

## MY MOTHER'S HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
They're neither white nor small;  
And you, I know, would scarcely think  
That they were fair to all.  
I've looked on hands whose form and hue  
A sculptor's dream might be;  
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands  
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
Though heart were weary and sad,  
These patient hands kept tolling on,  
That the children might be glad;  
I always weep, as looking back  
To childhood's distant day,  
I think how those hands rested not,  
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!  
They're growing feeble now,  
For time and pain have left their mark  
On hands, and heart, and brow.  
Alas! alas! the nearing time,  
And the sad, sad day to me,  
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,  
These hands will folded be.

But oh, beyond this shadow-land,  
Where all is bright and fair,  
I know full well these dear old hands  
Will palms of victory bear;  
Where crystal streams through endless years,  
Flow over golden sands,  
And where the old grow young again,  
I'll clasp my mother's hands!

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

On Saturday, the 22nd inst., the Hon. DONALD A. MACDONALD, M.P., for Glengarry, and ex-Postmaster-General, was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Not many months ago, we published a portrait and biography of the Hon. gentleman, but out of deference for his high office, we produce another portrait, and, instead of repeating our former history, we cull a few extracts from an eloquent article in the *Ottawa Citizen*.

The new Lieut.-Governor is a younger brother of the late SANDFIELD MACDONALD, the first Premier of Ontario, and one who was a leading character in the political history of Canada from the time of Responsible Government. He was born at St. Raphaels, in Glengarry, Ont., being the son of a Scotch Roman Catholic, who settled in that township in 1786. Mr. MACDONALD's education was superintended by the late Hon. and Right Reverend ALEXANDER MACDONALD, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Kingston. Early in life he applied himself to the practical details of contracting and soon became prominently connected with various enterprises, having been a contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway and constructed the aqueduct for the Montreal Water Works; for some years he was registrar of Glengarry and Warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Some years ago he was commissioned as Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Glengarry reserve militia, and also became a leading spirit in several railroad enterprises. Mr. MACDONALD was married twice, his first wife, the eldest daughter of the late DUNCAN McDONELL, dying in 1844; a few months after her marriage, and his second, the daughter of the late Hon. Col. ALEX FRASER, dying in 1869. He entered the political arena in 1857, as a candidate for Glengarry, the county having up to that time been represented by his brother SANDFIELD MACDONALD, who selected to offer for Cornwall, a constituency which the lamented statesman represented up to the day of his death. Mr. D. A. MACDONALD's candidature was received with considerable enthusiasm, although opposed by Mr. ALEX. FRASER, son of the Hon. ALEX. FRASER, of the Legislative Council, whom he defeated by a majority of 1,300. In 1861, 1863, and 1867, he was elected by acclamation, and in 1872, opposed by Mr. HUGH MACDONALD, a merchant of Lochiel, but returned by a majority of over 1,000. In 1871, it is understood that he had an offer of the Treasurership of Ontario, but deemed proper to decline it. In November 1873, upon the accession of his party to power, the member for Glengarry was appointed Postmaster-General, and returned by acclamation. Upon the dissolution of Parliament in 1874, he again appealed to his constituents and was returned over Mr. A. J. GRANT by a majority of 612—holding his seat and controlling the postal department up to the present time. After eighteen years active life as a parliamentary representative of the people, he has now been elevated to the highest office in the gift of the Government, and will be in a position, it is to be hoped, to enjoy that rest which for many months has been deemed gravely necessary.

## THE HON. CHARLES DEWEY DAY, LL.D., D.C.L.,

is the Chancellor of McGill University and the President of the Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Governors of McGill College. He has occupied this position since the re-organisation of the University under its new charter in 1852, and has been much more than a merely official head, taking a leading and active part in the management of its affairs, and being foremost in all the efforts made for its extension. The high functions he has held, his administrative ability, the public confidence in his sound judgment and integrity, and his known zeal for the promotion of education have eminently fitted him for this pre-eminent position in connection with the higher education. He was called to bar in 1827. In 1837, he was created a Queen's Counsel and in the following year Judge Advocate. In 1839, he became Solicitor General and in the following year was summoned to the Executive Council,

and was elected as member for the County of Ottawa. He remained, however, but a short time in political life, accepting a judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1842. In 1849, he was transferred to the Superior Court, and ten years afterward he retired from the Bench to occupy the most important and laborious position of Commissioner for the Codification of the Laws. This great work was satisfactorily completed in 1867. Since that time he has remained in private life, spending much of his time at his charming retreat of Glenburk, on Lake Memphramagog, and occasionally called upon to take part in important legal commissions; but always maintaining his interest in the University and cheerfully giving his time and thought to the promotion of its interests. Judge Day furnishes an instance, rare in this country, of a man of mental power and culture, leaving public for the enjoyment of a literary leisure along with the earnest advocacy of those higher educational interests of the University, which so much need the labour and influence of such men. Independently of his other public services, the Province of Quebec will owe to him a debt of gratitude for his enlightening and public spirited labours in the cause of education.

## DR. JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, received his academical education in the College of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and in the University of Edinburgh. He is a Master of Arts of Edinburgh and LL.D. of McGill. He early devoted himself to the pursuit of Natural Science, and at the age of twenty three had already contributed papers to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh and the Geological Society of London. In 1849 he delivered his first course of Lectures on Natural History, in Dalhousie College, Halifax; and in 1850 received the appointment of superintendent of education for the Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with which he re-organised the schools of that Province, was instrumental in the establishment of a Provincial Normal School, and acted as one of the Commissioners on the affairs of the University of New Brunswick; but in the midst of these educational employments he still steadily pursued his geological investigations and continued to publish their results, more especially in the Proceedings of the Geological Society, devoting much attention also to the bearing of Geological facts on the Mineral and Agricultural resources of the country. In 1856 he was appointed Principal of McGill University, with the chair of Natural History.

Though perhaps most extensively known in this country through his success in the organization and management of Educational Institutions, his reputation abroad rests mainly on his geological discoveries and investigations, more especially in relation to the Carboniferous and Post-Flintian formations, and to Fossil Plants, and the Fossils of the Laurentian Rocks. On these subjects he is the author of a large number of memoirs in the Proceedings of various learned Societies and in Scientific Journals, and also in Official Reports. In addition to these, his principal works are "Acadian Geology," a well illustrated volume of 700 pages, in which he sums up his researches in the Maritime Provinces of British America; "Archæa" or studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures; "The Story of the Earth and Man," a popular summary of the Geological History, and "Nature and the Bible" a course of lectures delivered in connection with the Union Theological Seminary of New York. He has now in the press a work entitled the "Dawn of Life," and more especially relating to the earliest known fossil remains; and to the discovery and nature of the now celebrated *Eozoon Canadense*.

Dr. Dawson is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Geological Society of London, of the Edinburgh Geological Society, of the Boston Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Natural History Society of Boston, of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Lyceum of Natural History, New York, and of several other Scientific Societies. At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was elected one of two vice-presidents and chairman of section B. From the titles of works above referred to, it will be seen that Dr. Dawson has taken a prominent place in the discussions, recently so animated, of the relations between Science and Religion, and in these he is known as combining the position of an advanced Geological discoverer and thinker with that of an earnest believer in Holy Scripture. As a writer and speaker on scientific subjects, his leading characteristic is a clear and distinct presentation of facts and principles, and to this he largely owes his success as a teacher and public lecturer. Altogether, Dr. Dawson takes rank as one of the most eminent of living Canadians, and his reputation abroad is second to that of none of our prominent men. He is still in the full vigor of life, and we may look to him for many years of usefulness in the domain of original scientific research, and in the noble cause of education.

## THE LATE JAMES O'REILLY, Q. C.

This distinguished man whose sudden death, on the evening of the 15th, was a cause of so much of surprise and sorrow to his numerous friends, was born at Westport, County of Mayo, on the 16th

September, 1823. In 1842 JAMES O'REILLY commenced the study of the law, being that year admitted a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada. He first entered the law office of Mr. CHARLES OTIS BENSON, then a prominent Barrister in Belleville, where a short time before he had completed his education under the direction of the late Mr. WM. HUTTON, the head of the Grammar School of the County of Hastings. Mr. O'REILLY remained only a short time with Mr. BENSON, when he entered the office of the Hon. JOHN ROSS, Q. C., subsequently Attorney General for Upper Canada. He remained in Mr. ROSS' office until a few months before he was called to the Bar when he went to Toronto and completed his law studies in the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD & HAGARTY, the late Lieut.-Governor, and the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was called to the bar on the 9th August, 1847, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Kingston. He soon rose to the highest rank, and ultimately became one of the first criminalists of Ontario. He will be always remembered in connection with the trial of Whelan, the murderer of poor D'Arcy McGee. The learned gentleman served in the Council of Kingston as an alderman for many years, being elected almost unanimously after a residence of one year and a half in Kingston. He was often urged to enter political life, particularly during the local general elections of 1867. In 1864 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel and succeeded the late Mr. A. J. MACDONNELL as Recorder of Kingston, which office he continued to fill until it was abolished in 1869 by the Local Government of Ontario. He was Bench of the Law Society, and in 1869 was called to the Bar of Quebec. For many years he was President of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston. His full length portrait was presented to him by the Corporation at the time of the "Trent" affair when he raised a company of volunteers. In 1872, Mr. O'REILLY was elected to the Dominion Parliament for South Renfrew and sat during the short life of the second Parliament. Upon the dissolution of 1874 he refused to again enter political life, determining to adhere to his profession.

## THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CRAWFORD.

The remains of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor, were interred on Tuesday, the 18th inst., with all the pomp and ceremony of a state funeral in the cemetery of St. James' Cathedral. The proclamation of the Mayor was generally observed, and the citizens closed their houses. Vast crowds of persons of every class, many wearing deep mourning, congregated in the neighbourhood of the Government House, while those intending to take part in the procession gathered, according to order, in the grounds of the Upper Canada College. The body of the late Lieutenant-Governor had lain in state from ten o'clock to one p.m., and a considerable number of the citizens availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of taking a last look at the features of the deceased. The procession was immense, including representatives, official or otherwise, of every class.

The hearse was drawn by four horses fully housed, and the pall bearers were the Hon. A. McKellar, Hon. Attorney-General Mowat, Chief Justice Hagarty, Hon. F. Smith, Hon. W. F. Howland, Hon. D. Christie, Mr. G. Crombie, Hon. M. C. Cameron, M. P. P. Following the hearse came the carriages of the chief mourners and then a long line of carriages containing the chiefest portion of the citizens. The Dominion Government was represented by the Hon. M. De St. Just. Rev. Dean Grasett headed the procession and read the impressive words of the funeral service. The coffin was brought up the centre aisle of the Cathedral, and placed near the pulpit. Rev. Canon Baldwin gave out the 54th Hymn, "Great God, what do I hear and see?" which was sung by the choir. Canon Baldwin then read the 39th and 40th Psalms. After which the special anthem of the day, the 21st and 22nd verses of the 38th Psalm, arranged to the music of the Dead March, was sung by the choir. Dean Grasett then read the 15th chapter of Corinthians.

The service being at an end the procession once more set out in the same order as before to the Cemetery. Here the last portion of the office for the burial of the dead was said by the Very Rev. Dean Grasett. The coffin, which was adorned with some beautiful wreaths of flowers, was then deposited in the vault. The vast assemblage around the Cemetery then slowly dispersed.

## IN THE LATIN QUARTER.

A writer in the last *Scribner* says:—The Latin Quarter of Paris is thus called because, several hundred years ago, the pupil was ordered to speak Latin as soon as he entered the Sorbonne or any of the other colleges situated therein. In class and out of class his duty was to talk Latin; first incongruous Latin, then ameliorated Latin, otherwise called congruous. His Latin went with him into the street and the cabaret. A common language was necessary to the University, embracing several colleges, where students came from different parts of the civilized world,—and it was Latin. In the beginning it was kitchen Latin, and in time it was purified to the requirements of the professor.

One of the ancient streets is the Ecole de Médecine, which is a specimen of what the entire Pays Latin was twenty years ago—a tortuous way lined with tall houses of many stories and low ground floors. This is the home of S. V. P. Over the lodge of the concierge and at each story of the dwelling one reads: "Parlez au Concierge,

S. V. P.," "Essayez vos pieds, S. V. P.," "Tournez le bouton, S. V. P.," etc. Here is the hôtel garni of the student of limited resources. A somber stairway with a rope for banister leads to the upper stories. In a long-low room of the first floor the table is spread for dinner—un potage, trois plats au choix, un dessert et un carafon de vin—violet, for one franc and a-half. Stout young women serve, with red hands not over-clean. The most nourishing part of the repast is the bread at discretion, and the diners eat of it accordingly. Here are grisettes, bare-headed and bonnetted, free of speech and gesture, and on familiar terms with students in neglected costumes, long hair, and eccentric garments. Here they usually remain to take their coffee and little glass, not comprised in the price of the dinner.

Sometimes wandering musicians enter to scrape the violin or twang the harp, to render the "Canotiers de la Seine," and sing with a nasal tone:

*Laissez les roses au rosiers.*

afterward handing around the hat. Cheap candles are stuck in leaden candlesticks, the tablecloth is spotted here and there with wine or coffee, and the napkins, used several times, are put into wooden rings; for under no circumstances will the Gaul forego the luxury of a napkin.

## HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MAY 17.—The city of Peshawur, Afghanistan, has been half destroyed by fire.

The principal of the late conspiracy against Bismarck has been arrested.

The very latest will and testament of James Lick, of San Francisco, has been made public.

The Comte de Chambord still clings to the hope that monarchy will eventually be established in France.

In the appeal case of Count Von Arnim against his sentence, hearing has been fixed for the 15th of July.

The Rio-National Bank promises payment in full of all its creditors' claims, with interest. The failure created quite a panic for a time.

A deputation of nine Sioux Chiefs, under Major Bingham, the Cheyenne Indian agent have arrived at Washington in connection with the Black Hills territory.

MAY 18.—The Pope will shortly convene another Vatican Council, to discuss ecclesiastical reforms.

A formal demand from the Papal Nuncio has been made to the Spanish Government for the restoration of Catholic unity in that country, to which the Government have declared their intention of maintaining liberty of worship.

As Missouri is threatened with a grass-hopper plague, failure of crops, great distress and possible famine, the Governor of that State has appointed June the 3rd as a day of humiliation and supplication for Divine relief and protection.

MAY 19.—The Alfonsist troops have gained an important victory over the Carlists.

The strong easterly wind at present prevailing in that region is closing in the ice again on the Cape Breton ports.

Senor Sagasta announces his retirement from politics pending an opportunity of submitting the acts of his party to public opinion.

The Brazilian Government are contemplating measures for the immediate relief of the community in the financial crisis at present existing in that country.

The remains of the late Governor Crawford were interred at St. James' cemetery, Toronto, yesterday. The funeral procession is said to have been one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in that city.

An important bill was submitted to the French Assembly by Mr. Dufaure, for the regulation of relations between public bodies. The Minister's motion to refer the bill to the Committee of Thirty was lost.

The origin of recent warlike rumors in Europe, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was a circular despatch from Bismarck, which described the measure passed by the Versailles Assembly, in connection with the French army, as calculated to endanger the peace of Europe.

MAY 20.—Small-pox has broken out among the Carlist ranks.

Hon. Mr. Holton is to enter the Cabinet as Postmaster-General.

The widow of Abraham Lincoln has been adjudged insane, on petition of her son, and will accordingly be removed to an hospital.

The trial of the election petition of Mr. Moore against the return of the late John Mitchell for Tipperary commenced at Clonmel yesterday.

Twenty-one members of the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly have resigned. Elections will be held to fill up the vacancies thus created.

The statement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* relative to the origin of the warlike rumors lately prevalent throughout Europe is semi-officially denied by the Berlin press.

Despatches from interior points in Cuba announce two engagements between Government troops and the insurgents, in which the former had the best of it.

MAY 21.—Mr. T. M. Daly, ex-M. P. P. for North Perth, is to oppose Mr. John Macdonald in Toronto Centre.

Upwards of 1,000 laborers in the New Jersey cement quarries are on strike for a rise in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per day.

Sharkey escaped from his custodians at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, the steamer having put in at that port for coal.

A meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, New York yesterday, for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection of fish and game.

A temperance deputation yesterday waited on the Reform candidate for Centre Toronto, but that gentleman utterly declined to bind himself by any pledges as to his future course.

MAY 22.—Judge Keough has decided that the late Jno. Mitchell was disqualified from sitting in Parliament.

The London *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that Mr. Disraeli will resign at the close of the session. Hon. D. A. Macdonald was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario yesterday, with the usual ceremonies.

The nomination for Centre Toronto was held yesterday, and Mr. Jno. Macdonald, the Liberal candidate, elected by acclamation.

It is reported that the Provincial Government have fixed a day for the general elections, and that proclamation dissolving the present House will be issued to-day.

A despatch from Rome states that the Italian Government has ordered the removal of all Bishops, whose appointment has not received the King's endorsement. An Archbishop has already been notified to leave his See.