

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SCENES AT CACOUNA.

Cacouna—the Saratoga of Canada, the desired haven of over-heated and business-worried Montrealers and Torontonians—furnishes us with subjects for two illustrations. Why is it that, as a rule, Quebec people avoid Cacouna? Not one in ten of the visitors at this charming watering-place comes from the Ancient Capital. Somehow the Quebecois prefer Murray Bay, where they flock in troops every season, leaving Cacouna to their less gregarious brethren of Montreal and Western Canada. The two belles who make such a pretty figure in the front page illustration may therefore be safely set down as either Montrealers or dwellers in Ontario. Wherever they hail from, they are certainly a credit to the place that owns them. "Going to the Morning Bath" is a picture well calculated to strike envy into the breasts of the unfortunate who are compelled to spend the "heated term" amid the dust and glare and noise of the city. What a contrast is there between the rough, uneven sidewalks, baking in the hot sun between rows of heated masonry, and the easy descent—foliage-fringed, and dotted with cool, inviting arbours—that leads from the hotel perched on the summit of the breezy hill down to the bathing-place below! A pretty picture it makes, this shaded walk, in the early morning when the tide is in, and groups of ladies, in charming morning toilettes, make their way, bundle in hand, down to the sandy patch at the foot of the hill for their morning dip.

Our other salt-water illustration is of a different character, and almost brings us back to town again. The *Habitants' Race* at Cacouna has become quite an institution, though it is difficult to see what attraction it can possess for any lover of sport. A rabble of yelling cabmen, mounted on the most dilapidated *Rezinantes* that ever entered for a race, and attempting to force their broken-down hacks into something like a pace, is neither an ennobling nor an interesting spectacle. The sport—save the mark!—is a cruel one, and we trust soon to see it discontinued, to give place to something more deserving of the name.

As a supplementary illustration we give portraits, after a sketch by our artist, of the *Twins of Cacouna*—the *Dromios* of the St. Lawrence Hall, "one in semblance," who cause, by their remarkable likeness to each other, almost as much confusion as their prototypes did at Ephesus.

THE TORONTO ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

which took place on the 19th inst., was opened with the Yacht Race for first-class vessels, a distance of 35 miles for a prize of \$100 in plate or money. There were five entries: the "Brunette," "Ina," "Oriole," "Ripple," and "Gorilla," but only four started, as the "Gorilla" did not arrive from Cobourg until the close of the race. The weather was not as favourable as might have been wished, owing to the light and variable winds which prevailed, but the race gave great satisfaction to those interested in it. The "Brunette" first rounded the winning buoy, after a run of 4 h. 55 m. 40 s., and was followed by the "Oriole," 1 m. 2 s. later, and the "Ina," 4 h. 59 m. 20 s. The "Ripple" dropped altogether out of the race. The second and third class races were won respectively by the "Water Kelpie," of Hamilton; time 4 h. 5 m. 36 s., and the "John A." of Toronto; time, 4 h. 27 m. 33 s. The other races on the programme were:—two mile Double Scull Outrigger for \$50, taken by the "Montreal" in 19 m.; Fishermen's Race, two miles, \$25, won by the "Jenny," in which Berry rowed, 17 m. 30 s.; Double Scull Inrigged Boats, \$50, two miles, "Dolly Varden," time, 18 m. 20 s.; the four mile four-oared race for a prize of \$100, which resulted in a walk over for the "Cleopatra," of Lachine; and the two mile Championship of Ontario, for \$20 and the belt, with a similar result for the "Blonde," of Montreal. There were also a paddling race and a duck hunt.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.

The Annual Regatta of the Lachine Boating Club was held on the river opposite Lachine on Saturday, the 17th inst. The attendance was small, owing in all probability to the superior attractions for the many possessed by the Lacrosse match between the Shamrock and Toronto Clubs. The programme for the day included, in addition to the usual single scull, pair, and four-oared races, a canoe race for Indians, and a boys' punt race. The first on the list was the four mile four-oared race, which was taken by the "Cleopatra" in 20 m. 40 s. The four-mile Indian canoe race followed, and proved to be the most interesting event of the day. Four canoes, each manned by some dozen or more Indians, were entered, but the race fell to the "Prince Arthur," which came in three lengths ahead of the "Caughnawaga." The time made was very good; the four miles being gone over in 24 m. 48 s., less than five minutes over that of the winners in the previous race. The two mile pair outrigger race for two gold medals, was taken by Finning and Berry, of Toronto, who distanced their only competitors, Tyre and Grey, of Quebec. Time, 14 m. 49 s. The single scull race for \$80 only drew out two competitors, Berry and Finning, the former of whom came in half a length ahead. The Boys' Punt Race, of which an illustration is given on page 133—for a sum of \$20, divided into three prizes, distance half-a-mile, was won by Wm. McNider, 11 years old; A. Tacheureau, 13, second; and C. McNider, 8, third. The concluding race was for four-oared inriggers, prize \$100, with an entrance fee of \$8. The only contestants were the "Montreal" and the "Vampire," the latter only entering to make a race. The "Montreal" took the race in 35 m. 10 s.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The Cricket Match. We use the emphasis advisedly, for the match played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, will long be remembered, in Montreal as the match of the season, and throughout the country as the first of the series played by the Gentlemen of England during their tour through Canada and the United States. The result of the match was certainly not flattering to Canadian pride, but the Canadian players should seek consolation for their defeat in the high encomiums passed upon their bowling by Mr. Grace himself. It would be impossible for us to give any detailed account of the match with the limited space at our disposal, and as that has already been very fully done in the daily papers, we shall content ourselves with giving the score. The Englishmen were the first to go in, Grace and Ottaway taking the bats. Play lasted until half-past six, and was resumed the

following morning at eleven. By about three in the afternoon the last wicket fell and the English score stood 255. The Canadians then went in, but were soon disposed of, with a score of 48, Rose's slow bowling proving exceedingly effective, and taking one wicket after another in surprising time. Some little time remaining over before the hour for drawing the stumps the Canadians began their second innings, which was concluded the following day, the score standing at 67.

Subjoined is the score of the English Eleven:—

Table listing players and scores: W. W. Grace, c. Benjamin, b. Laing... 81; C. J. Ottaway, b. Hartman... 24; A. N. Hornby, l. b. w., b. Green... 39; A. Lubbock, b. Laing... 7; Hon. G. Harris, b. Green... 4; C. K. Francis, c. McKenzie, b. McLean... 11; E. Lubbock, c. Jones, b. McLean... 18; A. Appleby, c. Hardman, b. McLean... 9; W. M. Rose, not out... 15; T. Pickering, c. Mills, b. Laing... 19; R. A. Fitzgerald, unwell... 8; Wides... 8; Byes... 12; Leg Byes... 8.

Summary table: Total... 255; Canadian Twenty-two, two innings... 115; 140.

THE HAMILTON ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections at Hamilton has been a source of much jubilation among Conservatives. For the past eight years—since the return of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan in 1864, by the narrow majority of 15—that city has been, to use the language of a contemporary, supposed to be completely given over to Clear-Gritism, and great therefore was the joy of the "Union and Progress" party when it became known their candidates, Messrs. Chisholm and Witton, had been elected by large majorities. With the political aspect of the elections it is not our intention to meddle; we simply confine ourselves to the explanation of the very pretty group of sketches sent us by a Hamilton correspondent which are reproduced in this week's issue. The centre picture shows the scene in front of the *Speator* office on the night after the election, when the newly-elected members addressed their constituents. Around this are small medallions depicting various incidents of the elections. The two upper are devoted to the reception of Sir John A. Macdonald on the occasion of his second visit to Hamilton on the evening of the 12th inst. On his arrival the Premier was met at the station by an immense torchlight procession, with four bands of music. The procession was more than half a mile in length, and it is reckoned that there must have been fully a thousand torch bearers. A carriage and four were awaiting Sir John at the station, but so enthusiastic were the people, that they detached the horses, and fastening ropes to the vehicle, pulled it themselves at the head of the procession. The principal streets of the city were passed through in this way—torches, fireworks, music and the cheering of the vast multitude producing together a scene of wonderful animation. The drill-shed having been closed against the people by order of Colonel Skinner, the procession came to a halt in the Market Square where, the immense crowd, estimated at about four thousand persons, collected, and was addressed by Sir John; the Conservative candidates, several other gentlemen. The two night scenes showing the procession and the gathering in the Square have an exceedingly pretty effect.

GENTEEL MISERABLES.

Probably, all things considered, most men and women get the same amount of pleasure and misery out of their lives. But, for all that, there are few who do not, at times, heartily compassionate their neighbours. People are apt to imagine that they could never put up with the kind of life led by many other persons. They are mistaken, of course, for human nature can endure almost anything but an entire stoppage of food supplies. But, though this is the case, there are some existences which seem washed-out and colourless, and one cannot help imagining that the people who live them must be extremely eccentric folk. We allude more especially to a certain section of the middle class, at least they would be placed among the middle class by cursory observers. But in reality, they form a class of themselves, and keep very much to themselves. As a rule their incomes are not large; on the contrary, they are frequently very limited. Nor can the people be classed as *bona fide* ladies and gentlemen, but they cannot be placed upon a level with the common folk. They are generally neatly and primly dressed, and their demeanour is extremely polite, though they are often shy and nervous. They are, apparently, well-educated, though by no means geniuses. They live in small houses, but quiet respectable neighbourhoods—these respectable neighbourhoods, by the way, have invariably a dreary and depressing air about them. Their domains are kept scrupulously clean, and in apple-pie order. Their children forego romping, and with the exception of a few black sheep, who are the terror of the district, are more docile and wiser than the children of either the upper, middle, or lower section of the community. They are regular attendants at church and chapel, but scarcely go anywhere else. The theatre does not see them pass its portals very often, and the opera house still less frequently. You would not catch them at race meetings or agricultural shows. In short, they will scarcely be seen anywhere where expense is involved. They may, perhaps, now and then take a sedate little walk, but they will not do this when it is a wet day. They appear to be on terms of social intimacy with few, if any, for the voice of festivity is rarely, if ever, heard in their houses, and they seldom pay visits to other people's. In fact they are almost without friends.

The question arises, is poverty the cause of the eccentric behaviour of these individuals? It is hard to suppose that people would designedly deny themselves what to the vast majority constitute the delights of life. We do not find that the other sections of the community do so. The aristocrats, when they are not being stared at in open-mouthed wonder, enjoy themselves in a thorough-going manner. They shoot, hunt, dance, and play croquet and cricket. The middle class, though they, to a large extent, prostrate themselves before the god of fashion and etiquette, follow suit, and the amount of money they spend shows how

eagerly they seek amusement. The working class, it is very well known, recklessly drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and expend all their energies in doing so. In short, every class, but this genteel class, acts upon the principle that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—though whether the members of it do more than other people is a question open to considerable doubt. Though these genteel people are comparatively friendless—friendship could not exist in the chilling atmosphere in which they live—none are so frightened of what the world will say of them. They would not be guilty of impropriety for fear they should be found out. They look on horrified when other and more daring souls act in a manner which, all things considered, judged from the standpoint of the genteel, is a shade on the wrong side. These genteel beings are never entrapped into anything that they ought to keep out of, but for all that they are not appreciated, and their many virtues receive but small acknowledgment. Nobody pretends to entertain any very great love for them. Most people are afraid to enter their domiciles. Their neat, prim rooms, lacking conspicuously that cosy look which most rooms in small houses possess, at once cast a gloom over unlucky visitors. Everything has that stiff, starched look so antagonistic to real comfort. There is a subdued, cold atmosphere, which at once knocks the spirits out of the most exuberant. The conversation of the genteel people is on a par with their surroundings. It is very proper, but dreadfully commonplace. Neither is it well sustained, but consists of a series of spasmodic jerks. It is of that type which does not enlighten you in the slightest as to the real character of the speaker. You know as much about such persons before you begin to talk to them as you do after you have finished. This, at the best, is an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is by no means surprising that the acquaintance of such people is not cultivated. If you dine or take tea with them, the viands appear to partake of the same character. They seem to be all right, but yet you cannot enjoy them. Your hosts appear to be doing the best they can, but they lack heartiness, and the consequence is that you are devoutly thankful when such meals are brought to a conclusion. You long for the time when you can with decency depart, for never have you felt more like a fish out of water, and nowhere have your conversational powers failed you so utterly. When there are children in such houses they are to be pitied. The poor little-beings seem to have all the life and spirits knocked out of them.

We cannot help compassionating these genteel people. They may, perhaps, be as happy as other people, but the kind of life they lead is repugnant to men and women of ordinary susceptibilities. Probably, in the majority of instances, they are people of a straightened means who have a hard task to keep up appearances. All we can say is, that they make a mistake, and throw away the substance in pursuing the shadow. If they expended less in empty display and more in real comfort, they would be far happier, and would not frighten so many of their friends away from them.—*Life at Revere.*

THE ELECTIONS.

The following members have been elected since the publication of our last list:—

Table of election results for Ontario and Quebec. Ontario: Addington (Shibley), Brant N. (Fleming), Cornwall (Bergin), Glengarry (Macdonald), Halton (White), Huron C. (Horton), Huron S. (Cameron), Leeds S. (Richards), Middlesex N. (Scatcherd), Monck E. (Edgar), Muskoka (Cockburn), Oxford N. (Oliver), Oxford S. (Bedwell), Perth N. (Daly), Perth S. (Kidd), Prince Edward (Ross), Renfrew N. (Findlay), Toronto C. (Wilkes), York E. R. (Metcalfe). Quebec: Gaspereau (Fortin), Iberville (Bechard), Jacques Cartier (Lafamme), Laprairie (Pinsonneault), Montreal Centre (Ryan), Rouville (Mercier), St. Hyacinthe (Belorme), St. John's (Bourassa), Vaudreuil (Harwood). Summary: Previously elected 23 32 8; Total 100 49 11.

A great aquarium is being constructed at Naples. It is 100 ft. distant from the sea, and is 100 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high. The lower story will contain the tanks of the great aquarium, and the upper will contain twenty-four rooms for laboratories, a library and collections, and lodging-rooms for three or four zoologists. A continuous current of sea water will pass through all the tanks.

According to advices from Japan, says the *Patrie*, it seems that the Mikado does not confine his views and efforts to the organization of the army. He is also occupied with the design of creating a war navy capable of ensuring for his country the first rank in that part of the globe. As the result of the orders given by him to private firms in France and England, and including the vessels being built in the maritime arsenal of Yokoska, near Yokohama, the Mikado will soon have a squadron of six iron-clad ships, completely armed. It is expected that the command of this squadron will be assigned to an old superior officer of the French navy, who has for some years past been in the service of Japan. The Mikado has also, it is added, decided upon the creation of a naval school, in which young people belonging to the first families of the Empire will be trained.