

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY IN CAMP.—We give to day a view of the late camping grounds of this old and popular corps, under the command of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. A. A. Stevenson. The picture is from a photograph by E. R. Turner, of 193 St. Peter street, and reflects great credit upon his artistic skill.

RETURN OF THE IRISH CANADIAN PILGRIMS.—On the evening of the 13th inst., the Irish Canadian pilgrims to Rome, residents of this city, returned after a four months' absence, and were received by a large and most enthusiastic demonstration, all the Irish societies acting as an escort. Our sketch represents the venerable Father Dowd addressing his thanks to the multitude from the steps of the Rectory of St. Patrick's Church.

THE DUNKIN ACT IN TORONTO.—The city of Toronto is a flame with the six weeks' voting on the Dunkin Act. We present our readers to-day with two illustrations of the movement from the pencil of Mr. W. C. Cruikshanks. The first is the "Rine Sunday Breakfast" held every Sabbath morning in the Temperance Hall, as a means of bringing inebriates within the reach of the Gospel Temperance cause inaugurated by Mr. Rine, the disciple of Francis Murphy. The other sketch is of a meeting at the Amphitheatre, a wooden enclosure built on a clearing produced by a fire, to discuss the Dunkin Act and indoctrinate the measure to a frequently very doubtful audience.

THE LATE SHERIFF LEBLANC.—This distinguished citizen was born in Montreal on the 18th August, 1816, and received his education at the *Petit Séminaire*, or Montreal College, and studied law with the late Mr. Pierre Moreau, Q.C., who admitted him as a partner when he was called to the bar in 1838. Mr. LeBlanc afterwards formed a partnership with the late Mr. Francis Cassidy, Q.C., which subsisted for a quarter of a century. In 1837, having taken a passive part in the rebellion, he was arrested as a *Fils de la Liberté* and sent to prison; but after an incarceration of five months' duration he was released by Lord Colborne on the intercession of Mrs. de Monténac. He resumed the practice of his profession with success, the firm of LeBlanc & Cassidy enjoying a very large practice. In June, 1867, he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in November, 1872, was made Sheriff of Montreal. He has filled many positions of honor and trust; for twelve years he was made a member of the Council of the Bar, of which he was chosen Batonnier in 1863. He was appointed a Government director of the late Northern Colonization Railway Company, and he also held the office of President of the Reformatory Institution conjointly with the late Mr. Olivier Berthelet. He was formerly President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and for 18 years Grand Marshal of the same society; also a member of the Council of Public Instruction. He was a churchwarden of the Church of Notre-Dame and a local director of the London and Lancaster Life Insurance Company.

FRENCH SEASIDE FASHIONS.

I have seen a Carmelite flannel dress trimmed down the length of the front with Russian lace, embroidered with pale blue silk, and studded with blue bows; a similar trimming round the throat and sleeves. The jacket, of the same grey woollen, was double-breasted, and fastened with large silver buttons; the train was looped up over a pale blue flannel skirt, trimmed with plaiting, which reached to the knee. The hat was of coarse straw, which formed a chessboard pattern of alternate squares of Carmelite grey and blue; a veil of Carmelite gauze was twisted round the hat, concealing the face. Another toilette in the same style was poppy-red flannel, trimmed with red and blue Russian embroidery on an écaru ground; the petticoat and stockings were both striped red and blue, and the coarse straw hat was trimmed with blue ribbon, a blue veil, and a bouquet of red poppies. A third costume was pink flannel, the skirt trimmed with alternate plaitings and bands of Swiss embroidery, the variety used being very rich; half of it was worked in satin stitch on batiste, and half on net. The skirt of this costume was not a train, but was turned up *en luttère*, a wide band of embroidery forming the hem; bodice tied in front with pink bows, and trimmed with white embroidery. The jacket was Breton in style; it was of pink flannel, bordered all round with embroidery, with the exception of the plastron, which was plain.

About three years ago white and écaru dresses made entirely of Swiss embroidery were much worn, but they turned out to be heavy, so were discarded, and went rapidly out of fashion. The material, however, can now be very happily utilised by converting it into trimmings and making the front of a flannel or serge costume entirely of this embroidery, and by cutting up the remainder into bands for trimming another costume. The edge of the skirt is bordered with a band, the tunic is turned up with another; the waistcoat and cuffs and collar are all formed out of embroidery. Anyone who invested three years ago in a dress of muslin embroidery will find that, if it is advantageously cut up, it will serve for trimming three costumes, and still there will be sufficient left for making some sailor collars for children. Mme. Vignon trims many of her newest costumes with Swiss embroidery, and she adds to the edge of the bands a row of narrow thread lace, which is a vast improvement; the vandyked bands she uses for jackets. If the

embroidery is écaru, it is much prettier, and sometimes either dark blue or red wool is introduced into the pattern with good effect. This is done especially with trimmings for pilot cloth jackets, and also for the small Garricks with three capes or collars, which are so universal this year. Another novel trimming consists of colored embroidery worked on thick soft silk, and used for trimming cloth and cashmere mantles; the band of embroidery is cut at the edge in vandykes. The embroidery is generally of two colors, as, for example, a costume of écaru vicugna cloth was ornamented with embroidery in which the vandyke was brown, and above each point there was a bird of Paradise. Another pattern had a red edge and a row of blue cornflowers on a red ground; a third represented chestnuts—which, by the way, are much affected just now.

The uniform at the seaside this season is a light dress and a dark cloth mantle, a coarse straw hat to match the dress, and a gauze veil. There is scarcely a lady at Dieppe to be seen without a gauze scarf or veil. With a pink linou dress, for example, the hat would be dark green straw, with a dark green gauze veil; with a pale blue batiste costume the hat would be brown, with a brown gauze veil; white straw hats are usually trimmed with black velvet, and blue gauze veils.

Many of the hats are of the bell form; some red pointed, such as are worn in the Tyrol. Straw sailor hats, with the name of a ship round the crown, are worn by children and young girls.

The cambric and linen dresses are either plain or striped; checks are to be seen but rarely. They are trimmed with a mosslike ruche of fine thread lace or imitation Valenciennes, sewn to the edge of muslin plaitings. These dresses are seldom trimmed with ribbons of the same color; a light blue cambric has either pink or yellow ribbons; a pink dress has blue or black ribbons, and sometimes yellow, for the mixture of yellow and pink is very popular. The *élégantes* at Dieppe apparently affect pink this season; the flannel dresses in the morning are mostly of that color, and in the afternoon the batiste dresses show a quantity of pink. White seems reserved for evening wear.

A simple, pretty style for seaside evening toilettes consists of the white dotted muslins trimmed simply with either Torchon or Valenciennes lace. A long polonaise, edged with a narrow frill of muslin, and drawn up closely at the sides, with draped scarf ends at the back, over a skirt with graduated flounces on the back breadth, is stylish; bows of ribbon or velvet finishing the bodice and sleeves, and a narrow silk fichu and wide ribbon belt being sometimes added to the costume. On slight figures a ribbon belt, edged with a deep frill of lace, and fastened with a bow of loops at the left side, is effective. When this is worn, the collarette should be a frill of the same lace top and bottom, with ribbon between, and a corresponding bow at the neck; but only slim figures look well in this fanciful belt and collarette. Other styles of trimming white muslin costumes are in loops of ribbon, following the lace frill on the over-skirt, caught loosely, or in pointed ends of ribbon inserted above or below the frill, and edged, if desired, with lace. A pretty trimming is of such points without the frill of muslin, in which case the lace edge must continue all round, and the pieces may be sewed close together on the edge of the over-skirt or polonaise.

Every variety of seaside evening mantelets are to be seen. The daintiest are of white cashmere, made in fichu patterns, with long ends and turned-over lapels, trimmed with colored silk embroideries or braidings, and edged with fringes of the combined shades. Other wraps are of darker-hued cashmires in the same pattern, with long or short ends to be tied loosely below the bust, and all embroidered or braided in bright-colored silks. These make a beautiful addition to the morning costumes of linen lawns or cambrics, and can be made up in simple cashmires without embroidery, and trimmed with bows of cardinal red or navy blue to suit the costume.

Light-colored flannel or cloth jackets and wraps continue to be worn with every variety of trimming. The more elaborate and costly ones are matelassé, worked with colored bugle embroidery and fringe of silk and colored bugles; but this extremely effective style of trimming can only be recommended when the whole costume is of suitable quiet elegance. Other mantelets and mantles are in silk appliqué work on net or open grenadine, and are an old fashion revived. The outline of the silk pattern is traced in silk braid or chain-stitch. Open-work and insertion are used in every variety of garment and material. A pretty mantle is a long pointed mantilla of black cashmere, and trimmed with five rows of Spanish lace. The back is finished with long loops of ribbon or ball fringe laid on in close strips. Other lighter wraps are of muslin or net fichus or small mantles, tied loosely below the bust or with crossed ends. Net fichus trimmed with thread or Spanish lace cross at the waist below the belt, and are tied low down at the back, with full ends of net and lace. These make an effective finish to a black silk, or linen lawn, or organdy costume.

At Dieppe white confections are patronized, especially in the white tricot made of Pyrenean wool, and also the tricot called "snow-flake;" shawls, scarves, pelerines, and jackets are all made of white tricot, which is wonderfully cheap at Dieppe.

Boots and shoes are always a difficulty at the seaside; in the morning at Dieppe the *élégantes* wear either Russian leather or thick grey linen

boots, laced up the front, as these resist in some degree the destructive salt water and sand.

On rainy days pelisses with capes fringed all round, and made of handsome red or blue tartans, are very popular.

ELIANE DE MARSY.

VARIETIES.

CHEAP NOBILITY.—King Victor Emmanuel has the reputation of being the most generous of men in some respects. For instance, he is always ready to give to any gentleman he meets either a cigar or an order of merit. His Majesty's Ministers seem equally generous in the matter, not of cigars, but of decorations and titles. Between the 26th of March and the 30th of June, 1877, no fewer than 2,760 knights or commanders of various orders were created. This is at the rate of six cavaliers or knights of higher grade per diem. These numbers do not include the decorations or orders conferred *moto proprio* by the King himself. They comprise merely the titles of honour given by the Ministers of the Crown. The income of Italian officials is not large, most clerks getting from £40 to £90 per annum. A professor gets about 1,200 liras, or £48 a year. Yet numbers of men with modest incomes, wear decorations and are cavaliers of this or that order.

BISMARCK AT TABLE.—Imperatively admonished by his doctors, he no longer indulges in the heavy drinks—notably porter mixed with champagne—which used to be his favourite beverages. At his meals only the lightest and most digestible dishes make their appearance. He himself draws up every morning with his *chef de cuisine* the menu for the day; and even if ambassadors are waiting in the antechamber the cook is received without delay. At the table he notes down such critical expressions on the dishes as "*trop cuit*," "*pas tendre*," for the instruction or reproach of his cook. His kitchen is overwhelmed by his admirers with special delicacies of the season, and productions in which various provinces excel, such as Westphalian ham, Zaur or Frankfort sausages, Strasburgh *patés*. A live and entertaining host, he possesses the gift, rare in Germans, of *causerie*; and whilst in Parliament his speeches on public occasions are delivered with manifest effort, he is in private an easy and unconstrained conversationalist.

OLD BACHELOR POETS.—Corneille, Racine and Boileau were all poetical old bachelors. Gray was, in every sense, real and poetical, a cold, fastidious old bachelor, at once shy and proud, sensitive and selfish. In looking through his memoirs, letters and poems, a contemporary cannot find one indication that he was ever under the influence of woman. He loved his mother, and was obedient to two tiresome old aunts, who thought poetry one of the seven deadly sins. His learning was entombed with him. His genius survives his elegy and odes. What became of his heart we know not. He might well moralise on his bachelorship and call himself "a solitary fly." He is reported to have been once in love; and, as the lady was one day older than himself, he used to say jestingly that he "came into the world a day after the fair." He wrote an ode on the passions, in which, after dwelling on hope, fear, despair, and pity, he dismisses love with a couple of lines. Such was Collins's idea of love. Goldsmith died unmarried. Shenstone was not found to captivate; his person was clumsy, and his manner disagreeable. He never gave the lady who supposed herself to be the object of his serious pursuit an opportunity of accepting or rejecting him. He died unmarried. When we look at a picture of Thomson, we wonder how a man with his countenance and mien could ever have written *The Seasons* or have been in love. He was devoted to his "Amanda" through a long series of years, but some destiny denied him domestic happiness.

ADRIANOPLE.—Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Tundja, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles distant from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts, about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish Empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall, and contains a citadel; but these are now useless as defences. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of a field, or at the most of a provisional type. In the opinion of Von Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches, and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defence, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and consequently it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, baths, and caravansaries rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the plane trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently, but to a considerable

height, covered with vineyards and orchards, and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit-trees, and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

THE KHEDIVÉ.—His Highness speaks French like a Parisian, and receives his visitor with a courtesy and affability that at once set him at his ease, rising as he approaches, and motioning him either to a seat on the divan or to a chair near his own, according to the measure of consideration to be shown. Be you engineer, merchant, journalist, politician, practical agriculturist, or no matter what else, you will soon feel that you have met with your match in special intelligence and information; while as regards Egypt itself, you will find that his Highness understands absolutely everything, from the niceties of its relation to the Porte, to the best rotation of crops, or the latest Liverpool price of "fair middling." He has found time to acquire this encyclopædic information is a marvel; but there it is on almost every subject, as if he was a specialist in each. The audience over, you retire with the conviction that if an "intelligent despotism" be under any circumstances the best form of government, Egypt could not well have a better autocrat than her present Khedive. You carry away, too, the feeling that, practically acute as he may be in all the details of business, the man is essentially a grand seigneur, full of a high personal pride, animated by a dynastic ambition which is but thinly veiled by the tone of loyal respect with which he always speaks of the Porte. His Highness is now in his forty-seventh year, below the middle height, stout, though not at all unwieldy, and with nothing of an Eastern but the native dignity, in his ease and polished manners. "But (quite accurately) wrote a recent interviewer) the eye is still clear and bright, and the mouth and jaw are those of a strong and determined character." There is essentially nothing weak about the man himself, and, whatever may be its other defects, weakness is also assuredly the last term that can be applied to his administration.

HUMOROUS.

WHEN a young man is far, far from home, amid gay company, such a trifle as his collar button flying off will hurt him more than to break a leg.

SAID a distinguished musician:—"Whenever I read that the degree of Doctor of Music has been conferred on anybody, I feel like exclaiming 'Fiddle D.D.'"

A YANKEE editor says:—"Send us from every town and county in America, poems; sad, sweet, dreamy poems on 'Summer.' Write only on one side of the paper, please. We want the other side of the sheet to write editorials on."

"BUT I pass," said a minister one Sunday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades!" yelled out a man from the gallery, who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went out on the next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand.

"WHAT'S your figure?" said a bridegroom (putting his hand in his pocket) to the clergyman who had just married him. He meekly replied: "The law allows me two dollars." "Does it?" exclaimed the young husband. "Well, that's liberal. But here's fifty cents more; so now you've two dollars and a half," and away he went, before the poor parson could explain.

THE other day, as an undertaker was walking along, accompanied by his son, he took off his hat and made a low bow to a man whom they saw across the street. "Father, why do you take off your hat to such an old cootger?" inquired the son. "My son, that man has ten children, some of whom will die before the summer is out, and he pays cash down for everything," answered the father.

"THE CONFLICT OF AGES."

Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and those sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Drs. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honoured by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his *Discovery*, many seemed to doubt, and were sceptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old-time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

NORWICH, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, '76.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection on one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery, together with your Pellets, as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of *Discovery*, my leg was entirely well, and has remained so ever since—a period of over two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs.

Yours truly,
JOHN SHATTUCK.