

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

GENERAL O'GRADY HALY.

This distinguished officer, commanding Her Majesty's troops in British North America, and about to be administrator of the Dominion for a few months, counts many years of honorable service. He served in the eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma (where his charger was killed) and Inkerman, where he received four bayonet wounds. He was present at the capture of Balaklava, the siege and fall of Sebastopol and sortie on the 26 Oct. He has the medal with four clasps: is C. B.; officer of the Legion of Honor; 3rd class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT HALIFAX.

We are indebted to the zeal and courtesy of Joseph Bell, Esq., of Halifax, for a photograph of the Y. M. C. A. Building in that city, and letter press information concerning it. We take pleasure in reproducing both for the benefit of our numerous friends throughout Nova Scotia. The building stands on a lot 60 by 40 feet, and is six stories, including attic and basements. It is built of brick with granite facings, and is of the modern gothic style. On the ground floor are the apartments which have been specially prepared for the Bank of Montreal, and are fitted in a convenient style. The banking room is the largest in the city (36 feet 6 in. by 28 feet). The entrance to the building is on Prince street, commencing in a spacious vestibule from which an easy stairway rises to the main floor, on which are the Reading Room—a very large and well lighted apartment, probably the best room of the kind in the city—the library, with shelf accommodation for about 5,000 volumes—and the Secretary's room, which will also be used as a Committee room for various religious and charitable societies. On the third story is a parlor furnished with sofas, arm-chairs, what-not, &c.—the class-room for the ordinary devotional meetings of the Association—the dining-room, pantry, and wash and bath-rooms. On the next flat is the large hall, which affords sitting accommodation for 400, and which is well lighted and well ventilated. Off this is an ante-room 11 feet square. The attics contain four bed-rooms, parlor, kitchen and scullery. The building was planned by Messrs. Sterling and Dewar, and was built by Mr. S. Brookfield, whose work has given the utmost satisfaction to the building committee.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

The 5th of April was a memorable day in the old port of St. Johns, Newfoundland. Two of the sealing vessels returned from their cruise laden with booty. The steamer "Greenland" had 25,000 seals on board, as many as she could possibly load. She was followed by the "Proteus," with 42,000 seals, the largest number by far ever brought in by one vessel. The seals were fine harps, in excellent condition. The value of the 67,000 seals brought in by those two steamers is \$198,000. Our correspondent writes: "The sealers did not leave St. John until the 15th March, and to-day the 'Proteus' seals are valued at \$100,000. Good work for three weeks." We should think it was. A big Bonanza. These steamers brought good accounts of other vessels. The following were reported by them as fully loaded: Ranger, Walrus, Hawk, Iceland, Nimrod, Commodore and the Mic-Mac were seen entering the seal meadows with every chance of filling up. These vessels unloaded as quickly as possible and started on their second trips, and may bring many more seals. The young seals are born on the ice about the middle of February; and as they grow rapidly, and yield the finest oil, the object of the hunters is to reach them in their babyhood, while yet fed by their mothers' milk, and while they can make no effort to escape. So quickly do they increase in bulk that by the 22nd of March they are fat and in the most desirable condition to be taken. For six weeks they are fed by their mothers on the ice, and soon after the 1st of April take to the water, and then pursuit is almost useless. The hunters, after that date, turn their attention to the old ones.

RIGHT REV. DR. FULLER.

There was an immense crowd at St. Thomas' Church at the consecration of Bishop Fuller on May 1st, and the services and ceremonies were of a deeply impressive nature. The Rev. J. B. Richardson opened the services; and the first lesson was read by Canon Dixon and the second, by Dean Geddes. The creed was read by the Rev. J. Hebden. A choir of 26 voices sang the *Te Deum* and chants during an intermission. A procession of bishops, clergy, officers and the Synod and lay representatives formed at the school-room and marched into church. The Registrar proclaimed that the Rev. Dr. Fuller had been duly elected Bishop of Niagara, and the consecration service was then proceeded with, Bishop McCrossky, of Michigan, reading the commandments, and Bishop Cox, of Western New York, reading the Gospel. "O, Spirit of the Living God" was then sung, after which Dr. McMurray, of Niagara, preached the sermon. The oath of the Queen's supremacy and of obedience to the Metropolitan was administered to the Bishop by the Chancellor, Hon. J. H. Cameron. This was followed by the ceremony of robing and the laying on of hands by the Bishops, and the closing prayers were read by the Bishop of Huron. The proceedings ended with the administration of the Holy Communion. The biographical details of the new Bishop will be published in our next issue.

THE HAMILTON ELECTIONS.

These amusing sketches refer to the late contested elections for the House of Commons, in the city of Hamilton. The contestants were Messrs. Wilton and O'Reilly, the respondents Messrs. Irving and Wood. The counsel for the former were Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., M. P., and Thos. Robertson, Q. C., and the lawyers for the latter were Mr. Irving, Q. C., on his own behalf, and Messrs. F. MacKelcan and J. K. Kerr, of Toronto, for Mr. Wood. Only one witness, John Dolan was heard. He testified to having received \$20 from Michael Malone, a member of respondents' committee, for voting at the election. The charges of personal bribery were withdrawn. His Lordship, Mr. Justice Wilson, then gave his judgment. He said he determined, according to the statute in such case, that Andrew Trew Wood and Emilus Irving, the sitting members for the City of Hamilton whose election is complained of, were not, or either of them, duly elected. He found that money had been paid by one Michael Malone, an authorized agent to an elector, one John Dolan, for his vote. He gave all costs against the respondents, who, he determined, were not aware of the act referred to, and acquitted them of all knowledge of it. He said he should report to the Speaker of the House of Commons that he had no ground for deciding that corrupt practices had prevailed.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE.

Every Canadian throughout the Dominion is personated in the fair female figure which stands on the last step of the landing and greets Lord Dufferin on the eve of his departure. Not adieu, but *au revoir*! When his Lordship's voyage to England was first made public, the rumor ran that he would not return among us. But, fortunately, we learn from himself, in a message to the hospitable citizens of Quebec, that we may look for him again in the Autumn. At this intelligence, there was a general feeling of relief. We cannot afford to lose our popular Governor so soon. We all say to him: "We will let you go for a trip, but don't forget to come back."

AN AMATEUR CONCERT.

An appropriate picture at this season, when musical performances of all kinds are being presented to public appreciation. The drawing of each figure and the grouping of the whole are admirable examples of the highest art, and we are sure the sketch will prove attractive to all our musical readers.

WILDS OF THE NORTH WEST.

We present three excellent sketches on this subject, descriptions of which were fully given in late chapters of our narrative: "Six Months in the Wilds of the North West."

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Governor CRAWFORD has been confined to his room by illness for some days.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is about to take up his residence in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE, late Attorney-General of Quebec, is holding political meetings in the County of Megantic, with a view to re-election.

Sir HUGH ALLAN will leave England for Montreal on the 12th inst. It is believed that he has succeeded in his mission.

Mr. LEMOINE, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was married last week, at Ottawa, to a daughter of Mr. MACKAY.

A fashionable wedding took place last Thursday at Hamilton, between Mr. T. HERRER, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Miss MINNIE YOUNG, daughter of the late JOHN YOUNG.

Mr. R. C. HAMILTON, cousin of Senator HAMILTON, was married last week, to the eldest daughter of Bishop LEWIS, in St. Alban's Church at Ottawa. The wedding was a brilliant ceremony, their Excellencies and the *élite* of the city being present. There were eight bridesmaids.

The banquet at Queen's College, Kingston, on the 28th ult., was a great success. Among those present was Sir John A. Macdonald, Principal Cavan, of Knox College; Rev. John May, M. A., of Ottawa; Prof. Murray, of McGill College; the different professors connected with the University, and a large number of graduates from all parts of the Dominion.

The remains of the late CHAS. DAWSON SHANLEY, a sketch of whose life appeared in the last number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, arrived in London, Ont., from Jacksonville, Florida, on the 28th ult. The funeral took place from the Railway Station. Deceased was a brother of Colonel Shanley of London, and was long a resident of that neighbourhood before entering upon his literary career.

GERMAN STUDENT CUSTOMS.

A Leipzig correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, describes the closing meeting for the semester (called a *Converse*) of a students' society, and says:

Several salamanders were rubbed during the evening. This is nothing more than a peculiar way of drinking a toast, where every one rubs his glass a number of times on the table before and after drinking. There is nothing remarkable about it except its name, and the origin of this is unknown. A story is told of an innocent

Frenchman who supposed that the actual animal was brought into the "Kneipe," and rubbed by all in turn. This he was fond of relating as an instance of German barbarism. The most important feature of the evening, aside from the beer-drinking and salamander-rubbing, without which there would be no society, was the singing of the "Landesvater," with its accompanying ceremonies. This song is sung only on state occasions such as a *Comerse*, and it is easy to see how it might perform good service in cementing friendships and strengthening love for the Fatherland. Several large glasses of lager were first provided (an indispensable preliminary to everything solemn here in Germany), and the presiding officers took their places at a small table—caps on and swords by the side. The orchestra began to play and they began to sing, the rest of the students repeating each verse after them. When the sixth verse was reached, following the directions of the song, the glass of beer was taken in the right hand, the sword in the left, and they drank to the Fatherland and the society. During the next verse the caps were taken off, and at the proper time each run his sword through his own cap up to the hilt. This finished the ceremonies at the smaller table, after which the different officers went to their respective tables, each with his big glass of beer and his sword. The persons present had been arranged by twos at the tables, all with caps, the guests even having been provided. And now to the singing of the last two verses. The same ceremonies were repeated until the cap of every person present was spitted on one of the swords. After a short pause singing was begun again, and to other words and to another tune, the caps were taken off again by the rightful owner, and the "Landesvater" was over.

THE KING OF THE BOHEMIANS.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe says: Henry Clapp's most brilliant piece of wit was upon Horace Greeley, who, in commenting in the *Tribune* upon a communication in the *World* signed M. B., asked "Who is M. B.?" The *World* replied, "Who is H. G.?" Mr. Clapp addressed a note to the *World*, saying "H. G. is a self-made man, and worships his creator." A table, with a pipe for each Bohemian, was always reserved at Pfaff's. One evening, Mr. Clapp found a Frenchman seated at the table, smoking one of the pipes. When he had done with it Mr. Clapp took it up, held it at arm's length, dropped, and broke it. The Frenchman sprang to his feet and poured out his anger in French, which Mr. Clapp spoke with perfect facility, but looked as if he did not understand a word. The Frenchman finally dashed down his card before Mr. Clapp, who, without looking at him, quietly put a lump of sugar on it. The Frenchman in despair rushed out of the room. Mr. Clapp became tired of the New York habit in omnibuses of handing money to a stranger to be passed to the driver without a word of request or of thanks. When money was thus handed to him he would look at it and quietly put it in his pocket. The owner of the money, after vain looks of indignation, would demand his money, which Mr. Clapp would imperturbably return. Mr. Clapp told the writer that, when he was living in Paris, Mr. Greeley came, in some degree, "consigned" to him. Among other things he had to prepare him for an evening party. With much difficulty he got him to don a dress coat and white cravat, but when he came to shoes or light boots Mr. Greeley said: "My wife has just put the right thing into my trunk," and produced one pair of bright red and another pair of bright green slippers, and said that one pair of them he would wear; and, in spite of all Mr. Clapp could do, the bright green ones he did wear. I asked Mr. Clapp if Mr. Greeley really saw and understood French life. "No," said he: "but nevertheless, he sat down every night and wrote home what he had not seen by day."

MADAME DE STAEL.

Madame de Stael was born in Paris in 1763, in a very intellectual age. Her father was high in power, his house the resort of the most cultivated people in Paris, and she the idol of every circle. Not technically beautiful, but the expression of her countenance was exceedingly attractive. Her dark, lustrous eyes, flashing with genius, and the expression of her lip, gave splendor and variety to her whole aspect. She played, sang, wrote poetry, offered the most original views, on every subject, seemed a priestess, a sibyl, full of inspiration, radiant, hopeful, witty, so that every one listened to her as to an oracle. Her hostile attitude towards Napoleon caused her banishment from Paris. The result of her travels through Germany and Italy was "Corinne," one of those immortal books which the heart of the world cherishes,—a painting, poem, tragedy, novel, critique, interesting to all classes, ages, and countries, and the most brilliant book ever written in Italy. Every page is masculine in power; every sentence is condensed thought, and every line burns with passion. No man could make such revelations. On the fall of Napoleon, Madame de Stael returned to Paris, and the restoration hailed her with enthusiasm. Authors sought her encouragement. The *salons* caught inspiration from her presence. Never was a woman seated on a prouder throne. But she did not live long enough to enjoy her honors. She was stifled, like Voltaire, by incense and idolatries, worn out by excessive mental activities, and died prematurely at the age of fifty-one.

THE MANDOLINE.

Describing a mandoline concert, a correspondent of the Boston Globe writes: "The mandoline is an unknown instrument to most Americans, I fancy. It belongs to the lute-family, having a gourd-shaped body and a slender, fretted neck. The strings are in pairs, and they are struck with a bit of tortoise-shell, held between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. As the strings are light and short, duration of tone is only produced by a rapid repetition of the notes—as when a passage in tremolo is played on the piano-forte. The effect is pleasant when the instrument is a good one and the performer's hand not heavy; but the impression often produced is that of a penetrating, sharply vibratory, and yet rather insignificant voice. It is not an easy instrument to keep in tune, its compass is limited, and as ordinarily played it is about as void of expression as a hand-organ. In making up this 'concerto' all the members of the mandoline family are employed, from a huge guitar in F and a lute as big as half of a Thanksgiving pumpkin, up to the miniature instruments in octaves and twelfths, which are almost as large as a respectable Bartlett pear, and are operated upon with a small piece of quill pen. The arrangement of the music for such an anomalous orchestra must be a task requiring special tact and talent."

VARIETIES.

WHEN a Florida Indian is likely to die, his friends place him where an alligator can take him, and thus save burial expenses.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, says that there are 600,000 professional drunkards in the United States, and that one woman in seventeen is married to such an artist. She would never do it herself, though.

It is said that linen dusters after the Ulster pattern, reaching to the heels and girded by a belt, will be fashionable for gentlemen this summer. They may be fashionable, but they won't be pretty.

THE silver inkstand which supplied with ink the pens of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is now in the possession of Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, and efforts are making to procure its return to its original position in Independence Hall.

THE *nome de plume* of "Cham" (*Anglice* "Ham"), the well-known caricaturist of the Paris *Charivari*, was assumed by Comte Amédée de Noé on account of his being the second son of the Comte de Noé (*Anglice* Noah), peer of France, Ham being, as is well known the second son of Noah.

AN interesting discovery has been made at Les Corbières, on the top of the mountain overhanging Padern, of a grotto containing among other pre-historic relics pieces of shells carefully cut into hooks and pierced for suspension from the neck, which evidently were the knives used in remote ages.

THE Italian sculptor Conzani has been exhibiting in Florence his fine recumbent statue of Matilda, Duchess of Tuscany. She is represented lying dead, in her robes of state, on an altar tomb. The expression of her countenance reveals that wonderful beauty sometimes observed shortly after death.

A WOMAN in Wilkes county, North Carolina, has given birth to triplets five times in succession. The children of each birth have been raised, and the whole number are now alive. No two of the children resemble each other in any marked degree, except the color of the hair. In the sex the female predominates largely. The children are all well developed, and without the least malformation.

THERE is an isolated monastery in Turkey inhabited by twenty-three monks, who have not seen a woman since infancy. One of them is described by a visitor as follows: "He had never seen a woman, nor had he any idea what sort of things women were, nor what they looked like. He asked me whether they resembled the pictures of Panagia (the holy virgin) which hung in every church. He listened with great interest while I told him that all women were not exactly like the pictures he had seen, and that they differed considerably one from another in appearance, manners, and understanding."

AFTER the proverbial two failures, a third attempt to cast a new national bell worthy of the young German Empire is reported to have completely succeeded. The foundry employed is the well-known private one at Frankenthal, in the Bavarian Palatinate, and the material entirely the spoils of the late war in the form of French guns captured in 1870. The bell is to be a gift from the Emperor William to the cathedral at Cologne, and by far the largest in the Empire. It stands nearly twelve feet high, and about seventeen in diameter at the mouth, weighing over 50,000 pounds, rather more than the whole of the rest of the peal already hung. The clapper weighs about sixteen cwt., and it is calculated that it will take thirty pairs of hands to use it.

Two brothers named Gaff have established a mammoth hennery in Colorado, ten miles from Denver. It covers about four acres, which is laid out like a village, with streets and avenues, along which are built long rows of houses of various designs. Regular families of hens are assigned to these houses, and it is found that they quickly domesticate themselves without troubling their neighbors. The population of the village is about 2,000, divided closely into social cliques of Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghais, and Dorkings, and the chief products are eggs and spring chickens. Sundays included, the industrious matrons of the village turn out daily from forty to fifty dozens of eggs, which are sold in Denver for from forty to fifty cents a dozen. The brothers Gaff express but a single regret, and that is that they did not found their colony fifteen years ago, when eggs brought \$5 a dozen, and a spring chicken was worth a penny-weight of gold dust.

THE sale of autographs which took place in London on March 17th amounted to £1,275, although it included only 211 lots. The most remarkable were: Addison, £24; Duke of Buckingham, £11 10s.; Lord Byron, £11; Robert Burns, £60; Catharine of Aragon, £43; Charles II. of England, £6; Lord Chesterfield, £5; W. Cowper, the poet, £5 12s. 6d.; Thomas Cromwell, £8 8s.; Queen Elizabeth, £22; another, £15 15s.; Sir John Falstaff, £5 7s. 7d.; Henry Fielding, £6 6s.; Garrick, one, £5 2s. 6d.; the other, £9; Henry VII., £7; D. Hume, £27 10s.; James II. of Scotland, £22; James Stuart, £15 10s.; Dr. Johnson, £5 15s.; Mary Tudor, £21; Mary Stuart, £25; another, £57; John Moore, £28 15s.; Lord Nelson, £13 10s.; Thomas Payne, £5 7s. 6d.; Sir W. Raleigh, £23; Sterne, £20; Charles Stuart, £70; J. Thomson, £20 10s.; Lord Tyler, £10 5s.; Wellington, £11 10s.; John Wesley, £5 5s.; Cardinal Wolsey, £12 10s.; Sir C. Wren, £10 6s.