

good. Mr. Robinson's quavering accents were very effective, as were Professor Hutton's pauses for breath. Both too gave the celebrated curse admirably. A piece of detail in Professor Hutton's acting is worthy of mention as an evidence of the careful attention paid to detail throughout. As Tiresias begins his curse, Creon, deeply moved, hurries across the stage toward the chorus as if for protection; but the blind seer still pours his imprecations at the spot vacated by the king. Mr. Hutton's acting was really grand, and the dead language lived again on his lips. It was noticeable that both actors preserved the vehemence of their utterance to the end of the speech and repeated the word *ταῖ* in the 1087th line—which does not occur in the text. It would be interesting to discuss whether the character of the blind seer would not gain in dignity by a slow and grandly deliberate ending, commencing at the words *τοιαντὰ σοῦ*.

Miss Steen as Eurydice was one of the most pleasing sights on the stage. The part of Eurydice is by no means an easy one. She has only nine lines to say, but in those nine lines and in her refined demeanour while listening to the fearful tale of the messenger, Miss Steen quite captivated her audience. Her excellently controlled facial expressions, her variety of gesture, and her pure and elegant delivery, deserved and received the highest praise.

Mr. Sissons's Watchman was a consistent and good piece of acting throughout. He was dressed in a sheepskin instead of in armour as at the previous representation. Mr. Sissons gave the character a strong savour of the humorous, and although no doubt it is not an easy thing to be humorous in a dead language, Mr. Sissons's conception and rendering of his part were entirely satisfactory.

On the third performance Professor Hutton played the part of Watchman. He was more restrained in his acting than was Mr. Sissons, though he too threw into the character much humorous acting. The part in Mr. Hutton's hands perhaps gained strength in its restraint.

Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A. took the part of the first messenger on the last night and took it uncommonly well. His impassioned acting was indeed a treat, and his magnificent enunciation of the words *ταῖς με σάβει φθόγγος* quite thrilled the house. Mr. Shaw, had his arduous duties as stage manager permitted, might have played a far more prominent part with great advantage.

Mr. F. E. Bigelow as the Corypheus, the Misses Neelands and Burnham as maids attendant upon the queen, Mr. D. R. Grant as the boy who leads in blind Tiresias and Messrs. Levy, Boulton, James, and Dodds, as Creon's guards, as well as Messrs. Megan and Coates as messengers all both looked and acted their parts well, the two maids being especially attractive and the Prophet's boy throwing into his silent part some capital acting. Mr. J. C. Breckenridge must have performed his trying and important duties as prompter well, or the dialogue would not have run so smoothly as it did. Perhaps few are aware how much of the success of the performance and of all the multifarious arrangements connected with it is owing to the competent business management of Mr. I. E. Suckling whose judgement and capability were everywhere apparent.

The pronunciation of the Greek on the whole was but fair—in the case of Professor Hutton, of course, it was flawless, and in the cases of Mr. Reeve and Miss Steen very good. Unfortunately in many instances a very unpleasant twang was decidedly noticeable.

This production of Sophocles's "Antigone," then, was on the whole a brilliant success. The grandeur of the music (noticed in another column) under the able leadership of Mr. Torrington; the magnificence of the dresses; the beauty of the choral evolutions; the artistic effects of the groupings; even the very appearance of the lithe and graceful youths and maidens, all contributed to make the representation a thing to be remembered for ever afterwards. But truthful dramatic criticism demands that it be asked whether extreme youth can faithfully portray such characters as such a tragedian introduced into such a play. If youth has not felt how can youth give expression to feeling? And what youth can truly feel all that there is in such characters as Creon, Antigone, Ismene Tiresias, Haemon?

ARNOLD HAULTAIN.

### ISOLATION.

This thought thrilled through my inmost soul  
As looking from the western light,  
I saw the dark waves shoreward roll:  
All men, though fleeting on one flight,

Alone come in the silent race;  
Alone lunge toward the unknown end,  
And still alone out into space  
They wander forth without one friend.

And each lone soul is space-enisled;  
Forsaken as the last faint star  
That gleams within strange regions wild,  
Long-strayed, and ages lost afar.

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

### THE FIRST LORDS OF THE MANOR IN CANADA.—II.

(From the French of M. Benjamin Saltz, F.R.L.S.)

In 1640, the settled population of all Canada comprised sixty-four verified households (perhaps sixty-six), that is to say, about two-hundred and seventy four souls, to which may be added twenty-nine Jesuits, and fifty-three functionaries, civil, military, or clerks, making a grand total of three hundred and fifty-nine souls.

The Isle of Montreal had been granted, in 1636, to Jacques Girard, Knight, Lord of la Chaussée, but in 1640 M. Jean de Lauson, to whom it had been made over, thought fit to cede it to a company whose intention was to found a small town there, as much for the purpose of civilizing the Indians as to attract thither French settlers. This society, styled the Montreal Company, became some months later a branch of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded in Paris, May, 1642.

About the same time M. de Maisonneuve landed at Montreal with his large colony of forty men. The Sulpicians, lords of the Island, expended great sums in establishing parishes which they had set off. They were, indeed, the founders of this section of Canada.

Although the first concession known of at Three Rivers dates from 1633 (in favour of Jacques Hertel, interpreter) and that of the six hundred acres of land granted to the Jesuits in 1634, begin the history of the landed interests at this place. No lord of the manor, either in the town or its environ-

ons is met with earlier than Jean Godefroy, who, in 1638, took a manor on the south shore (by the Godfrey river of to-day). Soon afterwards Jacques Hertel acquired (1644) l'Arbre à la-Croix, at Cape Madeleine, and Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie (1645) the little estate of Sable within the town itself.

These three individuals, of whom two (Hertel and Godefroy) have occupied our attention previously, were at the head of the colonization movement at Three Rivers. Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie was, as were also Godefroy and Hertel, from Normandy. Moreover his sister had married, in 1636, this same Godefroy, one of the most progressive men of his time. Hertel and Godefroy founded several manors also.

M. de Montmagny, the Governor-General, received, in 1646, Isle Aux Oies (Goose Island), Isle Aux Grues (Crane Island) and the Manor of Montmagny (Riviere du Sud). The neighborhood of the City of Quebec facilitated the settlement of these fine parts, the most attractive in Lower Canada. Next to M. de Montmagny, Goose Island became the property of Jean Baptiste Moyer, sieur of Granges, who carried thither his family, and devoted himself to agriculture in the midst of numerous settlers and tenant farmers. Here he was killed with his wife, in 1655, by the Iroquois. Two of his daughters married, the one Sergeant-Major Lambert Closse, and the other Captain Sidrac Duque de Boisbrillant, officers of note in our annals.

At Three Rivers, the commandant, M. Francois de Champfleur, wished to utilize (1646) the rich lands of the heights. He was given the Manor of Champfleur, where he began his labors, but his recall obliging him to return to France, the Le Neuf family bought the fief (1649), again selling it to M. Pierre Boucher (1660); under all three owners the settlement was by no means tardy.

Pierre Boucher was lucky enough to get hold of three or four grants which do not appear to have been peopled before 1669; he was the first Canadian to be ennobled (1661). His descendants have furnished Canada with at least half a score lords of the manor, and a dozen or more officers.

Cape Madeleine appears to have been promised to the Jesuits as far back as 1645; the first settlers established themselves there in 1651. It is one of those rare manors belonging to the Jesuits that were settled in the beginning of the seventeenth century. That of Laprairie, which was granted to this religious order, remained waste for many years and was not worked until towards 1673, although its next neighbor Longueuil was already prosperous.

Gentilly, granted (1647) to Pierre La Febvre and Nicolas Marsolet, went (1669) to Michel Pelletier, sieur of La Prade, who settled there himself and drew thither colonists.

Pelletier's successor was Francois Poisson, his wife's son by a former husband, Jean Poisson, who proved himself a worthy heir of his stepfather's property. As for Marsolet, of whom we have before spoken, he crossed to the north shore and received the grant of those open lands called The Marsolets on Cape Madeleine.

Pierre Lefebvre occupied a honorable standing at Three Rivers and was one of the prominent citizens who contributed towards the erection of the first parish church of that town. (1664) His numerous descendants to-day would form a regiment.