

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, \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and post-masters in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required stamps 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.

NOTICE.

Our agent, Mr. WALTER STREET, is now visiting the towns and villages situated on the Brockville and Ottawa and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways, and the district between Montreal and Gananoque on the Grand Trunk Railway, collecting accounts and seeking new subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are requested to settle with him for the amounts in which they are indebted and we also trust they will do their best to assist him in his efforts to secure new subscribers.

NOTICE.

As the year is now verging to a close, we think it opportune to make a call upon such of our subscribers as are in arrears with us. The rule of payment in advance ought to be applied everywhere, and it was made one of the chief recommendations of the Quebec Press Association, lately organized in this city. All our friends should understand that an illustrated paper which requires so great an outlay, must, as a matter of business protection, insist upon this rule. For those who do not pay at once, the price of the NEWS is \$4.50 per annum, the extra half-dollar being intended to cover the interest on delay and postage. But as a further inducement, however, and in order to regulate our books and accounts with the opening of the new year, we will charge only the regular rate of \$4.00 to such of our subscribers as will settle with us immediately, or between this and the close of December. We are glad to know, from the reports of our patrons and the notices of our contemporaries of the press, that the efforts we have made to improve the paper are duly recognized, but with proper encouragement we are prepared to improve it still more. Our readers can help us in this, first by prompt payment of their subscription, and by inducing others to subscribe. Let each reader of the NEWS send us at least one subscription besides his own, and by thus doubling our circulation, we shall be enabled to give them a paper second to none in its special sphere. Canadians, all over the Dominion, should take pride in supporting an illustrated family and literary journal, and making it a truly national institution, the reflex of Canadian life, progress and thrift.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, 2nd Dec., 1876.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Magic Mirrors, a sketch of which appears upon our first page, is a happy old fancy made to do service in the illustration of the Presidential deadlock in the United States. Columbia seeks the service of the ancient witch to learn the name and view the features of her intended, and is confronted with two glasses, one of which represents the bearded visage of HAYES, the other, the shaven countenance of TILDEN. She is left in the embarrassment of an ultimate choice, and unfortunately so are the whole American people. The month of November is closing, and yet no satisfactory solution of the Presidential problem has been reached.

Among our illustrations of the Eastern question, we have the portraits of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Count ANDRASSY. The octogenarian Minister of Foreign Affairs for Russia is a disciple of the NESSELRODE and METTERNICH schools, and probably the most accomplished and experienced diplomatist of the day. A staunch Muscovite, he may be credited with the intention of doing his best to promote the cause of his country at the approaching Conference. The handsome ANDRASSY, still in the prime of life, is a Hungarian, an by life-long association is deeply interested in the fate of the Slavs. There is reason to suppose that his policy will not be very energetic as against Russia, although, in the event of serious differences, he may find himself obliged to side with England. In the same connection there is a view of General IGNATIEFF presenting his credentials to the new Sultan. IGNATIEFF is perhaps the best man that Russia could have at Constantinople where he has long resided.

We published last week an account of the main results of the late British Arctic expedition. This week there is a sketch of the *Alert* hoisting her colours at the highest latitude attained by any ship on record. Supplementary to this we have another small sketch, representing the very dismal scene of a funeral in the ice.

The late Hon. LOUIS RICHARD, whose portrait is published in another column, was a representative of the old Acadians, and was married to a descendant of General HOWE, Governor of Acadia in 1759, and who was instrumental in expelling the Acadians. Mr. RICHARD was member of the Legislative Council of Quebec for the Division of Kennebec.

HEATING AND VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS.

As there may be still those who think that a house can be properly ventilated by windows kept partially open in the higher stories, we can only say we believe an appeal to experience and observation will negative the theory. If it be desired to find an exhaust through the upper part of the dwelling instead of lower down, the capped-tube through the roof is the best method known. The capping should come down sufficiently over the mouth of the tube to prevent all down-drafts of cold air. Down-drafts of cold air are inadmissible because they give the lungs two atmospheres or temperatures to breathe at one and the same time—a thing they are not fitted for. The chief delicacy both of lungs and cuticle is during sleep. The basement will be the place for the admission of cold air, if the fresh air be allowed to come into the dwelling in an unwarmed state. What we have said does not of course touch the question of the occasional opening of window-slips in the daytime to change the air of a room. It is the continuous cold drafts coming through the warmer air that hurts the lungs, and it is folly to suppose that by leaving the interstices of our windows unstopped we improve the winter ventilation of the house. What is known as the air warming system in some one of its

shapes is doubtless the best. On this plan an exhaust is sometimes taken by capped-tube from the roof and sometimes by capped shaft or tube from the basement. The first may be speediest. The latter may also be thorough, and most economical of heat. One of the best exhausts will always be the stove chimney with a good draft. We cannot ventilate either in cold or moderate weather without fire heat.

SAFETY OF LIFE AND LIMB.

If the care of the lives of the people devolves upon the Legislature as the great inquest of a nation or province, and as granting those powers under which civic organisations act, it is also the duty of public journals to maintain accurate records and notices of matters affecting the general safety. We are informed by the *Quebec Chronicle*, which is very faithful in these matters, that an aged woman walking home along St. Joseph Street in that city, at a little before six in the evening, fell into the open cellar of the store of one of the citizens, fracturing her leg. The cellar had been opened for putting in wood. There was no light to shew the pitfall, nor was there any one there to warn passers-by. The poor old woman is not expected to recover from her injuries. This description of risk is quite of common occurrence, and the necessity for some reform in the police regulations of this and other municipalities is evident. The British law and practice on the subject of obstructions of traffic might probably be found worth studying in Canada.

Literature, from the days of Dickens and of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," till the hour in which we write, has done much to alleviate human suffering, but it will not do everything. Shrewd observers will say: "You can have no reform without a sacrifice." We should not like to think that it will always be so.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is believed to have left about 30,000,000 francs, 10,000,000 francs of which, it is said, is invested in England. This colossal fortune will, it is said, be divided equally among his brother, Count Angelo Antonelli, and three other members of his family. He has left his valuable and unique collection of precious stones and rare marbles to the Vatican Museum. He inherited much from two uncles. His salary as Cardinal Secretary of State was, it is reported, only \$2,500 a year. It is mentioned that, even when most overwhelmed with business and the cares of state, he never omitted, for one single day, to visit his mother, for whom he entertained the most filial affection.

The specific proposals which will come before the Eastern Conference are said to have been examined in every capital of Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace, but, under the leadership of the English and Russian plenipotentiaries, may be so moulded as to command the support of every guaranteeing power, and secure the acceptance of the Porte.

Having been appealed to on the subject of vaccination, Mr. GLADSTONE has written, stating that he views with misgiving all new aggressions upon private liberty, unless upon a clear and certain proof of necessity. As to vaccination, he keeps his mind open on the question whether such proof has, or has not, been supplied.

DOM PEDRO, now in Europe, has been visiting and examining with great interest the excavations in the Troad, under the guidance of Dr. SCHLIEPMANN, the *savant*, who has been directing their progress for some years past. The emperor delighted his companions by his copious citations from the "Iliad" which he seemed to have almost by heart.

The resignation of the Servian Ministry seems to be definitive. The present Ministry will continue to carry on the administration of affairs provisionally. The new Ministry will probably not be formed until the return of M. MORINOVICS from Prussia.

It is reported that the Russian army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing suitable for a winter campaign. The commander-in-chief's staff, the commissariat, the engineering, artillery and other staffs of the army, have been formed.

According to the *Medical Examiner*, mustard and cress are an excellent remedy for scurvy, and may be grown on board ship during long voyages, as the seeds easily germinate on wet blankets in a moderately warm atmosphere.

Professor POTTER, of Washington University, a most zealous archaeologist, is now digging for aboriginal relics in the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis and in the State of Illinois, a section dotted with Indian mounds.

Mr. WILSON, custom officer at St. Johns, P.Q., was run over by a locomotive on the 22nd November, and there is little hope of his recovery.

It is expected that the *thé* Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway will be running to Grenville by Christmas.

FOOT NOTES.

A DRIVER of a street car in Paris has hit upon an expedient for giving warning to clear the road by attaching a small trumpet to a pair of bellows, which he works with his foot, thus relieving his hands, which are usually occupied with the reins and the brake. The General Omnibus Company has adapted the arrangement to a number of its cars.

THE first anniversary of a marriage is called the iron wedding; the second, paper wedding; third, straw; fifth, wooden; tenth, tin; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, linen; twenty-fifth, silver; fiftieth, gold; seventy-fifth, diamond. The presents to the couple in whose honor such parties are given must be of the material which conforms to the name of the anniversary.

THERE are few prettier vineyard views in France than the one seen from the chestnut-covered platform on which stands the old and romantic Château Yquem. There has been an old-standing feud and rivalry of hundreds of years between the greatest wines of this district and the far-famed Johannisberg of the Rhine, and a great trial of skill took place at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. The jury was composed equally of French and German experts, with a Rhenish President, and two bottles of the choicest Rhine wine were pitted against two bottles of Château Vigneau of 1861. A unanimous verdict gave the prize to Château Vigneau of Bordeaux, and it was afterward ascertained that the Rhine wine was taken from a single barrel made from grapes chosen individually from a whole growth. The French have never forgotten this victory and though the Germans claim for their Johannisberg a bouquet that is indescribable, the French maintain that for wealth and delicacy of flavor no wine in the world can touch Château Yquem or Château Vigneau.

SCIENTIFIC.

SOME French geographers are agitating the establishment of an observatory on the top of Mont Pio IX. in the Apennines, to serve as the centre of European meteorology. They propose to build a metallic chapel on the summit, to which visitors will be conveyed from the foot of the rock in a captive balloon.

At a public dinner recently given by the Anthropological Society of Paris, a paper was circulated, the signers of which pledge themselves to bequeath their brains to the society for inspection and dissection. It is thought that an examination of the thinking organs of persons whose habits and works are perfectly known will throw light upon the laws of physico-mental organization.

THE total number of cinchona trees now planted in India is 2,765,000, chiefly of the red bark variety, which though it does not yield so much quinine as the yellow, yet is said to give more alkaloid, which as a febrifuge is equally effective, and is easily extracted. These trees occupy about 3,000 acres of ground on the Nilgherries, and the bark is now sent to London for sale, at about \$1 a pound.

BRUNEL with the *Courier* class of locomotive ran 13 miles in 10 minutes, equal to 78 miles an hour. Mr. P. Stirling, of the Great Northern, took, two years back, 16 carriages 15 miles in 13 minutes, equal to 75 miles an hour. The "Great Britain," "Lord of the Isles," and "Iron Duke," broad-gauge engines on the Great Western Railway, have each run with 4 or 5 carriages from Paddington to Didcot in 47½ minutes, equal to 66 miles an hour. The new Midland coupled express engines, running in the usual course, have been timed 68, 70, and 72 miles an hour. The 10 a.m. express on the Great Northern from Leeds has been timed, and found mile after mile at the rate of a mile in 52 seconds, or at 69.2 miles an hour. The engines used are Mr. Stirling's outside cylinder bogie express engines, the load being 10 carriages.