE here, butb, you'll never catch a butterty that way," said a men to a little fellow who was
thrashing around the grass with his bat in a lively
along, and swing your tant in sort of easy. Hos, as and
along and swing your tant in sort of easy. Hos, as and
along a sum of the said of the said of the said of the
around for hall no hour in his midt sort of a way, and
never caught a butterfly, while the boy in his reckless
course had filled both pockets with great nice ones,
handsomely apotted all over the wings.







THE FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—PROCESSION ENTERING ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHISELHURST.

#### BEACONSFIELD, POINTE CLAIRE, P, Q.

#### THE HOMESTEAD.

Beaconsfield, the residence of Mr. Menzies, has been so named in honour of two of England's greatest statesmen—Burke and Disraeli —de hand been so named in honour of two of England's greatest statesmen—Burke and Disraeli —The Hemostead, the stallyct of our sketch, is strated on a point jutting out in the middle of Lake St. Louis, which commands, perhaps, one of the finest views in the Dominion. The Adironda Mountains are seen in the dim, azure distance. The whole extent of the lake, a noble expanse of water, stretching to a distance of ten miles on either hand, is plainly visible; the weoded basks of the St. Lawrence as far as the Lachine lapids; the glistening spires of Caughnawaga and beoularnois; the Isle Perrot, with its embowered villages, and Isle St. Geneview, with the smaller islands clustering below the St. Ann's Rapids; the landsome parish church of Pointe Claire, and the convent, with its encient windmill close at hand; the confluence of the Otiava and the St. Lawrence rivers, with their different coloured water gliding side by side—these all combine to make it, perhaps, the most charming retreat on the Island of Montreal. Partially surrounding the dwelling-house is a vineyard of about 2.500 wines, planted in 1877 by Mr. Mouzies, one of the present proprietor of the Vin yard, Messrs. Menzies & Gallagher. The vines are trained upon trellies, and present a very handsome, pleasing and, indeed, surprising appearance, for they are literally loaded with fuit. Grape's as large as marbles in bunches that will average nearly a peund a piece, astonish the beholder, and on many of the vines there are as many as 120 and 130 bunches. The grapes, we are informed, will ripen between the 21st and the 31st of the present month (August). It is a large grape, sweet and luscioux, of a dark purple colour, with a rich bloom, and in all respects an excellent table grape.

Walking through the vineyard between the rows of vines, which are trained so as not to obstruct the view, we presently arrive at the NURSERY.

cost of vines, which are trained so as not lo obstruct the view, we presently arrive at the Wilselberg of the view we presently arrive at the Wilselberg of the view we present and the view and the view which washed bathing houses are shaded by a grove of noble trees. The nursery presents an interesting and rovel sight. Stretched in lines, should be read and the view of view o

ELACONSFIELD RAILWAY STATION, that is the man from the vineyard, and affording accommodation to the residents at Beaconsfield, as well as the quaint and beautifully-situated village of St. Genevieve, some three miles distant, and the surrounding country. Much praise is due the authorities of the Grand Trunk Railway for the ready accommodation they always afford and their liberal encouragement of local traffic in this, as in many other instances. The proprietors of this vineyard are doing a good work, and we are glad to think that their reward will be great. Employing a large staff of men, they have given constant and much-needed employment to the inhabitants of the village, and they are, moreover, training a large number of French Canadians in the art of planting and caltivating the grape vine. Their experience in this is most graitlying, for it would be impossible to find more teachable or better skilled workmen than the French Canadians when they have been properly taught.

As our readers are aware, this is the first ex-

Canada, the backbone of the country, and the great consumers of manufactures, are in their present condition. And if by the introduction of a new industry, and such an important adjunct to farming as vine-culture may easily become, their condition can be ameliorated, and they can be enabled to consume the products of our manufacturers, there is at once created a market, which no merely political measure can do. When we consider the immense wealth, the solidity and the general richness of resources that distinguish France—a nation of the same race as that of Lower Canada—acquired under conditions not dissimilar to what would obtain here, with the country covered with vines, we teel assured that vine-culture, with its kindred industries, may easily become the means of obtaining this desideratum.

SUCCESS.—Purposes, however wise, without plans, cannot be relied on for good results. Random or sposmo-lic efforts, like aimless shots, are usually no better than wasted time and strength. The purposes of shrewd men in the business of this life are always followed with carefully-formed plans. Whether the object is learning, honor, or wealth, the ways and means are all laid our according to the best rules and methods. The mariner has his chart, the architect his plans, and the sculptor his model—and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius, or even what is sometimes called inspiration, can do little in any department of theoretic or practical science, except as it works by a well-formed plan. Then every step is an advance toward the accomplishment of the object. Every tack of the ship made according to bautical law keeps her steadily nearing the port. Each strake of the chiefs brings the marthel into closer likeness of the model. No effort of time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at random.

Censure.—This world is full of harshness. It is easier to censur than to praise; the former is a gratification of our self-extent, while to praise seems, with minds too ambitious and ungenerous, a tacit admission of others' superiority. It is a bane of society wherever I have known it, a perpetual seeking for something which will disparage or make ridiculous our neighbours. Their conduct is canvassed, and mean and selfish motives are attributed to them. Their foibles are dragged into day. I do not boast myself to be free from blame or this account, and yet I try to find what is good and beautiful in all that I see, and to judge my fellow-creatures as I would have them judge me. There is a verse in Pope's "Universal Prayer" which is full of beauty. I wish it was graven on tablets in all ur church's. You will pardon me for quoting the second of t

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To bide the fauit I see;
That mercy I to others show.
That mercy show to me."

That merey show to me."

The FLOWER AND PERFUNE.—Mr. Long fellow has written a letter to a school teacher who informed him that the children had hung the poet's picture in the school room. Mr. Long-fellow's letter is very pleasant, and among other things he says, "To those who ask how I can write 'so many things that sound as if I were as happy as a boy, please say that there is in this neighborhood, or neighborhouring town, a pear tree planted by Governor Endicott two hundred years age, and that it still bears furth not to be distinguished from the young tree in flavor. I suppose the tree makes new wood every year, so that some part of it is always young. Perhaps that i the way with some men when they grow old; I hope it is so with me. I am glad to hear that your boys and gifts take so much interest in poetry. That is a good sign, let poetry is the flower and perfune of thought, and a perpetual delight, clothing the commonplace of life with golden exhalations of the dawn."

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

F Solutions to Problems sent in by Corresponder to will be duly acknowledges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S., Montreal.-Letter and papers received

J. B., Hartford, Conn., U. S.--Have sent you a post card.

W. S., Montreal....The prospectus is not yet published. Student, Montreal .- The diagram is correct.

We inserted in our Column last week two games of chess, one played in the International Tourney, and the other in our Coundian Chess Correspondence Tourney, and this week we are enabled to give two more from the same sources.

they are, moreover, training a large number of French Canadians in the art of planting and cultivating the grape vine. Their experience in this is most gratifying, for it would be impossible to find more teachable or better skilled workmen than the French Canadians when they have been properly taught.

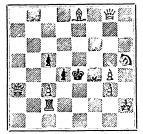
As our readers are aware, this is the first experiment in open air vine-culture in Lower Canada, and its success being now fully assured, a reflecting mind must see in it possibilities in connection with the future of our people that are most encouraging. No policy of tariff, national or other, can effect much while the farmers of

The fourth game between Mesers. Bird and Heppell the City of London Handlenp was won by the latter, the thereupon takes first prize, the second going to Mr.

the Cuttor of Country of the Country

Rumours that have been in circulation of a proposed makeb between Zukertort and Rosential seem to have some foundation in fact. Mr. D. Varution Mills formerly a metropolitan annatur, but now a resident of Patra, destand that his charged with the negotiations on M. Rosential's behalf. The supporters of the latter wish match to be played in Patra; and this seems to create a preliminary difficulty, even though an offer to pay that the match to be played in Patra; and this would be half the games to be played in Patra and the other half in London, and this would give an increased interest in London, and see on until the confections have the water three in London, and wifer.

#### PROBLEM No. 236. By J. KLING. BLACK.



WHITE White to play and mate in three moves

#### GAME 378TH

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOUR NEY. Game played between Mr. J. Clawson, of St. John N.B., and Mr. A. Saunders, of Montreal.

(Ruy Lopez.)

BLACK.—(Mr. Sau

HITE (Mr. v lawson )	BLACK (Mr. Saunde
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3 3. B to Kt 5	2. Kt to Q B 3
3. B to Kt 5	3. P to Q R 3
1. B to R 4	4. Kt to K B 3
5. Kt to Q B 3	5. P to Q Kt 4 6. K B to Q B 4
6. B to Kt 3 7. P to Q3	7. P to K R 3
e. Kt takes K P	8. at takes Kt
9. P to Q 4	9. B takes P
10. Q takes B	10. Kt to Q B 3
11. Q to B 5	11. B to O Kt 2
12. Castles	12. P to Q 3
13. Q to K 3	13. Kt to K 2
14. P to K B 4	14. Custles
15. P to B 5	15. P to Q K t 5 16. K K t takes P
16. Kt to K 2	16. K Kt takes P
17. P to B 6	17. Kt takes P 18. P takes R
18. R takes Kt (a) 19. Q takes K R P	19. Q to Q 2
20). Kt to B 4 (b)	20. Q to K Kt 5
21. Q takes B P	21. Q R to K sq
22. It to Q 2	22. Q to K Kt 2
23. Q takes Q (ch)	23. K takes Q
24. B takes Kt P	24. Kt to Kt 3
25. B to B 3 (ch)	25, Kt to K 4
26. R to K 19	26. R to K R sq
27. Kt to Q3	27. R to R 4 (d) 28. R to Kt 4
28. P to K Kt 4 29. P to K R 3	28. R to Kt 4 29. K to B eq.
36. R to K B 19	30. R to Kt 2
31. R to B 5	31. R to Kt 4
32. Kt takes Kt	32. Rtakes R
33. Ki to Q 7 (ch)	33. K to K 2
23. Ki to Q 7 (ch) 34. P takes R	34. R to Kt sq (ch)
35. K to B + q	35. K takes Kt
36. B takes I'	36. R to Kt 6
37. P to B 6 38. B to Kt 6	37. R takes P 3c. R to R 8 (ch)
39. K to K 2	39. B to Q 4
40. P to B 7	40. B to B 5 (ch)
41. K to K 3	41. R to K B & (*)
42. B to Q 3	42 B takes B
43. K takes B	43. R takes P
44. K to B 4	44. R to B7
45. K to Kt 3	45. P to B 4
46. B to Kt 7 47. P to B 3	46 P to Q 4 47. K to B 2
4d. P to R 4	48. R to B 5
49. B to R 8	49. R to Q B 5
50. B to B 6	59, K to Q 3
51. B to Kt 7	51. K to K 3
52. B to R 8	52. K to B 4
53. B to Kt 7	53. K to K 5
54. B to B 6	54, K to Q 6
55. B to K 5	55. R to K 5
58. It to Q 6	56. P to B 5 (ch) 57. K to B 7
57. K to R 2 58. P to R 5	58. R to K sq
59. B to B 5	59. R to K 8
60. B to Kt 4	61. R to Q Kt 8
61. B to R 3	61. K to B 8
62. P to Kt 3 (dis. cb)	62. K to B 7
(ii) P takes P	63. P takes P
and White	e resigned.

(a) A sacrifice of this nature may occasionally be successful in play over the board, but in correspondence games it is very hazardous.

(b) Kt to K Kt 3 seems preferable.
(c) White's attack is already failing. It would perhaps have been safer to try to retain his Q.

(d) Black rook is cleverly measured and White's game is now hopeless.

#### GAME 379TH.

Game played between Mr. French, Washington, and Mr. Monek, Dublin.

WHITE (Mr. Freuch.)	BLACK. (Mr. Monck.)			
1. P to K 4 2. B to Q B 4 3. Kt to K B 3 4. Castles 5. P to K R 3 6. Kt to Q B 3 7. B to Q K 3 8. K to K B 2	1. P to K 4			
2. B to O B 4	2. B to Q B 4			
3. Kt to K B 3	3. Kt to Q B 3			
4. Castles	4. P to Q 3			
5. P to K R 3	5. Kt to K B 3			
6. Kt to Q B 3	6. B to K 3			
7. B to Q Kt 3	7. Q to Q 2			
8. K to K Rv	B. Custles K R			
9, P to Q 3 10 B to K 3 11, Kt to K 2 12, Kt to K Kt 3 13, Q to Q 2 14, P to Q B 4 15, P to Q B 4	9 P to K R 3			
10 B to K 3	10. B to QKt 3			
11. Kt to K 2	11. Kt to K 2			
12. Kt to K Kt 3	12. Kt to K Kt 3			
13. Q to Q 2	13. K to K R 2			
14. P to Q B 4 15. P to Q B 4 16. K to K K toq 17. P to K B 4 18. B takes P 19. R takes R 29. R to K B 3	14 P to Q B 4			
15. P to Q R 4	15. Kt to K Kt sq			
16 Kt to K Kt sq	16. K Kt to K 2			
17. P to K B 4	17. P takes P			
18. B takes P	18. Kt takes B			
19. R takes K t	19. B 16 Q B 2			
20. R to K B 3	20. P to K B 4			
20. R to K B 3 21. Q R to K B sq 22. K to K R sq 23. P takes P	21. R to K B 2			
22. K to K R sq	22 P to K Kr 4			
23. P takes P	13. B takes P			
24. Kt takes B	24. Kt takes Kt			
21. Q R to K B sq 22. K to K R sq 23. P takes P 24. Rt takes B 25. Q to K B 2 26. P to K K 4 27. P takes K(tch) 28. R takes R 29. Q takes Q(ch) 30. R takes R	2 . K to K Kt3			
26. P to K Kt 4	26. Q R to K B eq			
19. P takes Kt (ch)	27. R takes P			
28. R tales R	C. Qtakes R			
29. Q takes Q (c.i)	25', IC TRKES Q			
35. It lakes it	30. K 14kps It (n)			
(a) And Black s game is hopeless.				
The game was resigned by Black after White's 72nd move.				
move.				

#### SOLUTIONS.

BLACK W 11 (16)

1. K to B (8)

2. K to K (8)

3. K to Q (8)

4. K to K (7) mate

Black has other defences.

ution of Problem for Young Players No. 32 BLACK 1. P to Q B 4 (cb) 2. Kt takes P 3. Mates acc.

PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 33 COBLEM FOR TOT SWARM BLACK

Kat Q R sq K at Q 5

Gat Q R 8

Bat Q 5

Bat R 2

Kint Q sq
Whater to play and mate in three moves.

# Compton Ladies' College, Compton, P.Q.

An incorporated School for the Higher Education of Young Ladies. EMBRACING ALSO A Junior and a Proparatory Department.

### ESTABLISHED 1874

Presid't and Visitor-The Lord BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Presid and Wistor-The Lord BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Principal—BRS. MINES, M.C.L. London, (Eng.)
Lady Principal—MRS. MINES, M.C.L. London, (Eng.)
Lady Superintendent of the Household—MRS. DIXZEY.
This well known School for the daughters of gentlemen, an includent of the Healthiness and Health of its situation, WILL RESPUES SEF, TEMBER 1071, with an Theodore of the Management of Miss and HAPPY HOME for the Theodore of the Management of Miss Holland.

French, by a Fernal teacher, is taught daily in the School.

FINED. CHRISTIAN Now.

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ABOVE THE WAY AND TH

A reduction of \$20 per annum for each pupil is made in the case of sisters and the daughters of clergymen. For "Creatars" with full particulars, including refer-ences, address the Principal.

REV. J. DINZEY, Ladies' College, Compton, P.Q.

50 Perfume. Snowflake, Chromo, Motto Cards. names in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. SPHING, E. Wallingford, Ct.

25 Pashionable Visiting Cards—no two alike, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y

#### $\mathbf{PEA}$ SOUP!

### SYMINGTON'S

Prepared Pea Soup

Made from the Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is sulded

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

DELICIOUS, NOURISHING ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25ct, tina. Wholesale by

WILLIAM JOHNSON, 28 St. Prancois Xavier Street, Montreal,

Burn H.



#### REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of Certain Dominion Land for the Purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, July 9th, 1879

"Public notice is hereby given that the following re-gulations are promulgated as governing the mode of disporting of the Dominion Lands situate within 16 tone hundred and ten indies on each side of the line of the canadian Pacific Railway:

1. "Full further and final survey of the sald raily has been made west of the Red River, and for the p-pares of these regulations, the line of the sald raily passes of the regulations, the line of the sald raily the intersection of the sald base by the law westerly the intersection of the sald base by the law and raines 21 and 22 west of the first principal merida and thence in a direct line to the confinence of the Si liver with the River Assimboline.

2 "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows.

"[1] A is it of five miles on either side of the railway and immediately adjoining the same, to be called bel-

[2] A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the rati-way, adjoining best A, to be called belt B;

way, anjoining best A, to be called belt B: "[3] A best of twenty miles on either side of the rati-way, adjoining belt B, to be called belt C: "[4] A best of twenty miles on either side of the rail-way, adjoining belt C, to be called belt D; and

5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway-ining belt D, to be railed belt E. The Pondulon lands in belt A shall be absolutely hidrawn from homestead entry, also from presempt, and shall be held exclusively for sale at six dollars

The lands in belt B shall be disposed of as foll. The even numbered sections with the bals ---

The even-numbered sections in bell D shall also apart for homesteads and pre-empitions of citality acch, as provided for in respect of belts B and C. price of, pre-empitions shall be at the rate of \$2 idars [prace. Ballway lands to compist, as in is B and C, of the odd humbered sections, and the accord to be at the uniform rate of \$2 (two oblives)

ilway lands to be at the uniform rate of a; joine plar acre.
The term and all of pre-negations throughout the The term of C. (\* and ) is all of a self-line as followed. The cutto of the purchase uniony, beacher with months latter, at the rate of a per ceut per annual cutto the renamble role to boil in all equals amoul in the renamble role to boil in all equals amoul in the renamble and the poll in all equals amoul in the cashoes mentioned, on such balance of the purmoney as may from time to time remain unpaid, and althe each installment. The terms of sale of radius plants to be uniformly. The terms of sale of radius plants to be uniformly. The terms of sale of radius plants to the uniformly of the challenge in the claim of the purchase mode, from time of purchase of purchase mode, from time to time relate of the purchase the product of the radius of purchase mode, from time to time relate inter to presemptions of for radius plants a shall be in each, and not in sarriper bounty war-

5.
"All entries of lands shall be subject to the follow trovisions respecting the right of way of the Cana-Pacine Railw y or of any foveriment coloniz 4.60 cay connected therewith, VIE.:

In the case of the railway crossing land entered homestead, the right of way thereon shall be free

"The above regulations it will, of course, be un sod, will not affect sections II and 22, which are eachout lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay any lanns.

pion) Janos.

Any further information necessary may be obphication at the bominion Lands Office, Ottation agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or
of the local agent is Manifold or the Pinter
tain belts above referred to, a supply of which
as soon as possible, be placed in the hands
sagents for general distribution.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

LINDRAY HUSEKLL. Surveyor-General.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 14th July, 1879.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:--| This | Table | Table

I not trains to Italiax and St. John run though to their estimation on Soundary Monters on Man. Ay. Wedness, and the leaves of the Monte of the Mont

(Old Post Office Building.)

D. POTTINGER Chief Superintendent.

## JOHN MCARTHUR & SON

OIL LEAD, PAINT,

COLOR & VARNISH MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF

English and Belgian Window Glass, Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass, Colored, Plain and St. ned Enamelled Sheet, Glass.

PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PRUSHES CHEMICAL, DVE STUFFS, NAVAL STORES, AC.

310. 312. 314 & 316 ST, PAUL ST.,

255 & 257 COMMISSIONERS ST. MONTREAL.

ROBERT MILLER,

Publisher, Book-Binder, Manufacturing and WHOLESALE STATIONER.

IMPORTER OF Wall Papers, Window Shades and

SCHOOL BOOKS. 397, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

# THE Canadian Spectator,

A high-class Weekly Journal,

EDITED BY THE Reverend A. J. BRAY.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 PER ANNUM. OFFICES: 162 St. James Street, Montreal, and 4 Teronic Street, Toronic.

THE MILTON LEAGUE. 

PUBLICATIONS:

DALE, REV. R. W. Protestantism: its Ultimate

Principle.
The Ten Commandments.
DAWSON, GEO., M.A. Prayers, and a Discourse on Prayer.
M. Prayers, M. Cotch Pebbles.
THPLE, Rev. S. A. Echoes of Spicken Words.

"Here is a new wave of literature, and of the d and wide sea of religious thought, but sparkling right and gratefully refreshing."—Literary World.

### TO LET.

In those central premises forming the corner of Bleury nd Craig Streets, and in the adjacent house on Craig

G. R. BURLAND, No. 7 Blenry Street,

# LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten year."

To be had of all Storckeepers, Grocers and Chemists.
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signally) C. David & Co., 43. Mark Lane, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING



### GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 19th, Trains will leave HOCRELAGA DEPOT as follows: Express Trains for Hull at . . . . Arrive at Hull at
Express Trains from Hull at.
Arrive at Hochelaga at
Train for St. Jerome at
Train from St. Jerome at.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger trains. General Office, 13 Pince d'Armes Square

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, Offices 202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Street

C. A. SCOTT.

C. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS. Advertising Agents,

186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O., Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper Estimates furnished free upon application.



GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. It cm cd y, will recomply and radically cure any and every case of Nervous. Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, exceed to brain and nervous brain and nervous brain and nervous specific properties. The properties of the properties of

brain and nervous
Selore Taking sevents is perfectly
naric, and has been extensively used for over thirty
rears with great success.
P bull particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire
of the first by mail to every one. [F] The Specific
diction is seld by all druggists at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per package, or
ix packages for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, or will be sent free on receipt of the
money by addressing

#### THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

THE GRAI INCUITING CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

For Sold in Montreal by all Wholesale and Retail
Draggists, and everywherein Canada and United States.

N.B.—The demands of our business have necessitated
our removing to Toronto, to which place please address
all future communications.

\$10 to \$1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every mouth. Blook sent free explaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

60 Perfumed Cards-Motto, Lilly, Floral, Rose Bud-with usure and case, 10 cts. ETNA CARD CO. Clintonville, Ct.

#### THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKINGPOWDER

come a Household Word in the land. HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

in every family where Economy and Health are studied. It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Rolls, Parakes, Griddle Cakes, &c., &c., and as maliquantity used in Pie Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save balf the usua ishortening, and make the food more digestible

# THE COOK'S FRIEND

SAVESTIME,
IT SAVESTEMPER,
IT SAVES MONEY. For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion

W. D. MCLAREN, UNION MILLS, 55 College Street



# O. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th.

EXPRESS. 

 Leave Hochelaga.
 4.00 p.m.

 Arrive Three Rivers
 7.45 p.m.

 Leave Three Rivers
 8.00 p.m.

 Arrive Quebec
 10.46 p.m.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.
Tickets for sale at offices of Starnes, Leve & Alden,
Agenta, 202 St. James Street, and 155 Notre Dame
Street, and at Hocheluga and Mile-End Stations.

J. T. PRINCE. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Febv. 7th, 1879.

60 CHROMO, MOTTO, Gilt-Edge & Lilly cards, with name, 10c Globe Print. Co., Northford, Ct.

# The Scientific Canadian

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

PATENT OFFICE RECORD.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL Devoted to the advancement and diffusion of Practical Science, and the Education of Mechanics.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION

PUBLISHED BY

# THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITH. CO.

OFFICES OF PUBLICATION: 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal.

G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

F. N. BOXER, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER, Editor

TERMS:

One copy, one year, including postage... \$2.06 One copy, six months, including postage... 1.10 Subscriptions to be paid in ADVANCE.

Subscriptions to be paid in ADVAACE.

The following are our advertising rates: - For one monthly insertion, 10 cts, per line; for three months; 9 cts, per line; For six months 8 cts, per line; For the months; one column description, 201, halt-page of Hustration, including not column description, 201, halt-page of Hustration, including the column description, 201, quarrer (usee of Hustration, tending quarter column description, 201, 10 per cont. of on cash payments.

INEXENTED ASM MACHINERY, &c. or other matter of an original, useful, and instructive elements and uniqual ont as as a divertisement, will be illustrated at very reduced rates.

REMITTING MONEY—All remittances of money

the above ways.

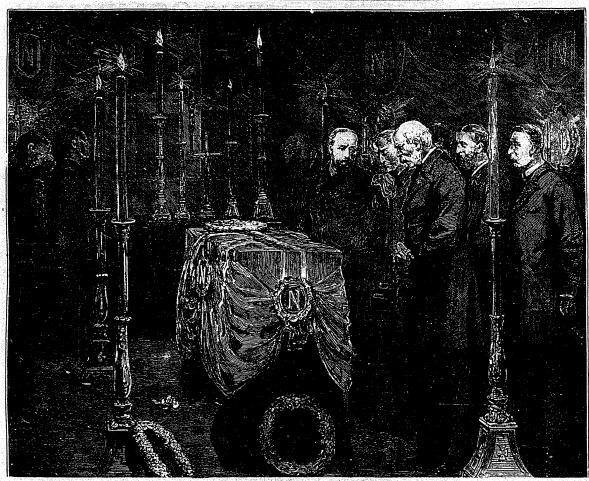
This journal is the only Scientific and Mechanical Monthly published in Canada, and its value as an advertising medium for all matter connected with our Manufactories. Foundries, and Machine Shops, and particularly to Investors, is therefore apparent.

JUST PUBLISHED

CHISHOLM'S ALL-ROUND ROUTE AND PANORAMIC GUIDE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE,

With corrections to date. It contains full descriptions of the points of interest on the "All Round Route," including Hudsen River, Treaton and Ningara Fails, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sagmeny River, White Mountain, Torchool, Hoston, New York, It is profusely illustrated, and is furnished a tree, the profusely illustrated, and is furnished a local state of the River, For sale by booksellers and ness special. Sont post-paid to any address on receipt of the price, 50 cts.

C. R. CHISHOLM & BROS.



THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE MORTUARY CHAPEL AT WOOLWICH THE FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

### WILLIAM DOW & CO.

BREWERS and MALTSTERS MONTREAL.





Shipping orders promptly ex 18-6-52-282



being adopted in the BRITISH,

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents
\$77 Outli free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maing.



# THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE



MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is CHOUNTED FILES are completely expendence as a simple kineary or imagesting, which is cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norten's Filts" act as a powerful tonic and grattle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can pow boar testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by, all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

#### CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

# AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA to PERRINS Sauce, and set Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, tre., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

To be obtained of MEASHS. J. M. DOUGLASS & CO., MONTREAL; MEASHS. URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL

50 Perfumed Chromo and Lace Cards, name in gold in fancy case, 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.





Stiffantisifyotel, ST LOUIS STREET ···= Oarrec The Russell Gotel Company WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 500 Guests.

D. MORRICE & CO.,

# Ice Dealers,

24 VICTORIA SQUARE.

Prombt Delivery and Pure Ice.

CARDS—10 Lily of the Valley, 10 Seroll, 10 Engraved 10 Transparent, 1 Model Love Letter, 1 Card Case name on all, post-paid, 15a, 4 packs 50c, WARD & (5), NORTHFORD, COM.

BYTY A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Bill Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.