

was reserved for the Vice-Regal party, as the Royal Standard above it shows, but their Excellencies never dismounted, and the pretty kiosk was occupied by Lady Sophia McNamara, Mrs. DeWinton, and Mrs. Russell Stephenson. The opening of the ceremonies was the firing of a royal salute from the whole line, after which the procession, attended by the staffs of His Excellency and that of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, advanced at a walk along the front of each regiment, and halted when they reached the centre of the American battalion, as their band intoned the National Anthem. Colonel Austen was introduced by the General Commanding to His Excellency, who extended to him a cordial greeting, and then addressed the Regiment as follows:

"Officers and men of the gallant Thirteenth, I welcome you to Canada, and I thank you for thus coming to honour our Queen's Birthday. We are brothers in blood, in language, and in the inheritance of great traditions. I rejoice that I can welcome you here as our brothers in arms."

The General Commanding thereupon taking up his post in front of the centre of the field, ordered a royal salute, a *feu de joie*. This was performed by the artillery firing seven guns, followed by rounds of small arms from right to left of the front rank and from left to right of the rear rank. The marvellous precision with which this order was executed along the whole line, brought forth general applause. Three times the *feu de joie* was repeated, and each time its echoes were drowned in the salvos of applause from the crowd, a spontaneous *feu de joie* of appreciation and delight. The General then ordered "Hats off and three cheers for Her Majesty," and never was an order carried out with more hearty good will. The cheer which burst from the ranks showed that the true British metal was indeed in our men, and the heartiness with which the American regiment joined in the cheer evinced their hearty sympathy with their brothers in arms. Then followed the March Past, which was one of the most successful exhibitions of the kind which it has been our lot to witness. It would be invidious to make distinctions where all did so well, but Montreal can afford to pay a tribute to its guests, and must award the highest praise to the 13th Brooklyn. The Queen's Own, of Toronto, showed this year, as they did last, that they may be equalled, but never surpassed. The Ottawa, Quebec and Kingston contingents likewise gave every proof of military tact and efficiency. The next spectacular feature of the day was the Sham Battle. The attacking force was under the immediate command of Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smyth. In the front line, the cavalry were in the centre of the battery, the guns on each flank. The first infantry line was the 65th, Queen's Own, Victorias, Prince of Wales and 8th battalions. The second line consisted of the 6th Fusiliers, the 5th Royals and the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The reserve was composed of the 13th Brooklyn regiment. The enemy were composed of a battery of four guns, the Montreal Artillery, B Battery with two guns, the Montreal Engineers, Captain Kirwan's Company and the Cadets. The main body was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, and the out-posts on the mountain under command of Lieut.-Colonel Montzambert. A full half-hour was devoted to the combat to the amusement of the gathered thousands. When the "cease fire" was sounded, and the order to form line in contiguous quarter columns was given, officers and colours were ordered to the front, and the whole line advanced in review order, the bands of each regiment playing the National Anthem. When within about thirty paces of the flagstaff, the General ordered a royal salute, which concluded the military pageant, the memory of which will long remain in the minds of our citizens, and of all who witnessed the proceedings. Refreshments were then served to the tired men at the Crystal Palace, on the Exhibition grounds, and the immense

crowd gradually dispersed, after enjoying one of the most auspicious festivals ever witnessed within the boundaries of the Dominion.

IV.

OUR NEW KNIGHTS.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of H. R. H. the Princess Louise, held an investiture of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George at the Windsor Hotel immediately after the Review on Saturday, when, by command of the Queen, the following gentlemen were created Knights Commander of the Order:—

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.
The Hon. A. Campbell.
The Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.
The Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B.
The Hon. R. J. Cartwright.
The Hon. Sir Narcisse F. Belleau.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple and brief. Mr. Tilley, as the senior gentleman, first proceeded into the further parlour, where His Excellency, the Princess and attendants had taken up a position. The Finance Minister, who was accompanied by the sponsors, bowed and having knelt on the right knee, His Excellency touched him with a sword on each shoulder and commanded him to rise Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley. The newly created knight shook hands with the Governor-General, bowed to the Princess and retired. The same order of proceeding was followed in each investiture, except that of Sir N. F. Belleau, who, being already a knight, simply received the additional honor of the order of St. Michael and St. George. With the exception of the last named gentleman and Dr. Tupper, all recipients of this mark of Royal recognition of public services wore the Windsor uniform. The Princess Louise and the ladies who accompanied her wore mourning of exceedingly plain and bright style. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency entertained the newly created Knights at luncheon.

The Hon. Sir Alex. Galt, G.C.M.G., and Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., acted in the capacity of sponsors in introducing the gentlemen to be installed, to His Excellency. Lieut.-General Sir Edward S. Smyth, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel McEachern, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., were present. Major De Winton, Captain Harbord, and Mr. John Kidd were in attendance.

The announcement that Col. Dyde, the senior colonel of Canada, had been appointed to the distinguished position of aid-de-camp to the Queen, was well received throughout the city. It is a fitting recognition by England of our Canadian volunteers, and no one is more worthy of the honor than Col. Dyde, whose name will be found enrolled among the list of officers in the Canadian militia, beyond the recollection of our oldest inhabitant. He served prominently in the Fenian raids and during the rebellious, and is now deservedly respected as the father of the militia, and one who was ever loyal to the British flag. Col. Dyde is upwards of eighty years of age. He is still a hale and hearty man, and wears his uniform with the pride of a veteran soldier. On the review ground on Saturday the veteran was in attendance on the vice-regal party, and Her Royal Highness frequently consulted him regarding the movements.

Col. Gzowski, of Toronto, has received the like honor. As President of the Dominion Rifle Association he has been foremost in promoting the interests of Canadian marksmen, and his name has long been associated with the appearance of the Dominion team on Wimbledon Common.

V.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

The match between the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the Caughnawaga Indians was attended by an immense number of spectators. After some delay, the crowd anxiously awaiting the arrival of the vice-regal party, the game began, and the opposing teams soon warmed to their work, both sides affording several individual instances of clever play. After the arrival of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, who were unfortunately detained, next in order was an exhibition game taken part in by the same teams as had opposed each other in the preceding games. Stimulated by the presence of Royalty, every player—white and Indian—did his utmost, and a magnificent game was the result. The ball was put through the goals several times, but still the game went on, until about three-quarters of an hour had elapsed, when, after as fine an exhibition of lacrosse as has been seen for a long time, both sides desisted from their efforts. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness graciously consented to allow the players to be presented; great was the satisfaction of the swarthy red men at this concession of the daughter of their "good mother," and long will the remembrance of the day live in their memories. Shortly after the presentation the vice-regal party left the field, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

VI.

INAUGURATION OF THE ART GALLERY.

We present two views of this building—the one exterior, as it stands prettily out from the foliage in Phillips' Square; the other interior, representing the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise to perform the inaugural ceremonies. The occasion was in all respects brilliant, being the crowning

of a worthy man's munificence and taste. The name of Benaiah Gibb deserves to be embalmed in the memories, not only of the inhabitants of Montreal, but of Canadians generally, as a public benefactor of the highest class. Not only did he leave land whereon to erect this temple of the fine arts, but a sum of money to be devoted to erection purposes. And, as if this were not sufficient, he supplemented the gift by the presentation in his will of a goodly proportion of his own fine collection. The building is erected, the pictures have been hung up, extensive loans have been added, and their Excellencies, both patrons of art, and one an artist herself, presided over the solemn opening. It has been properly suggested that, now we have a suitable building and the nucleus of a fine gallery, a National Institution might be founded where artists from all parts of the Dominion could exhibit their productions. The idea is an excellent one, and those who have already done so much for this Association may see their way to going further in the direction proposed. The Princess was pleased to show her further appreciation of the undertaking by contributing several pictures from her own pencil. One of these was a portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll, who was one of the belles of George III's reign, and of whom old Horace Walpole says that more noise was made about her than about any other woman then living. She and her elder sister were the daughters of a poor Irish gentleman named Gunning. The eldest sister became Lady Coventry, and Bessie, after losing her first husband, the Duke of Hamilton, married the Duke of Argyll, thus becoming the grandmother of the Marquis of Lorne. The costume is the rather quaint one of the middle of the last century, but the features are very sweet. The portrait is from the original of Read, whose fame seems to have rested upon that single work. Another contribution of the Princess is a triplet set in one frame, the central panel of which is a view of Glen Shira, one of the most picturesque bits of Inverary landscape, while the upright panels on either side are studies of trees. The work is in oils, and altogether worthy of the reputation which preceded the distinguished artist across the Atlantic. Among the works of native artists which deserve more than a passing notice are No. 130, by H. Sandham, of Montreal, representing a scene on the Godbout River; No. 131, "Gathering Seaweed," by the same artist; No. 236, a landscape by Kreighoff; No. 145, "Habitants pursued by Wolves," W. Raphael, Montreal; No. 240, "A Race for Life," by H. Bird, of this city, representing a herd of bison pursued by Indians; 316, "Buffalo Grazing," by Verner; 317, "Twilight, Lake of the Woods," by Verner; "Olivina," No. 215, a study from the Vicar of Wakefield, is also a very creditable work of art which we hope to see placed among the art collections of Montreal; No. 345, "View of Montreal from Coteau Rouge," by J. Duncan, and No. 334, "Twilight on the Ottawa," by D. E. Grant, are works of merit. No. 363, "Boys Taking Advantage of the Stage," by James Weston, artist of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, is a racy picture, the figures well brought out, and the colours admirably blended. The "Mallard Duck," No. 382, by T. M. Martin, Toronto, and No. 378, "On the Lago Maggiore," by D. Fowler, elicited much favourable comment. In the water colours, the works of Mr. W. B. Simpson are conspicuous for their merit. Among the paintings by foreign artists, were many of great value, one, a shepherdess, by Millet, No. 173, being valued at \$2,500. In the afternoon, Their Excellencies visited and inaugurated the Rooms of the Ladies' Society of Decorative Art, situated in the Art Gallery Building. After a gracious reception and presentation, a thorough inspection of the rare treasures was made. The collection as a whole, is, as far as Montreal is concerned, quite unique, and is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and all others who have an eye for the beautiful. The object of the Society is the establishment of a place for the exhibition and sale of decorative work of every kind, to encourage profitable industries among all classes, by furnishing instruction in art needlework and household decorative work, such as painted china, glass, wood carvings, &c., and to find a sale at a fair value for the handiwork of those who are forced by special circumstances to use their accomplishments as a means of support, and who object to publicity in such efforts.

INDIAN NAMES.

A sympathetic correspondent "A. Steele Penn," in your last issue, while recording his verdict on my humble efforts to popularize our history, seems to crave for further authority aent the origin of some names. On reference to the works of the gifted Boston historian, Parkin an it will be found that he also accepts the etymology I gave of the Huron name on the authority of Ferland. "When the French," says Parkman, "came to Canada, the Hurons were a powerful nation on the shores of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, with 32 villages and 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. . . Many of them wore their hair in bristling ridges, whence certain astonished Frenchmen on first seeing them, exclaimed "Quelles hures!" (What boar's heads!) and the name of Huron supplanted their proper title of Onendat or Wyandot." In describing their numerous fittings he thus holds forth: "The survivors (of the Isle of Orleans Huron) encamped under the guns of the

Fort (St. Louis) for ten years, then moved to St. Foye, and about the year 1673, this feeble fragment of the great Huron nation settled at Ancienne Lorette. It was under the care of the Jesuit Chaumonot, who, while a mere boy, had stolen a small sum of money and fled from France into Lombardy. In filth and poverty he begged his way to Ancona, and thence to Loretto, where, at the Holy House, he had an angelic vision. He went to Rome, became a Jesuit, and experienced another miracle from Loretto; after which he passed to the Huron mission in Canada, where he was delivered from martyrdom by the aid of St. Michael. He erected at Ancienne Lorette a chapel in exact *fac-simile* of the Holy House at Loretto; and here he claimed that many miracles were performed."

As to the name of the Mission de N. D. de Foye given to Ste. Foye, we read in the copious *Memoires of Bressani*, published in Montreal with Père Martin's notes, p. 318: "Quand la paix fut enfin conclue avec les Iroquois, après l'expédition du marquis de Tracy, les Hurons se transportèrent à une lieue et demie de la ville et fondèrent là, en 1667, la Mission de N. D. de Foye. Ce nom lui fut donné à l'occasion d'une statue de la sainte Vierge, envoyée par les Jésuites belges pour être honorée dans une mission sauvage. Elle était faite avec le bois du chêne au milieu duquel on avait trouvé la statue miraculeuse de N.-D. de Foye, près de Dinan, dans le pays de Liège."

Permit me to congratulate the Montreal youth on the interest they seem to take in unravelling the tangled webs of our early history.

J. M. LEMOINE.

THE NEW EDITION OF LONG-FELLOW'S POEMS.

A very pleasant incident of the work, which the sympathetic reader will like to know, is the interest which the poet himself has taken in naming subjects for illustration. These, some three hundred out of the six hundred which are to illumine the thousand broad pages of the edition, are always actual views of places and portraits of real persons named. For these the best materials have been studied, with such poetic result in the opening numbers as Mr. Schell's beautiful sketch of the Bridge of Prague for The Besieged City; the street, true to fact and sentiment, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for the Hymn of the Moravian Nuns; the Old Mill at Newport for The Skeleton in Armor; Colman's richly picturesque and characteristic streets in Madrid for The Spanish Student; and Barnes's rendition of the peaceful beauty of a stretch of the Cambridge flats for the poem to the River Charles. The illustration for The Village Blacksmith is a view of the "smithy" from a sketch in Mr. Longfellow's possession, and shows it as it stood long ago on the quaint Cambridge street, where the customary mansard roof now overlooks the site of "the spreading chestnut-tree," sacrificed some years since to the possibility that harm might come from its branches to a man driving a load of hay under it on a dark night. Wherever it has been practicable, original studies of locality have been made, and no trouble has been spared to verify details in the more imaginative illustrations. An instance of care in this direction is to be found in the pictures for the ballad of King Christian; the powerful head of the king is after a photograph from a painting in the Museum at Copenhagen, and the deck-fight is mainly from a historical painting in the same gallery. Not only quality, but character also, has been given to the illustrations in minor matters, where neglect might have been easily overlooked. Mr. J. Appleton Brown's pines in the beautiful illustration for the Prelude to the Voices of the Night, and Mr. R. S. Gifford's pines and birches in that for The Spirit of Poetry, are not more characteristic of New England than the softly rounded hill-tops in Mr. W. L. Sheppard's sketch of the school-house "by Great Kenhawa's side" are characteristic of West Virginia. It was not essential that they should be characteristic, but if fidelity in such things can be added to the ideal truth and beauty, it is something to be glad of. Another of the lesser satisfactions of the book, for which the reader is to be grateful to Mr. Anthony, is the occurrence of the pictures at just the point in the text which they are meant to illustrate, and not several pages before or beyond.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following 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.

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 papers.

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.