baby and left it on board. It was not discovered for some time. The ship signalled a shore boat, and in the meantime the Prince Imperial calmed its squallings by dandling it about and eventually put it safely into the boat.

PRINCE LEOPOLD is growing in popular favour, and is now in great requisition as chairman for all sorts of philanthropic and charitable objects; and he never occupies the chair without interesting and instructing his audience on the objects which may have brought them together. In this respect he is most painstaking. His last speech, which appeared recreatin in the Times recently, on the education of the deaf and dumb was excellent reading.

The respect and esteem in which Mr. Butt was held by his old colleagues in the House of Commons is illustrated in a most satisfactory manner. As is generally known a fund is being raised with the object of establishing a competency for Mrs. Butt and her two daughters. It is hoped that a sum of over £10,000 will be forthcoming. To this members of the House are subscribing in a very handsome manner. Some have given fifty and a hundred pounds each. The contributions come from all sides of the House, irrespective of party or nationality.

### THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The following is a revised list of the successful candidates with their majorities:

Constituencies.	Ministerial	Opposition.	Maj
Addington	1		1
Algoma		, ,	31
Brant, N.	Young		341
Brant, S. Brockville,	Hardy		365 130
Y1 h.*	1.45		130
Bruce, S Cardwell.	Wells		68
Carleton.	doeniduki	Monek	500
V OFN WALL	Mack	STORER V.	neel
Dufferin.		Barr	300
Dundas Durham, E		Broder	200
Durhain, W. Elgin, E.	McLaughlin.	Nor-rear	147
Elgin, E. Elgin, W	Nairu		137
Essex, N.	Unscaden	White	20 150
Essex, S		Wigie	153
Frontenae Gleugarry	. ;	Calvin	199
OFFICE STATE		French	100
Grey, S. Grey, S. Grey, E.		Creighton	24
Gree C	Hunter	Lander	817 538
Hald-mand	Baxter	d.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Halton.	Robertson		
Hamilton Hastings, N	filbeon		
Manuelinien Li	A continue		74
Hastings, W. Huron, S. Huron, E.		Robertson	326
Huron, E	Gibson		
Haron, W.	Ross	Metralfe	400
Kent, E. Kent, W Kingston	McCraney		200
Kingston.	icontown	Meteralfe	100
Lambton, E	Graham		. 66
Langitton W.	. Pardee		225
Impark, S	Lees	·	30
Lagark, N. Lagark, S. Lends, N. Lends, N. Lends, S.		Merrick	347
Leodsa, S.	Hanler	Richardson .	. 220
Lincoln London	Neelon		29
London	4/22/2004	Meredith	458
Middlesex, N. Middlesex, E.	Witters	Tooley	122
Middlesex, E.		•	. 4
Monek.	Harcourt		. 111
Muskoka Norfolk, N	Freeman		
Norfolk, N Norfolk, S		Margan	1 14
Northumberland, E. Northumberland, W. Ontario, N.	Ferrie	1:22:2::::	1 48
Ontario, N	Paxton		14
Contario S.	Drysden	Baskerville	198
Ottawa Oxford, N	. Mowat	******	. 04
Oxford S	Cranks		1400
Perth, N. Perth, S.	Chisholm	. 1	1.150
Perth. S	. Ballantyne .		- 00
Peterboro', E.	Blezard	Acres	.1 182
Prescutt.		Scott	. 250
Prince Edward	Striker		278
Renfrew, N	Murray		100
Renfrow, S		Baker	
Simose, E	Cook	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 31
Simcoe, W.		Long.	. 60
		Kerr	Reel
Toronto, E		Morris,	73
Toronto, W. Victoria, N.		Bell	. 62
Victoria 8	Wood		115
Waterloo, S., Waterloo, N.,	Livingstone	•••	431
Waterioo, N Welland	. springer.	Near	
Welland Wellington, S	Laidlaw		
Wellington, C	Clarke	!	
Wellington, C. Wellington, W Wentworth, N	McMahon		
Wentworth, S.		Carpenter .	
York, N York, E	Widdineld,	1	• •
York, W.	Entterson.		
and the second s	Andrews and the second	Aurona de la companya del companya del companya de la companya de	

## ECHOES FROM PARIS.

Some alarm has been created on the south side of the Seine by the giving way of some houses erected over the catacombs. About twelve miles of streets are carried over these dismal quarries, and 250,000f. a year are annually devoted to propping up the interstices, but the process will require at this rate about fifteen years. Doubts were entertained of the safety of the Sceaux Railway, near which the accident occurred, but these are declared to be unfounded.

A DOZEN new papers have appeared within the last week; perhaps two are brought out daily,

two enjoy the pleasure of a twenty-four hours' existence, and then death. Non-political papers have not to deposit caution money, and hence, are merely started to circulate a few advertisements. There is room for an enterprising French paper of the future school, but though an essentially artistic people the French do not know how to bring out, to make up a journal, though with the best models ever before them.

Rage and dismay pervade the ranks of the Zonaves and Algerian Tirailleurs. The word has gone forth from the War Office that the officers of those corps are henceforth to adopt the uniform worn by their commissioned comrades in other branches of the service. The rage of the rank and file of the Zonaves and the Algerian corps can hardly be controlled within the bounds of discipline, as they are menaced with curtailment of the somewhat unfair proportion of their inexpressibles. They cling to the tradition that those huge bags of red cloth in which they are condemned to encase their legs— a world too wide for any shanks—are badges of distinction. There is no accounting for tastes.

A DECISION of the Prefect of Police has just given great satisfaction to the gallant Parisians who frequent the line of new and extensive omnibuses that run from the Madeleine to the Bastille, and vice versa. Ladies are to be allowed to ride outside, so that the imperiale, as the upper portion of the popular conveyance is called, will in future be accessible to the fair sex, and therefore much more attractive than hitherto. The gentlemen riders will in consequence probably smoke less and talk more in such a position, and thus combine the utile con dolce.

In Paris, at one establishment where petrolenm oil was manipulated, it was observed that any workmen entering the factory with bron chial or pulmonary affections speedily lost all traces of their complaints. From breathing an atmosphere impregnated with petroleum to taking actual doses of it was an obvious and easy step; and the proprietor of the factory in question soon began to prescribe it for patients suffering from bad coughs, influenza, or asthma These primitive applications of the new remedy were effected by merely swallowing the common oil in a small teaspoonful at a time, but the more learned and experienced gentlemen who afterwards took up the matter soon substituted a more civilized and more agreeable means of administering it. They enclose the oil, which in its natural state has not exactly an attractive odour, in capsules made of gelatine, which do not dissolve till some time after they are taken, when the digestive organs are able to absorb the oil without any chance of a taste being left in

H. P., writing to the American Register, gives two London theatrical managers visiting Paris the credit of the following: The scene, a cafe-restaurant. "Harry, I'd like some potash water; call for it, you speak French like a bird." "All right, Walter.—Garcong!" "Oui, monsieur." "Avez-vous de potash?" "Oui," "It's all right, Walter: you hear they've got it." Then turning to the waiter, and putting up two fingers by way of illustration: "Donnez-moi deux potash—toute suite—look sharp—deux—do you comprenez?" The waiter disappeared, and after the twain had waited for ten minutes, he reappeared with two bowls of soup. They looked at it and then at each other. "What's this, garcong? No, no, not soup; water potash!" howled Henry, emphatically. "Potash." "C'est du potage, messieurs!" So, after vain efforts spent in making the man comprehend what they did not wish, they consumed the soup, and wound up with two bocks, and let the potash slide out of their evening programme.

## FRENCHMEN OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

DISTINGUISHED INSTANCES OF ALIENS ATTAINING POSITIONS IN FRANCE.

To begin with politicians, we have not only M. Gambetta, the son of a Genoese tradesman settled at Caliors, and M. Waddington and his brother, some of an English cotton spinner at Rouen, but M. Wilson, reporter to the budget committee, son of the English engineer who introduced gas into Paris; M. Robert Mitchell Irish on the father's side and Spanish on the mo ther's; M. Spuller, who went up in the balloon as Gambetta's secretary, a German; M. Thomson, an Algerian deputy, understood to be an American. I may also mention the too famous Benedetti, son of a Greek: Count Walewski, the emperor's foreign secretary, a Pole; Baron Langsdorff, Louis Philippe's ambassador, a Hessian; the hapless Count Rossi, a Freuch subject from 1833 to 1848, though by birth Italian and for a time a naturalized Swiss; Bixio, the Garibal-dian's brother, for a week Louis Napoleon's mi-nister of agriculture, who fought a duel with Thiers, whom he had taunted with his original opposition to the prince president's election; Steenackers, the organizer of the pigeon post and photographic correspondence during the war, a Belgian; M. Johnston, Bonapartist deputy from 1869 to 1875, and a leading Bordeaux merchant, an Englishman; and the brothers Thayer, senators under the Empire, whose American father en-

riched himself by purchasing Paris property during the revolution. As for military men, without going back to the Swiss Jomini or other Napoleonic officers, there was a German Hohenlohe whe served Louis XVIII.; Jusuf, the kidnapped Elban, who became the favorite slave of the Bey of Tunis, fought for the French in Algeria, and late in life abjured the Koran; the Hessian Neumayer figured in every campaign from 1809 to 1837 the Piedmontese Bordone commanded Francstireurs in 1870, and the lately superseded Bour-baki is of Greek extraction. Exotic economists and financiers are much more numerous. M. Leon Say's Swiss lineage is too remote to come within our present range, but Valentine Smith, secretary to the railway commission of 1839, was evidently of English parentage. Wolowski was sent to Paris by the Polish insurgents of 1830. Clamageran, author of an excellent history on French taxation, is a native of New Orleans, though of French descent; Konigswarter, a writer on the family and on illegitimacy, was a Dutchman, his brother being Gotha, envoy to France; Solar, the partner of Mires, in whose fall he shared, also a journalist and bibliophile, is of Portuguese extraction; the ancestor of the bankers Pereire was a Portuguese Jew, who introduced into France the teaching of the deaf and dumb; Bischoffsheim, another banker, is a self-made Ger-man Jew; Block, the first of French statists, was born at Berlin; Hubbard, financial editor of the Republique Française, had an English father and a Spanish mother; Garnuschi, the bimetallist, is a Milanese; Dupont White, the translator of Mill, but an opponent of individualism, was of English parentage.
Theologians are nearly all of home growth; but

Bauer, a Hungarian convert fron Judaism, was court preacher to Napoleon III.; Deguerry, the Liberal minded curé of the Madeleine and one of the victims of the Commune, came of a Swiss familly: and Dupanloup had a Savoyard mother and an unknown father. Exotic scholars, men of science and authors, are, on the other hand, numerous. The cousin of M. Waddington, himself a Hellenist and numismatist, is a lecturer on philosophy at the Sorbonne; Bolla, son of an Italian physician, was indebted for a clue to his Assyrian researches to the Orientalist, Jules de Mohl, a native of Stuttgart, whose three brothers earned distinction in their native country. Salomon Munk, another Orientalist, was a German So too was Jules Oppert, whose religion obliged him to seek a professorship in France. Egger, who teaches Greek at the Sorbonne, is of German extraction. Eichoff, comparative philologist, was the son of a Hamburg merchant at Havre; and Chavee, another philologist, was a Belgian priest, whose views on the plurality of the origin of the human race led him to renounce the church. Chodzko, professor of Slav litterature at the College de France and Lafayette's aide de-camp in 1830, is a Pole. Milne Edwards, the naturalist, is an Anglo-Belgian. Brown-Sequard, 'laude Bernard's successor in the chair of physiology, is the son of a Philadelphiau, and had to be naturalized to qualify for the post. Catalan, the mathematician, was a Belgian; Malaguti, the chemist, an Italian refugee; Hollard, the physician and naturalist, a Swiss ; Jahr, the introducer of homeeopathy, a German; Orfila, the toxicologist, whose evidence decided the Lafarge case, a native of Minorca. Scherer, the best critic since Ste. Benve, originally a Protestant professor of theology at Geneva, now senator and editor of the Temps, is the son of a Swiss banker. Baron Taylor, under whose management the Theatre Francais saw its palmiest agement the Invarie Francais saw its paintest days—he introduced stage perspective and the mise en scene, and recognized the rising talents of the elder Dumas and Victor Hugo—is of English parentage, and has played parts, by turns, traveller, archæologist, soldier and dramatist. I exclude painters, musicians and actors, as escentially accomposition decrees, but the late Resentially cosmopolitan classes; but the late Ba-ron Waldeck, the centenarian artist, was also an African and South American explorer, and came of a Prague family. Yriarte is of Spanish extraction. Weiss, professor and journalist, began life as an enfant de troupe in a French-Swiss regiment; Buloz, the founder of the Revue des Deux Mondes, was likewise a Swiss; and Galignani an Italian. Even in a class of literature generally considered essentially French, for-eigners figure prominently. Paul de Kock was the son of a Dutch banker; Alphonse Wey is descended from German merchants, and Albert Wolff, one of the smartest writers for the Figure, was known as a caricaturist in Germany before he crossed the frontier and became secretary to the elder Dumas, himself descended from a negress. George Sand's pedigres, by the way, went back to Marshal Saxe.

## TARIETIES.

LIFE-RAFTS FOR SHIPS OF WAR.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed the officers of Sheerness Dockyard to issue to ships of war when commissioned life-rafts on the principle patented by Commander Britten, R. N. These rafts are to be used in place of coppering punts, and will be used both for saving life and tor cleaning the bottoms of ships. Reports are to be made on them by commanding officers.

DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury states that Mr. Rassam, who is carrying on the work begun by the Late Mr. George Smith, has just discovered at Babylon an octagonal cylinder on the sides of which are engraved a history of the campaign of Sennacherib against King Hezekiah. This important find is to be sent to London for safe keeping in • British museum.

EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.—The latest reports of the excavations at Olympia show that the Helot habitations to the south and southeast of the Temple of Zeus were particularly dense and extensive. Besides this, some very important additions to the sculptures of the pediment group have been found; among them the body of the centaur who steals the boy, a large portion of the recumbent old man, and an arm of one of the Lapithæ. All these are being cast in plaster, and are to be removed to Berlin shortly and fitted into their respective places.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—In the excavations for enlarging the bed of the Tiber, an exceedingly elegant room, belonging to a wealthy dwelling-house of the first times of the Enpire, has been discovered in the gardens of the Farnesina. The ceiling is formed of the finest stucco, with relievos of figures and ornaments in the best taste. The walls are painted in the Pompeian manner, with delineations of figures in various styles, among which are some pictures executed in simple profile, and with as much delicacy as the most graceful designs of the famous lekythoi of Attica. In the excavations of the Roman Forum have been discovered bases of statues with dedicatory inscriptions of the Imperial age.

Physical Education at Schools and Col-.EGES .- The introduction of physical exercise and instruction on hygiene as a part of a college curriculum has been realised at Amherst College, United States, for the last twenty years, and with results that are highly instructive. Only distinguished members of the medical profession are appointed to the Department, and they have the same footing as the other professors. Their first duty is to know the physical condition of each student, and to see that the laws of health are preserved. In case of sickness, the student applies to this officer for a certificate, whereby he is excused from college duties and put under suitable treatment. Statistics of the bodily condition of the students are regularly secured. All the classes are required to attend the gym-uasium exercises four times a week. The performances are accompanied with music, and arranged to give full play to the animal spirits. They are fully as popular and well attended as the literary exercises. The intelligent co-operation of the student is secured by instruction on the means of preserving health, physical and mental, with supplementary lectures on human anatomy and physiology.

The Wimbledon Meeting.—The prize list of the twentieth annual meeting has been issued, and contains many changes, not the least being the institution of four new competitions and a substantial addition to the money value of the prizes in fourteen other contests. The new competitions are the "Robin Hood," value £150, for Sniders; the "Heath," £150, and the "General Eyre," £20, for Martini-Henrys; and the "Dudley," £50, for any rifles. The "Grand Aggregate," has been increased to £600; the Snider prizes—"Alexandra," to £900; "Alfred," to £400; Martins' to £200; "Glen Albyn," to £250; "Bertram and Roberts," to £100; "Windmill," to £250; "Wills," to £100; "John Hall," to £100; the "Secretary of State for War's," to £100; and for any rifles—the "Albert," to £515; and the "Halford," to £25. Altogether it is anticipated that the total value of this year's prize list will be fully £15,000. The Carton prize, for which last year there were 66,000 entries, will be discontinued, and it is notified that the targets hitherto allotted to them will be used for pool, at 200, 500, 600, and 800 yards. There are many other alterations and additions.

Comparative Longevity.—Herr Max Waldstein, of the Statistical Department at Vienna, has published a pamphlet giving some curious statistics as to the ages of the inhabitants of Austria and other parts of Europe. He says that the number of people in Europe who are upwards of ninety years old is 102,831, of whom 60,303 are women. Of those who are over a hundred years of age there are 240 women and 161 men in Italy, 229 women and 183 men in Austria, and 526 women and 524 men in Hungary. There are in Austria 1,508,359 persons over sixty years of age, comprising 7.5 per cent. of the whole population. It is found that the percentage of the old people is much higher among the Germans than among the Slavs. In the German provinces of Upper Austria and Salzburg it is 11.5 while in Galicia it is only 4. In Hungary there are more old men than old women, which is explained by the fact that the excess of women over men is less in Hungary than other countries. According to Herr Waldstein, there are in Austria 100 women and 86 men who are a hundred years old, 41 women and 37 men who are one hundred and one, and 88 women and 60 men who are upwards of one hundred and one years of age.

# ARTISTIC.

M. MEISSONIER, like M. Gérôme, has been turning sculptor. He is modelling a mounted trumpeter blowing his trumpet—a very picturesque work. He is very much interested in the model, which, when completed will be east in bronze. M. Gérôme's statue of Anacreon advancing smilingly and carrying in his arms an infinit Bacchus and an infant Cupid, is being cut in marble.

A MOST admirable idea has wound its way into the hearts of several liberal Londoners. They propose to erect at once an "Art Students' Home," where ladies may reside under certain restrictions, at a cost of from fitteen to thirty shillings a week, with full opportunities of attending all places of artistic study in the city. This, with the aid of the Decorative Art Boolety should open the way wide enough for whatsowers we man would, to walk in it right to the high alter of art.