

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

St. Jean Baptiste's day was celebrated on the 26th June, in Montreal with the usual procession and rejoicings on the part of the French population of the city. Arches of evergreen were erected along the route of the procession which was even larger than usual. Each year the number of allegorical cars increases and on this occasion a friendly rivalry was shown between the different societies of St. John, as to who would have the finest car, the largest flag, and the richest insignia. Besides the allegorical car containing the little St. Jean which headed the deputation of each society, other cars followed illustrative of the industries, some of really beautiful design. Other incidents of the procession will be found illustrated on our first page such as the snow shoers car followed by a troupe of snow shoers in tuques or blanket coats; the base ball players keeping up the ball from hand to hand as they marched after their car, and a host of others, not forgetting the old lady and gentleman in the caleche who were one of the attractions of the procession.

ON THE RIVER JACQUES CARTIER.—Last summer we gave a number of sketches taken on a fishing excursion to lake St. Joseph. The present illustration is from the same neighbourhood, taken on the Jacques Cartier River. This beautiful stream rises in the Laurentian mountains to the north of Quebec and flows into the St. Lawrence a little below Portneuf. It is a fair fishing river for Salmon, which are caught in considerable numbers near Pont Rouge, (St. Jean de Neuville) but it is specially remarkable for the beautiful scenery which adorns its banks throughout almost its entire length.

OLD QUEBEC.—We add to our illustrations of old Quebec this week an engraving of the old church of Notre Dame de la Victoire which was destroyed in 1795.

A DAY IN ARCADIA.—The reader who is conversant with current allusions to the traditions of classical and romantic literature will know what is the ideal country of pastoral virtue and happiness that is designated by the name of "Arcadia," (no connection with Acadia, learned reader) which we need not try to identify with a district formerly so called in the geography of peninsular Greece. By just dipping into the fifth and last volume, recently published, of Mr. J. A. Symonds's learned work on the Italian Renaissance, we may see how the literary fancies of the sixteenth century were led, through a taste for the Eclogues of Virgil and the Idyls of Theocritus, to revive that charming vision of an innocent Golden Age, whose gold was the gold of buttercups and that of the centre of the daisy blossom, when people had nothing to do but to stroll about or sit in the rural meadows, keeping an eye on their flocks of sheep, piping sweet music with a simple reedy flute, and singing of their love for one another, until the declining afternoon sun bade them go in and milk the cows. *O si sic omnia!* What a deal of strife and sin and misery would have been saved, during the last three or four centuries of modern Europe, if kings and queens, courtiers and nobles, and all the rest of the civilized world, had been sincerely content as this once fashionable affectation pretended to be, with the harmless and wholesome pleasures of the pastoral life! Every cultivated mind must have received some indirect touches of this poetic sentiment, which abounds in some of our greatest imaginative authors, and which is frequently acknowledged by Shakespeare. We know, too, that the agreeable diversion of playing at shepherdesses and dairy maids was practiced amid the conventionalities of the age of hooped petticoats and hair-powder, in the last century, at the court of Queen Anne and of the Georges, and by the French court mistresses and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette at Versailles. Watteau's pretty pictures at that period have shown us precisely how they looked when engaged in such pleasant meadow parties; and if there are symptoms at the present day of an inclination to receive that kind of amusement, without the obsolete affectations which formerly attended its practice, we shall rejoice to see it come once again into vogue. A certain noble lady, residing at a beautiful park in the west of England, which was visited not long since by the Prince and Princess of Wales, lately gave an *ad fresco* entertainment to a large company of school-children when the business of milking a handsome cow, and making a "jacket," or syllabub, of her milk, which is delicious with raspberries or strawberries freshly plucked, was performed by the fair hands of damsels of high degree. Five minutes in Arcadia, "if you make believe very hard," as Dick Swiveller's Marchioness says, can be realized in that situation.

THE CHANGES OF HORNS IN THE RED DEER.—The Red deer usually changes his horns every spring, and it is by the shape of the horns and the number of points or ends upon them that his age is generally reckoned. When the stag is one year old, about the month of June there appears upon his head the commencement of the horns called by some the rosettes, and when the youngster is seen in July, he has upon his frontal two lumps the size of walnuts, on which later the first horns or "buttons" grow, often only a finger in length, or even less (See Fig. 1.) Before the end of his second year however, his second horn growth appears, still in the form of a single point, but now considerably longer and more tapered than the first set (Fig. 2.) His third antlers are entirely different in that the rosette is now developed, ring shaped at the base of the horn which latter is bent in crescent shape.

The horn itself appears in three different forms as shown in Fig. 3. Either as at *a* it is in the form of a single spike, as before, only more curved, or it puts on *b* a small projection near the base, the most unusual form, known as the "fork" or lastly it usually shows "two ends." The following year according to rule, the stag is properly developed into a "six-ender" three on each horn. From this out the development is ordinarily two points in each year, merely noticing that the eight and ten head antlers have different forms as in Fig. 5 and 6. Hunters are accustomed to tell a full grown stag by the number of ends upon his antlers, multiplying the number of ends on one horn by two. Stags, however, are found, not unfrequently, with more ends upon one side than the other. In this case it is customary to double the number of ends upon the horn which has most, and to describe the stag as "imperfect." Thus an "imperfect 8-ender" is a stag which has 4 ends upon one side, and less than four upon the other of his antlers.

HAY MAKING.—Hay making is in theory very delightful to the amateur haymaker; in reality it is rather picturesque *Esperanto crede*. Look not upon the hay when it is brown, with any idea that is of participating in the joys of making it so. Look rather upon the hay makers as they stand in the field, and admit that their occupation is of all others most picturesque, while the hay itself will make a most delightful couch upon which you may lie at length and watch them at work with the delightful sense of doing nothing yourself.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—The phase which the Eastern question is now assuming on the banks of the Nile is a remarkable one. For the first time since the invasion of CAMBYSES, the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" is heard, and the man who represents this national movement seems at this present moment the master of the situation defying alike his sovereign the Khedive, his suzerain, the Sultan, and the power of France and England. The two Western powers, the chief holders of Egyptian bonds have for some time had the entire control of the Egyptian finances, and the taxes which under the late Khedive were largely distributed among his courtiers and soldiers have been devoted to paying the interest on the debt. In certain stages of civil society regular taxation enforced with European strictness is more oppressive than the spasmodic extortion of the East, and the French and English "control" has undoubtedly made still harder the hard lot of the Egyptian peasant. At the same time the Khedive's treasury ceased to be a gold mine for the hangers-on of the court, and the pay of the army was in arrears.

The first sign of the coming storm was the march of Arabi Bey to the palace, demanding a change of ministry and the dismissal of the "controllers." The next step was his appointment as Minister of War, with the command of the entire army. The Khedive became instantly a prisoner in his own palace. The arrival of French and English ships in the roadstead of Alexandria was answered by the erection of fortifications round the town. Mussulman fanaticism was aroused, and on Sunday the 11th a massacre of the Europeans in Alexandria took place, causing the death of nearly four hundred people. Since that fatal day Egypt has seen a new exodus. Men are abandoning their homes, their stores, their banks, and fleeing by thousands. There were not ships enough to carry off the fugitives. The extent to which disorder has spread must be attributed to the imbecile vacillation of the English and French governments. Both of these powers, especially England, have millions of Mohammedan subjects. Neither of them wishes to offend Mohammedan pride by boldly occupying the country, and the French have, till a few days ago opposed the idea of Turkish intervention. That the Sultan will interfere seems the only possible solution; and whether he does so as the suzerain of the tributary Khedive, or as the mandatory of the European Conference, it will be almost impossible to displace him hereafter. The Sultan Abdul Hamid, in fact, has won the first trick in the great game he is playing. He is a man of a different stamp from the tyrants and debauchees whom the house of Osman has for so long a time produced. The young man with the Armenian face, who now calls himself Sultan and Caliph, has all the astuteness of a Greek in formulating his plans, and all the impenetrable secrecy of an Oriental in executing them. An example of his style of acting was seen in the way in which he got rid of Midhat Pasha, the man who raised him to the throne.

It is therefore not an improbable conjecture that the Sultan has really been the instigator of Arabi Bey in his hostility to the Western powers. In all speculations as to the future, another new factor must be considered. Europe has not only to face the national pride of Egypt, but is confronted with the new-born doctrine of Pan-Islamism. Abdul Hamid has to a great extent succeeded in being known in the East rather as the Commander of the Faithful than as the Sultan of the Turks, and it is perhaps in the former character that he has reduced the Sublime Porte and his authorized ministers to insignificance, and transacts all the business to the empire in person. The Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, is a lazy good natured man, without any firmness of character, and as he is not the legal successor of Ismail, according to Mohammedan law, he may be displaced like his predecessor, who is now dwelling on the shores of the Bay of Naples.

Under whatever name the Sultan interposes, his intervention will be regarded in the East as

the exercise of sovereign rights, and the presence of Turkish troops in Cairo will raise to fever heat the fanaticism of all the North African tribes, who have so reluctantly seen the ascendancy of France, and give a strong impetus to that Pan-Islamist propaganda of which Abdul Hamid is the head.

PERSONAL.

THE investment of Arabi Bey with the order of the Medjidie, at the present juncture, is one of those grim jokes which only an Oriental can see through. The Sultan can certainly not afford to trifle with the Powers.

THE nomination of Sir Alexander Galt for Carleton would be a wise step indeed, giving him a safe constituency, and not imposing stringent pledges upon him.

It is said that M. Gambetta is in constant dread of assassination. His taking off at present would be an almost fatal blow to Conservative Republicanism, although his prestige has sadly waned since his abrupt withdrawal from power.

KING George of Greece, although young and strikingly handsome, is quite bald.

THERE is no appearance of the Duke of Argyll making his peace with the Gladstone administration. The Land question must be settled first.

MR. PARNELL spends most of his time in London, even during the recesses of Parliament, and is far from the enjoyment of that robust health, necessary to the active prosecution of his work.

PRINCE BISMARCK is suffering another of his periodical collapses of health, and will have to retire to Kissingen for recuperation. The great Chancellor is near seventy, and his gigantic frame is giving way.

DR. ADAM CARDENAS, the Secretary of State of the Nicaraguan Republic, is travelling in the United States.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's wife is buried in the quiet cemetery of Albany.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is obliged to abandon his historic brick house in Boston, on account of street improvements. Relic hunters are busy after the bricks.

TOURGEMOFF's health is failing rapidly and his recovery is not expected.

NATALIE, the beautiful Queen of Serbia, is passionately fond of croquet, which she has introduced among the higher circles of Belgrade.

THE Prince of Wales occupies now the most distinguished position in the yachting world. He has been selected Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in place of the late Earl of Wilton.

THE Sultan lately shook hands with the French Ambassador, at the close of a diplomatic interview, and this he intended as an extraordinary piece of condescension.

"CHRISTIAN REID," the well-known Southern novelist, is Miss Frances C. Fisher, a daughter of the first Southern Colonel killed in the war.

JOAQUIN MILLER is living quietly in New York, and his pen is almost quiescent.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the novelist, is about to visit his father, who is American Consul at Toronto. His sister is married to a brother of Mr. Louis Frechette.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is living serenely in his Ohio homestead, quite indifferent to the attacks of the Eastern politicians against him.

MRS. SCOVILLE lately tried in vain to obtain an interview with Mrs. Garfield in Cleveland.

VICTOR HUGO's "Torguemada" is the latest literary event in the Paris world. The veteran poet declares that he will leave behind him as many volumes in manuscript as there have been works of his published during his life time.

A SEALED parcel of Alfred Musset's letters has been deposited in the National Library in Paris, not to be published before 1910.

MR. DUNCAN MCINTYRE, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has arrived in the city, after a short visit to the other side. He brings the welcome intelligence that the emigration movement from England is still in full operation. So much the better. As many as we have received this year—they are only a trifle to what we expect and to what we need.

DR. SULLIVAN has been consecrated Bishop of Algona. In the sermon of consecration, Bishop Cox, of New York, made the very apt remark that the sense of loss on the part of the congregation of St. George's should not be entertained, inasmuch as the Episcopal dignity and the missionary merit were much more than a compensation for the apparent sacrifice of the prestige and comforts of the chief Metropolitan parish.

MR. BEAUGRAND, editor and proprietor of *La Patrie*, left by last steamer for a short voyage to Europe. On his return he purposes starting a morning paper.

REV. A. J. BRAY, will very shortly sail for England, probably in connection, as last year, with a colonization and immigration scheme. Clergymen can reach and persuade certain classes

of emigrants that lie beyond the pale of ordinary inducement.

SIR JOHN had promised to visit the North-West this summer, but his visit will be hurried forward by a political call to Manitoba for the elections.

IT is not yet definitely settled that the Governor-General and the Princess Louise will visit British Columbia this autumn, as was their intention.

DR. MARY WALKER must needs have herself further talked about, by applying in person at the White House for the respite of Guiteau. President Arthur very properly denied her an audience.

THE indefatigable Baron de Lesseps, having been practically foiled in his attempt to pierce the Isthmus of Panama, is now devoting his energies to that of Corinth. He has found traces of a similar attempt by Nero, eighteen centuries back.

THE celebrated Roman historian, Mommsen, has contrived to escape from the clutches of Bismarck, who has charged him with direct personal abuse and indirect sedition. The professor was acquitted on a technicality.

EMILE OLLIVIER, Prime Minister *en emerit* of Napoleon III., is devoting himself to the study of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope. A work of his on this subject, about to be published, bids fair to create a diplomatic sensation. M. Ollivier's first wife was a daughter of Liszt, the great pianist, and sister of Madame Wagner.

THE Bishop of Huron, who assisted at the consecration of Dr. Sullivan, on Thursday, has been suddenly called away to England.

GENERAL GRANT had a narrow escape from death at the railway accident at Long Branch on Thursday. He was rescued from the ruins of the smoking car and found with the sempiternal cigar in his mouth.

BROKEN HEARTS.

DEATH OF THE SAVIOUR.

The term Broken Heart, as commonly applied to death from grief, is not a vulgar error, as generally supposed. On the contrary, though not a very common circumstance, there are many cases on record in medical works. This affection, it is believed, was first described by Harvey, but since his day several cases have been observed. Morgagni has recorded a few examples; amongst them that of George II., who died suddenly of this disease in 1760; and what is very curious, Morgagni himself fell a victim to the same malady. Dr. Elliotson, in his Lumleian Lecture on "Diseases of the Heart," in 1839, stated that he had only seen one instance; but in the "Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine," Dr. Townsend gives a table of twenty-five cases, collected from various authors. Generally this accident is consequent upon some organic disease, such as fatty degeneration; but it may arise from violent muscular exertion or strong mental emotions. The question becomes overwhelmingly interesting from there being sufficient proof that the physical cause of the death of our blessed Saviour, was the rupture of his sacred heart, caused by mental agony. Dr. Macbride, in his "Lectures on the Diatessaron," quotes from the "Evangelical Register," of 1829, some observations of a physician, who considers the record concerning the blood and water, as explaining (at least to a more scientific age) that the real cause of the death of Jesus was "rupture of the heart," occasioned by mental agony. Such rupture, it is stated, is usually attended by instant death without previous exhaustion, and by the effusion into the pericardium of blood, which, in this particular case, though scarcely in any other, separates into its two constituent parts, so as to present the appearance commonly termed blood and water. Thus the prophecy, "Reproach hath broken my heart" (Psalm lxxxix. 20), was fulfilled, as were so many others in the momentous circumstances of the Crucifixion, *to the very letter*. Dr. Stroud, by the publication, in 1847, of his "Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ," is considered to have thrown a new light upon this solemn inquiry. In this work the doctor's application of the science of physiology is brought into juxtaposition with the light of revelation; and the two established the conclusion, that the *bursting of the heart from mental agony was the physical cause of the death of Christ*.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE Queen's Hall organ in Montreal is to be re-built.

MR. ADOLPH PETERSEN is the new partner in A. & S. Nordheimer's.

MR. ARTHUR FISHER has been appointed organist of St. Martin's Church, Montreal.

MR. FRED MILLS has resigned his position as organist of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

THE illness of Edwin Booth's daughter has delayed his appearance in London.

IT is finally settled that Mr. Irving and Miss Terry accept an engagement for a tour in the United States in the autumn of next year.

AN official prohibition against playing in Paris before paying the forfeit she has incurred has been served upon Mlle. Bernhardt at the instance of the Comédie Française.

MR. HARRY JACKSON and "Lotta," have jointly purchased, for no less a sum than \$10,000, the American right in the new melodrama by Messrs. Chas. Reade and Henry Pettit.