

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

**CHRISTMAS 1875.**

BY BELLELLE.

The countless pale stars from their homes up in Heaven,  
Shed downward a calm silver light,  
Which fell in soft rays on the snow covered mountain  
And city all robed in pure white.  
Through deep azure stillness the joy bells were pealing  
Their sweet Christmas chiming on the air.  
And hope, love, and gladness in hearts reverential  
Found vent in thanksgiving and prayer.

Yet groups of white angels, methought, in the starlight  
Looked down with a sorrowing gaze,  
Their pinions were drooping, their voices low-ton'd  
They sang not of peace nor of praise,  
But whispered with sadness: "Christ's poor are forgotten,  
Below in the shadows they lie,  
Pale, hungry and cold, with their rags gather'd round  
While wintry winds blow wildly by."

Pale, hungry, and cold, with no hope to illumine  
Their long night of woe and despair,  
They crouch in the lanes and the by-ways, and murmur,  
Where shall we find comfort? Oh, where!  
Lone wanderers, weary, like Joseph and Mary,  
No shelter or rest for their head;  
And desolate orphans, in bleak cheerless garrets,  
Cry loudly but vainly for bread.

Ah, could we have lived on that first Christmas morning  
When shepherds away on the hill,  
Heard heavenly tidings from choirs angelic  
Of glory, of peace, and goodwill,  
With joy would we haste to the poor humble stable,  
With ecstasy holy and sweet,  
Would we gaze on the child-God, and meekly adoring,  
Our treasures cast down at his feet.

And He, the Divine One, who came down to save us,  
Whose words are eternal and true,  
Hes said: "What ye do to the least of my little ones  
That unto me shall ye do."  
Can we then neglect these suffering children,  
Or turn them away from our door,  
Or even can we wish to have dwelt in old Beth'lem,  
When Jesus has left us his poor!

Ah no, let us haste, and with tender compassion,  
And love, to our homes let us take  
These destitute brothers, and food, light and shelter  
Let's give them for Jesus' dear sake.  
Then from God's white throne up in Heaven, the angels  
Whose praises of Him never cease,  
Shall bring to us all on this bright Christmas morning,  
Sweet tidings of joy and of peace.

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

FOGARTY & BRO.'S BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

To a person who has never examined in detail, nor seen in operation all the improvements which modern ingenuity has applied to the manufacture of boots and shoes, a visit to a well appointed wholesale manufacturing establishment in full blast must be of exceeding interest. Everybody is more or less interested in the manufacturing of boots and shoes,—in having what he or she wears well made, of good material and a comfortable fit. "Where the shoe pinches" has long ago passed into a proverb, and the dealer must be as sensitively alive to it as his customer, the wearer; and it is evident that he who keeps a good stock must certainly secure a greater demand than he who buys an inferior article.

It is difficult to imagine what further improvements with a view to comfort and durability can be made in the manufacturing of boots and shoes, when every detail is now so carefully attended to through the processes of cutting, sewing, pegging, cable wiring, burnishing, &c., &c., with special machines for each.

If our reader will accompany us (in imagination) to a leading establishment of this kind, and take a bird's eye view of the departments and rooms devoted to each branch of the business, we shall attempt a description of what may be seen, such as was given us by one of the gentlemanly proprietors. And in passing let us remark that the materials of each boot or shoe pass through 25 to 40 different hands before it is ready for packing.

The shoe trade in Montreal has developed into extraordinary dimensions within the past twelve or fifteen years. Within that time some twenty or twenty-five large establishments have sprung into existence or grown up from small beginnings, until now the wholesale shoe business has become one of the most important in the city, giving employment to more than ten thousand hands and profitable investment to millions of dollars. Among the largest of these is that of Messrs. Fogarty & Bro. This well-known establishment, of which we give a representation in our present issue, fronts on three streets, extending along St. Catherine Street from St. Lawrence Main Street to St. Dominique Street in two wings, the length of each being one hundred and fifty feet by about twenty-five feet in width. The one on the corner of St. Lawrence Main Street, with the side fronting on St. Catherine Street, is three stories high besides the basement, which extends the whole length, and is divided in three parts, the Sole Leather Room, Boiler Room and Coal Cellar. The ground-floor is occupied as Salesroom, Packing and Shipping Rooms. In this room may be seen cases addressed to all parts of the Dominion, from Sarnia to St. John's, Newfoundland. Here also is the engine, fifteen horse power. In the second story of this building begins the manufacture of boots and shoes: the side of leather is placed in the stripping machine, cut in strips to the required size of the shoe, put into a tank of water and left there until sufficiently soft, when the strips are taken and passed through the splitting (skiving), rolling and dieing machines. The soles being completed, are assorted and placed away in sizes on racks all around this room ready for use. On this flat there are, besides the sole leather, heel and heel pressing machines, two "Mackay" sole sewing machines, each capable of sewing about

six hundred pairs per day, besides two "New Era" pegging machines, having a capacity of five to seven hundred pairs a day. The Cable Wiring Machine is also on this flat. The wire, which is of brass, and cabled, as its name implies, is fed from a coil above, is cut into the desired length, and driven home by one motion of the machine, with a capacity of three hundred pair a day. It is fast superseding all other methods, as it only requires to be known to be appreciated. The lasters are also on this flat. Their work is to place the insole on the last, put in the stiffener, draw the upper carefully over the last, and after being secured by lasting tacks and the steel shank tacked on, the outer sole is placed over all and tacked in its place. That last is then removed and the shoe is ready for the pegging, sewing or cable wiring machine. Rubber Cement is then used for closing up the channels of the soles, after which they are drawn over iron lasts or frames, and put through the beating-out machine, whence they are taken to the Team Room, on the third story. There are four men in each team, and their respective duties are heeling, trimming, edge-setting and bottoming. The heel is always fastened with Swedish nails, and having been thoroughly pressed by machinery before it is sent to the team, such a thing as a cracked heel is not to be found in the work performed in this establishment. The trimming tools are so constructed with guards that it is impossible to do any injury to the uppers. The work is next sent to the heel burnishing machines, four in number, which are on the same flat. These are kept heated by revolving gas-jets, and have a capacity of 250 to 300 pairs a day each. The work next goes through the processes of sand-papery, stoning and brushing, all done by special machines. The shoe is then placed away to dry, finished completely, minutely examined, packed and shipped to all parts of the Dominion, as the addresses on the packing-cases indicate.

We next descend to the second story, from which we proceed to the new building by a bridge twenty-five feet long crossing the yard of the factory. This building, which was erected a few years ago by the Messrs. Fogarty & Bro. at a cost of \$20,000 as a shoe factory of their own design, is without doubt the finest building in that end of the city, is four stories high, and fronts on St. Lawrence Main and St. Dominique Streets. The fronts are of cast iron, the side walls brick; the length is 150 feet by 25 feet wide; the flats run the whole length of the building, and are lighted at both ends by twelve large windows, and in the centre by a sky-light thirty feet long by six wide, with well holes on each flat to admit the light to each department. It is also ventilated throughout. The roof is covered with white tin and galvanized iron. The whole exterior presents a very striking appearance.

The second flat is occupied as upper leather Cutting Room. A portion of this flat, which is the finest in the establishment, is set apart for all the various kinds of upper leather used in the manufacture of the different kinds of boots and shoes, French glove and satin kids, French calf and patent calf, goat and seal skins from the first makers; also pebble grain, patent cow, buff, kip, cowhide, split, coloured sheep for linings, twilled shoe duck, canton flannels, felt and prunellas, are here in quantities. In the cutting of prunella, cloth, linings, &c., a sheet iron pattern is used, around which the knife cuts through from eight to twelve pieces at once, each man being able to cut enough for fifteen cases per day; facings of sateen about 25 cases, and toe-caps about thirty. Elastic for congress gaiters is cut by a machine, employing one hand continually. The perforating of the toe-caps is also done by machinery. The materials are sent from the cutters to the numbering machine, each piece being numbered not only with the size but also with the worker's number by means of which each part of the work, should any be found to be defective afterwards, may be traced to the worker, who is thus held responsible for the character of his work. The foreman's department is also here where he gives out, receives and examines the different kinds of work. After being numbered, each part is put up into packages of sixty each, and sent to the Fitting Room which is on the third flat.

The fourth flat is altogether occupied by the "teams," and is of the same dimensions as the Fitting Room, but it is the best lighted, on account of its being the top flat of the building.

The hands employed by the Messrs. Fogarty & Bro. number about 300, male and female. The firm turns out about 1,000 pairs per day. Their sales amount to about \$300,000 per annum.

TOWN HALL, VICTORIA, B. C.

This is the principal elevation on Douglas St., of the first premiated design, for the Victoria City Hall, about to be erected, under the superintendence of the successful competitor, Mr. John League, architect. The accommodation provided in this building will comprise in the basement Corn Market, Engineers Fitting rooms, store rooms, prison cells, hot air apparatus, &c., On the ground floor, has been placed the police court, the public entrance of which will be by Pandora St. A private entrance to magistrate's and other rooms will also be on this St. Communication by private stairs, from court room to cells, is also provided for, waiting rooms, court officer's rooms, &c., &c. The large Hall is approached from two separate entrances. The principal entrance will be from the entrance hall on Douglas St. and a secondary entrance and staircase leading to the gallery will be from Cormorant St.; also private entrances, retiring rooms &c. The size of the large hall will be 40 x 80 and 34 feet high.

First floor contains council chamber, mayor's reception rooms, committee rooms, city clerk's office, water commissioner, assessor, fire proof room, &c.

Second floor contains city surveyor's rooms, map room, stationery, jury rooms, museum, caretaker's rooms, &c. In the rear of the main building will be a two storied building for the fire engine house, a building for meat and poultry market, &c. It is proposed to warm the building by hot air. The picture was photographed by Mr. Noah Shakespeare, Victoria.

SAVAGE, LYMAN AND CO'S STORE.

We reproduce in this issue an interior view of this splendid store as arranged for the Christmas holidays. The gorgeous display in the shop windows has for the past few days had such an attraction for admiring passers by, that the pavement has been thronged literally "from morn till dewy eve." But what shall we say of the interior, where the visitor is dazzled by the magnificence which surrounds him, and the virtuoso, while contemplating the works of art—bronzes, *faience*, statuary, and other *objets d'art*—heaves a sigh of regret that his pocket is not as long and as well lined as the purse of Fortunatus. But sighs and regrets are alike in vain, and he is at least free to indulge in the pleasure of admiration, even when the luxury of possession is out of his reach. So with the optimist's consolation he sets to work, to look and to admire his fill. Along either side of a spacious apartment admirably adapted for the exhibition of works of art are ranged huge terra-cotta vases, on which are painted scenes from the Iliad and Odyssey—the death of Patroclus, the departure of Briseis, the return of Ulysses, &c., &c.; at intervals these are relieved by handsome bronzes, and clocks of every make, shape, and material known under the sun—in bronze, gilt, ormolu, malachite, black, white and grey marble—the last a new and very effective material. Plate there is too galore,—salvers, goblets, chalices, baskets, flagons—and in one corner, just beside the staircase, a small case where the visitor—being as we pre-suppose a man of taste and appreciation for the beautiful—lingers in rapt admiration of some lovely reproductions of the antique in oxidized silver. Upstairs are laid out hundreds of those pretty little knickknacks that are in such demand at Christmas-tide—busts and statuettes in Parian marble, book-slides, writing-books and desks, and by itself at one end of the room, a marvellous set of fruit dishes in majolica. Downstairs once more, where by this time the musical-boxes are in full play: through groves of clocks; past shining lakes of gold and silver watches, from the tiny lady's toy, the size of a twenty-cent piece, to the giant hunter, in massive gold case, stem-winder and repeater, striking hours and minutes, and which costs \$800; or the jewelled beauty in the face of which a tiny thermometer is set in. Ranks of costly rings and trinkets are there too—crosses which may be had for \$1,800 and pins of proportionate value, thickly clustered with diamonds. These all are here in endless variety, and almost endless profusion, dazzling the visitor, who after a thorough inspection finds himself utterly bewildered, doubtful whether he has not been dreaming a scene from the Arabian Nights, and recovering, takes his departure with a thoughtful comment.

The house was established in 1818, by the late Mr. George Savage, who associated with himself his son Joseph, and carried on business under the style of George Savage & Son, in the brick store corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame streets. In the year 1826, the firm removed to the store immediately opposite the church of the Hôtel-Dieu, St. Paul street, (then the centre of the retail trade). In 1836, the store now occupied by Messrs. Tiffin Bros., corner of St. Dizier Lane, was rented for six years; but in 1838, the principal business of the firm was removed to the corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame streets, where it was continued for twenty years. It was removed thence in 1856, to the Cathedral Block—where the firm remained till 1872—making five removals in the course of the fifty-four years. Mr. George Savage retired from active life in 1836, Mr. Joseph Savage carrying on the business under the same firm till 1851, when Mr. Theodore Lyman was admitted a partner, and the style of the firm changed to Savage & Lyman, which was continued till 1868, when Messrs. Chas. W. Hagar and Henry Birks were associated with Mr. Lyman under the present style of Savage, Lyman & Co. The store in the Cathedral Block, which at the time was considered an extensive one, has, with the largely increased business arising from the rapid growth of the city, and the continental reputation which the firm has deservedly acquired, proved too small for the purposes of trade. The firm accordingly rented the magnificent premises which they now occupy. For architectural style and beauty the building is unsurpassed by any store on the continent, while the interior fittings are, in point of chasteness and elegance of design, quite in keeping with the exterior. Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co. are determined to merit a continuation of that large and extensive patronage acquired by their straightforward and honourable dealings. Their present stock is the most extensive and varied ever exposed for sale in Canada, and has been personally selected in the various European markets; in fact, must be seen to be appreciated. The store is in fact one of the sights of the city, where visitors are always sure of a courteous welcome and polite attention. Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co. are deserving of a compliment on the success of their street clock, which stands on an iron pillar op-

posite the store, a great boon to the public of a city where the correct time is most difficult to ascertain.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SCIENCE, BY JOHN HARRIS.

An announcement of which appears in our advertising columns, is a little work which we have read with some interest. The author remains only on the threshold of his subject, confining himself to a classification of political economy, and the different sub-divisions into which it might be put. But the author writes well, his views are moderate and just, his reading is evidently thorough, and it is to be hoped that he will continue the investigation of the subject in subsequent works.

**ARTISTIC.**

A monument to the late sculptor Carpeaux is to be erected by public subscription at Valenciennes.

THE death is announced of M. Alexandre Colin, the painter, at the age of seventy-seven. His picture "Columbus Discovering America" is at the Luxembourg. His son, Paul Colin, is a popular landscape painter.

SIGNOR Caroni, the sculptor, has given in Florence an exhibition of the works he has prepared for the Centennial. The best of these efforts is said to be a figure of a little-maiden delicately advancing one foot into a basin of water.

THE late Mr. Wynn Ellis, whose death has just been announced, leaves his magnificent collections of paintings by the old masters to the National Gallery. Mr. Ellis was a well-known connoisseur, and his great wealth enabled him to form a gallery of considerable value.

MR. WALTER OULESS, the portrait painter, who received the gold medal and £25 from the Council of the Exhibition at Manchester recently, is only twenty-six years of age. His engagements are so numerous that he has been compelled to decline applications for sittings from the Duke of Devonshire and the Bishop of London.

Countess Isabella Cholmeley, an English lady long resident in Italy, and widely known as a sculptor of great talent and a person of varied accomplishments, has just received, by unanimous vote of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, at Venice, the election as associate of that body. Her latest works, all of which have been executed in Venice, comprise several portraits of Venetian noblemen, a head of Ophelia and one of Cleopatra.

AT Charnod, a young sculptor of recognized merit has been charged by the Ministry of Fine Arts with the care of repairing the statue of Napoleon I., overthrown, with the Vendôme Column, by order of the Commune. To M. Merioi, author of a work much remarked and admired at one of the recent art exhibitions, has been intrusted the making of a statue of Victory, to replace that held in the hand of the Emperor which was broken in the fall.

THERE is at present on view in the Egyptian section of the Museum of the Louvre a group of pictures in gold. These statues were discovered in the town of San, ancient Tanis, and are the first examples—in gold—of Egyptian statuary ever discovered. The centre figure of the group is the god Osiris, in a sitting posture, which is at variance with the idea we get of this deity from all former engravings and statues; to the right and left are the goddess Isis, his wife, and their son Horus, representing the rising sun. Both are standing, and each has a hand extended towards Osiris. On the pedestal is an inscription which indicates that it belonged to King Osorbon II., of the twenty-second dynasty. The ornament is in a perfect state of preservation. Its execution is complete in every detail, each plait and fold of the robes being so delicately fashioned, so transparent, as to make visible every curve and line of the form beneath. This little group has been purchased for the Louvre for the modest sum of 25,000 francs.

**VARIETIES.**

VICTOR EMMANUEL only eats once in twenty-four hours, and then at midnight.

The Princess Corsini, of Florence, is the possessor of an extraordinary set of diamonds—set, strangely enough, as an apron.

THE letter R is said to hold an enviable position, because it is never found in sin or wickedness, but always in industry, virtue, propriety, and religion.

M. TRESCA has been reporting to the Academy of Science on a new type of street locomotive which has worked in Paris in the midst of ordinary traffic under his own examination.

It has been noticed that the President omitted to make special mention of the South in his message. It is a fine compliment to that section that it has got beyond the need of special enactments.

HORACE MANN anticipated the results of recent studies and experiments in the treatment of the insane. He urged the plan of giving them the utmost freedom and a great deal of out-of-door exercise so long ago as 1837.

In a chess tournament in Birmingham last month, Herr Steinitz, winner at the Vienna tournament, played seventy-seven members of the Birmingham Club simultaneously, and defeated all with the exception of the Rev. T. C. Yarranton vicar of Wythall.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says that if ever he should paint the ideal Munich it would be the figure of a young, rosy-faced servant maid, in short skirts and with a white kerchief, hurrying along the streets about dinner-time with two foaming mugs of beer in her hand.

THE gamins of London, being forbidden to beg in the streets, have neatly circumvented the law. They purchase a bundle of straw, commerce of all kinds being free, and sitting at the corner of a street entreat pedestrians to buy a single whisk. It is said that some of them by this traffic make a profit over ten dollars a day.

**DOMESTIC.**

MASHED POTATOES.—Where economy is a great object, and for those who cannot digest rich dishes, the following is an admirable mode of mashing potatoes. Boil them till thoroughly done, having added a handful of salt to the water, then dry them well, and with two forks placed back to back, beat the whole up till no lumps are left. If done rapidly, potatoes thus cooked are extremely light and digestible.

SAVOURY RICE PUDDING.—Wash one ounce of the finest rice, put it in a pie dish with half a pint of beef-tea or any kind of broth. Bake until the rice is well cooked; it will take about an hour in a moderate oven. Boil a quarter of a pint of milk, pour it on to an egg lightly beaten, stir well together, and then mix with the rice. Season with salt, and, if liked, a little pepper. Put the pudding into a pie-dish, bake very slowly for an hour and a half, and then serve.