

further comment on that score. The materials of the story, on the other hand, are very interesting, having reference to the military experiences of the Princess and her husband, in Mexico, under Maximilian, during the American war, and in the late Franco-Prussian campaign. At Gravelotte, Prince Salm-Salm was killed, after which the author travelled extensively in Italy and Spain.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE U. S. ELECTORAL COMMISSION.—George F. Edmunds, Republican, is a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born at Richmond, February 1, 1828. He was educated for the bar, and is well-known as a lawyer of great ability. Mr. Edmunds went early into political life. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859, and afterward State Senator. He was appointed to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Foot, taking his seat April 5, 1866; was elected to fill the remainder of the term, and re-elected for the terms ending 1875 and 1881.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Republican, of Indiana, was born in that State August 4, 1823; graduated at the Miami University; studied and practiced law; was elected Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of Indiana in 1852; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana in 1860, and became Governor in 1861, when Governor Lane was elected to the United States Senate; was elected Governor in 1864; was elected to the Senate, as a Republican, to succeed Henry S. Lane, and took his seat March 4, 1867, and was re-elected in 1872. His term of office will expire March 3, 1879.

FREDERICK T. FEELINGHUYSEN, Republican, of New Jersey, was born at Millstown, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1839; was appointed Attorney-General of the State in 1861, and re-appointed in 1866; was temporarily appointed United States Senator in 1866, in place of William Wright, deceased, and was elected in 1867 to fill the unexpired term, which terminated in 1869; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed A. G. Cattell, and took his seat March 4, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3, 1877.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, Democrat, of Ohio, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813; removed to Ohio in 1819; was admitted to the bar in 1835; was a Representative from Ohio in the Twenty-ninth Congress; was elected to be Judge of the Supreme Court in Ohio in 1851; was Chief Justice of that court from 1854 to 1856; was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1867; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, in place of Benjamin F. Wade, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1869, and was re-elected in 1874. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Democrat, of Delaware, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1868 he was appointed United States Senator, as a Democrat, to succeed his father, James A. Bayard; took his seat March 4, 1869, and was re-elected in 1875. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

GEORGE F. HOAR, Republican, of Massachusetts, was born at Concord, in that State, August 29, 1829; was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and graduated at the law school in that university; was a member of the State Assembly in 1852, and of the State Senate in 1857; was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, as a Republican, and but a short time ago was elected by the Massachusetts Legislature to the United States Senate.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, Republican, of Ohio, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, in that State, November 19, 1831; graduated from Williams College, and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1859 and 1860; entered the Union army as Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers; was promoted to be Brigadier-General January 10, 1862, and to be Major-General and Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland September 20, 1863; was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to all subsequent Congresses.

HENRY B. PAYNE, Democrat, of Ohio, was born in Madison County, New York, November, 1810; graduated at Hamilton College; commenced practice at the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1834; was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1849 and 1850; was defeated in a contest for the United States Senatorship in 1851, and for Governor in 1857; was delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1854, the Charleston Convention in 1860, and the Baltimore Convention in 1872, and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, Democrat, of Massachusetts, was born at Chelmsford, in that State, November 1, 1815; graduated at Harvard in 1832; was admitted to the bar in 1835; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1836, and of the State Senate in 1841 and 1842; was Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1855, and was elected to be Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat.

EPHA HUSTON, Democrat, of Virginia, was born in Fauquier County, in that State, September 23, 1823; was elected to the State Convention in Virginia, which assembled at Richmond in February, 1861, served through its first session, and then entered the service of the Confederacy as Colonel of the Eighth Virginia Infantry. After the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted to be Brigadier-General, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth.

NATHAN CLIFFORD is the oldest member of the Court. He was born in Rumney, Grafton County, New Hampshire, August 18, 1803. He fitted for college at the Haverhill Academy, and completed his education at the Hampton Literary Institution. He studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to Maine in 1827. He was elected to the Legislature, from York County, in 1830, and re-elected for three years, during the last two being Speaker. In 1834 he was appointed Attorney-General for the State of Maine. He was a Representative in Congress from 1839 to 1846. In 1846 he was appointed by President Polk, Attorney-General of the United States, which office he held until March, 1847, when he was appointed Commissioner to Mexico. When peace was declared between this country and Mexico, he was appointed Minister to that Republic. On his return to the United States he settled in Portland, devoting himself to his profession, and in 1858 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Buchanan.

SAMUEL F. MILLER was born in Richmond, Kentucky, April 5, 1816; graduated at the University of Transylvania, and after taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, practiced the profession a few years, and then turned his attention to the law. Having been, from 1848, in favor of emancipation, and though generally taking no part in politics, the course of public affairs caused him to remove from the State, in 1850, when he settled in Iowa, and became one of the leaders of the Republican party in that State. In 1852 he was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Lincoln.

WILLIAM STRONG was born in Somers, Tolland County, Connecticut, May 6, 1808. He graduated at Yale College in 1828. Afterward he taught school in Connecticut and in New Jersey, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1832, and soon after began to practice law in Reading, Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Thirtieth and to the Thirty-first Congresses. Upon retiring from Congress he resumed his profession, and continued in practice until 1857, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years. He resigned that position in 1868, and returned to the Bar, and in 1870 was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Grant.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, is a son of David Dudley Field, D. D., a distinguished New England divine, and a brother of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Henry W. Field. He was born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816. He was graduated at Williams College in 1837; studied law in New York city with his brother David Dudley, with whom he formed a law partnership. In 1849 he settled in California, for the practice of his profession, and in January, 1850, was elected First Alcalde of the city of Marysville; in October of the same year he was elected to the Legislature, where he took a leading part in moulding the Judiciary of the State. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of California, and became its Chief Justice. In 1863 he was appointed to his present position by President Lincoln.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, the fifth Justice of the Supreme Court selected to serve on the Electoral Commission, was born in Berne, Albany County, New York, March 14, 1813. He was a graduate from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1836, and, after teaching in an academy at Millstone, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in New Jersey in 1839. He practiced law in Newark from that time until his appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; March 21, 1870. He never took an active part in politics, but was a Republican Presidential elector in 1868. He was a Whig while that party continued, and afterward became a moderate Republican, though he was never identified with the anti-slavery movement. He was a zealous supporter of the government during the war of the rebellion. His grandfather served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812.

HUHAFT PACHA.—This distinguished man is the third son of the Duke of Buckingham. He was born in 1823, entered the navy in 1835, where he attained the rank of commander in 1855. During the American civil war he ran the blockade no less than eighteen times, and after the war wrote a book entitled "Never Caught." In 1867, he entered the service of the Porte, with the rank of rear-admiral and the title of Pacha. During the Cretan insurrection he was charged with the duty of preventing the Greeks from smuggling succors into the island, and put an end to the exploits of the *Enosis*. In 1869, he was named Grand Admiral, and assumed command of the Turkish squadron in the Mediterranean.

EDHEM PACHA.—This statesman was one of the Turkish plenipotentiaries at the Eastern Conference. He has now acquired additional prominence as the successor of Midhat Pacha, in

the office of Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister of the Sublime Porte. He is about fifty-four years of age. His education is French, as he spent three years at the Paris School of Mines. When he returned to Turkey, he was attached to the staff of the army with the rank of Captain, whence he rose rapidly to a Colonelcy and was appointed a member of the Council of Mines on its formation. In 1849, he was made an aide-de-camp to the Sultan; then Brigadier, next Major-General. In 1854, he was named Commissioner to bear to Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, of Servia, the decree confirming the privileges accorded to that Province. In 1856, Edhem was appointed a member of the Council of Tanzimat, and subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Muahir or Marshal. He retained this position only one year. Until lately he was Turkish ambassador at Berlin.

OUR VALENTINE.—On the front page of the present issue, the readers of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will find the Valentine which we present to each and single of them. It is a fan of comic pictures, reduced from the original size to diminutive dimensions. We particularly call attention to the facilities of our process for making these reductions, and thus providing cheap and attractive pictorial advertisements.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.—We give several sketches of this historical body—a joint session of the two Houses of Congress in the Hall of the Representatives, with Vice-President Ferry opening the electoral certificates, and the Hon. Chas. O'Connor, the great New York lawyer, addressing the Commission in favor of the Democratic side of the question.

CA DORO.—On the Grand Canal stands this delicious bit of Venetian architecture. It is the Yoldu House or *Casa Doro*, softened in the Genetian dialect to *Ca Doro*.

FATTENING CATTLE FOR TRANSHIPMENT.—We give several sketches of the Toronto cattl-byres with animals at present fattening for shipment to England. The byres are six in number with space for three thousand steers. With the exception of some three score oxen and bulls, the beasts are well made, with small bones, although there are doubts with regard to the quality of swill-fed beef. The swill is pumped from the neighboring distillery to the vats in No. 1 skotch, and is then sluiced through troughs under the animals' noses. Fattening being the business of their lives they are kept well up to the work by a short ring-chain. Hay, also, is let down from the loft by the long opening over their heads, twice a day. The swill that escapes by the trough goes into the piggeries in the rear. Feeding on such soft food no water is provided, and the tails are clipped bare to the stump; it does not look well, but is absolutely necessary for cleanliness. The two thousand five hundred heads at present here, will be shipped to Liverpool early in the spring. The last sketch represents the vats, from which all the local cow-keepers and dairies draw their winter food.

CASTLE DERG.

In your obituary notice of the late Hugh Mathewson, there is a mistake which, though of only one letter, is worthy of correction. There is no such place as Castledery in Tyrone, but Castle Derg is meant. It is an ancient little town where some of the principal roads of the county centre. It is on the River Derg, which flows from the celebrated lake of that name, so famous as the scene of one of the Catholic pilgrimages. When I was at school in that region of country, some thirty-five years ago, from ten to twenty thousand people went annually, chiefly on foot, to Station Island on Lough Derg, which is in the County Donegal, just over the border of Tyrone. The river, however, flows north-east through the latter country, and as you say, through lovely scenery. "Bessy Bell" and "Mary Gray,"—two mountains on which a song has been written—are in the neighborhood. Apologising for taking up so much space, I am yours truly,

Hamilton, Feb. 2, 1877.

F. B.

MARGINALIA.

REALISM.—In France it is the custom to joke and laugh at every possible thing, no matter how serious. The following *canard* was invented some thirty years ago, *a propos* of one of the accomplices in the murder of King Gustave III, of Sweden. The Count Ribbing had taken refuge in Paris, and at the time referred to was very old. Scribe with Auber had just finished the opera of *Gustave, ou le Bal Masque*. Uncertain in several points, says the legend, Scribe went to Count Ribbing, and begged him to assist at the rehearsal of the opera. He came, and followed the piece with great attention. "Well?" asked Scribe eagerly. "What do you say to it?" "It's very nice, very nice," said the Count, slowly and somewhat coolly. "But you don't seem altogether satisfied," urged Scribe. "Well," answered the Count, "you are slightly mistaken; the affair was not done quite in that way." "What more was there?" anxiously inquired Scribe. "It seems to me, as far as I can remember," answered the Count with perfect simplicity, "that we murdered him a little more to the left!" Scribe thanked him and acted on the suggestion. The bare

idea of arranging the ballet of Gustave historically, with the assistance of one of his assassins, is a very lively one, and, we must add, exceedingly French.

CURRAN.—Perhaps the most crushing rejoinder ever flung back in return for an insult from the bench was that which this Curran hurled at Judge Robinson. Judge Robinson is described as a man of sour and cynical disposition, who had been raised to the bench—so, at least, it was commonly believed—simply because he had written in favour of the Government of his day a number of pamphlets remarkable for nothing but their servile and rancorous scurrility. At a time when Curran was only just rising into notice, and while he was yet a poor and struggling man, this judge ventured upon a sneering joke, which, small though it was, but for Curran's ready wit and scathing eloquence, might have done him irreparable injury. Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the opposite side, Curran said he had consulted all his books and could not find a single case in which the principle in dispute was thus established. "That may be, Mr. Curran," sneered the judge; "but I suspect your law library is rather limited." Curran eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and then broke forth with noble retaliation:—"It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and this circumstance has certainly rather curtailed my library. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty, but I should be ashamed of wealth if I could stoop to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-acquired elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and notoriously contemptible."

ARTISTIC.

THE Italian papers announce the death, at Milan, at the age of 66, of the sculptor Pietro Magni. Signor Magni was best known by his statues of David and Socrates.

LONGFELLOW has a quaint portrait of Liszt. The background is dark, and he is dressed in the long black convent robe. High above his head he holds a lighted candle. The rays shape themselves like a halo round his head, and throw into fine relief the thin, spirited face. Mr. Longfellow saw him thus for the first time as he stood in the convent door peering out into the night. The vision impressed itself on the poet, and he persuaded Liszt to have his picture painted.

Two interesting additions have been lately made to the art treasures in the Vatican—a Murillo brought in October from Spain as an offering to the Pope, and the painting of the loggia above the loggia of Raphael, which has hitherto remained simply white-washed. The Murillo represents the martyrdom of San Pedro Arbues, the grand inquisitor, who was murdered in 1495 by one Vidal Duran, on account of his great severity, and was canonized by Alexander VII. in 1664; it is a fine example of Murillo's early style. The painting of the loggia has been entrusted to Signor Mantovani, who, after three years' labor, has now finished the roof, which is divided into eight compartments, the vaults of which are painted with much delicate and grotesque ornamentation of birds and flowers, and contain, besides, some of them small medallions, with figures in relief delicately tinted and cast; the first compartment contains two of these, representing the Virgin nursing and the Annunciation; and the second two representing our Lord asleep in the ship, and blessing little children. Another compartment has angels holding the tables of the law, and another allegorical representation of the arts. The beauty of the loggia consists in the softness of the coloring, and the extreme accuracy and delicacy of the drawing, which is all by Signor Mantovani's own hand.

DOMESTIC.

CORN CAKE, WITH FRUIT.—Pour one quart boiling water on one quart corn meal, and stir quickly. Wet the hands, and form the dough into small round cakes, one-half an inch thick. Bake in a hot oven. The addition of a few raspberries, huckleberries, or any other sub-acid fruit, is a decided improvement. Sweet apples, chopped fine, are also excellent.

HOW TO COOK TOUGH BEEFSTEAK.—A round steak, or one too tough for a savory broil, may be made palatable in the following way: Have your skillet very hot, and fry your steak with very little butter, just long enough to brown each side. Fill up with boiling water, cover, and let it stew two hours. Take up the steak, thicken the gravy, season to taste, and pour over the meat.

CHEESE AND BREAD TOAST.—Grate half a cup of good cheese—use your crumbs and dry pieces—mix it with one cup of grated bread and the yolk of one egg, half a spoonful of butter, and three spoonfuls of rich cream. Add a salt spoonful of salt, and a sprinkle of cayenne and mustard if desired. Toast two or three slices of bread, spread the cheese mixture on quite thick, put into the oven a minute or two, and send to the table hot. Or lay on a top slice, and make a sandwich. Take a sharp knife and cut into four pieces.

MUTTON BROTH WITH PEARL BARLEY.—When ordinary pearl barley is used for this purpose, it is essential that it should be first washed in three different waters, and afterwards put on the fire—or rather by the side of the fire—to simmer very gently for two hours. Of course the barley must be boiled in water, in the proportion of a pint of water to every three ounces of barley. When the barley thus treated is thoroughly done, and has become quite soft, it may be gently boiled in the broth for another half hour.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—A paste made of one pound of flour and one-half pound of beef suet mixed very fine is very nice for this pie; line the sides of your dish; place in it your steak, trimmed free of bone and part of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of butter rolled in flour; bake in a moderate oven, or you can cut up your steak in inch pieces, or have it minced very fine by your butcher, adding one-quarter of a pound of fat salt pork to every two of beef, and you can also add a beef kidney parboiled and cut in pieces; besides, this pie made in a mould and boiled is very rich and nice.