

dington, who has given so much attention to the project, believes that the Canadian Pacific railway should pass. Mr. Waddington has devoted about two years of his time in Canada and England towards the encouragement of this great railway enterprise; but beyond good wishes and the education of the public opinion up to a belief in its practicability, we are not aware that he has made substantial progress. He has, however, done better, for he has deserved it. He returned from England to Canada in the early part of the summer to urge upon the Government the importance of assisting in the prosecution of the work. Having himself determined a practicable route through British Columbia to the Rocky Mountains, and finding from common testimony that no engineering difficulties had to be encountered in the North-West, Mr. Waddington urged upon the Government at Ottawa the desirability of making a thorough exploration of the country north of Lake Superior, that is, of the Neepigon region. We believe that his views were so far complied with that Mr. Russell, Junr., and Mr. Austin, Government surveyors, were both sent out last summer. Mr. Russell to proceed along the west shore of Lake Neepigon to Gull river, thence up that river to the height of land between Lakes Neepigon and Winnipeg; and Mr. Austin to ascend the Neepigon river to the lake, to make a chart of the river and take the altitude of the lake. In the meantime, Mr. Waddington himself visited that part of the country, and during the month of September ascended the river as far as the lake, and examined the intervening country between the lake and the bay, with especial reference to the accomplishment of his great object, the construction of the Canada Pacific railway. The result of his observations confirmed the opinion that no unusual engineering difficulties would have to be encountered; but that for greater facilities in crossing the river the line should be run either near the bay or near the lake; that is in the neighbourhood of the Red Rock post of the Hudson's Bay Company, or in that of the scenes illustrated in the present number.

### STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

No true lover of art will fail to congratulate himself on the escape of Strasburg Cathedral from the dangers by which it was menaced during the bombardment of the city. It would have been unfortunate indeed if the noble edifice that Erwin Von Steinbach projected and that Jean Hueltz completed, had suffered from German shells. Besides it was sufficient that Strasburg should have lost her magnificent library, and she could ill afford to lose the grand old minster that for nearly four centuries made her the wonder and the envy of Europe. Fortunately the church has escaped with but slight injuries. The roof of the nave has been burnt, some few of the carved stalls in the choir are ruined, the top of the organ has been destroyed, and the cross on the spire is slightly bent—but this is all. The arch over the main entrance, with its beautiful carvings of Biblical scenes, the glorious rose window with its delicate traceries and its richly-hued panes, the magnificent spire that towers up above the country to a height twice that of the great towers of our Notre Dame, and that wonderful clock, that has not yet found its equal—none of these are harmed. The work of Steinbach, and of his son Johann, the beautiful group by his daughter Sabine, which stands over the Laurentius door, and the many magnificent monuments with which the hands of a long line of zealous and loving artists have enriched this marvel of ecclesiastical architecture, still stand unhurt to delight the eyes and the aesthetic tastes of coming generations. Fortunate, above all, is it for Strasburg that the clock is uninjured. Without its clock the Minster finds a rival in the Cathedral at Cologne; but it is its clock that ensures it the supremacy among the ecclesiastical monuments of the Rhine. The story of this clock is a sad one. It was in the year 1439, when the erection of the world-renowned Minster was completed (so runs the old tale), that the chief magistrate of the city entertained a desire to enrich the lofty tower with a beautiful clock. For a long time it was impossible to find an artist who would undertake its construction, but at last a stranger, one Isaac Habrich, an old man of great skill in the art of clock-making, offered, for a stated sum, to construct in the tower of the cathedral a clock such as the world had not yet seen. His offer was joyfully accepted, and the artist began his labours. After years of unwearying toil, willingly lavished by the artist upon his work, the clock was completed, and all who looked upon it confessed that Habrich had fulfilled his word, and that the world had never beheld such a clock. And indeed it was a masterpiece of art and mechanical skill. Not only did it indicate the hour, the day of the month, and the year, but on a huge globe were shown the hours of the rising and setting of the sun, and the eclipses of the sun and the moon. On one side of this stood a figure of Mercury, holding in his right hand a wand, with which he pointed out the movements of the heavenly bodies. The signs of the Zodiac were also shown, each one being indicated as it came into domination. Nor was this all; near the bells that struck the hours stood on the one side the figure of Death, which advanced before the striking of each quarter, and attempted to seize the hammer of the bell, while from the other side there advanced the figure of the Redeemer, who drove back the grim skeleton. Only the hours were struck by Death.

With such a triumph of art in their town no wonder the Strasburgers were proud. But gradually their pride became tinged with jealousy, and they began to fear that the hands which had worked this marvel for them might do as much, or more, for other cities. So they determined that the aged artist who had worked so long and so faithfully for them should be rendered unable to work for others; that instead of receiving the stipulated price of his labours he should lose his sight. It seemed hard that an old man, with but a few more years of life before him, should meet with such treatment at the hands of those whom he had benefited, and that for no fault or crime of his, but simply lest he should do as much for others. However, as it was judged imprudent to condemn him unconvicted of any misdemeanour, the magistrates set to work to draw up a charge against him. In those "good old times," the mediæval ages, when the authorities desired to get rid of a man it was easy enough to trump up a charge against him which should bring down upon him the full measure of the punishments of the law. Bacon and Faust already knew, and Galileo had yet to learn to what imputations the student of science and the skilful mechanic laid themselves open. Habrich was arraigned on a charge of holding communications with Satan, and of having constructed by the aid of the arch-fiend the marvellous work of which his accusers and his judges were alike so proud. In vain he

protested his innocence. He was thrown into prison, where he was made to undergo the most horrible tortures, until the unhappy man, driven almost to madness by confinement and torture, in a moment of weakness made the desired confession which sealed his doom. It was a dangerous thing in those times to be either a man of thought and research or a man of skill; jealousy was a prevailing vice, and when one man surpassed the multitude in ability, his good gifts were declared to be the grants of the devil, and his condemnation was sure. Habrich was declared guilty and sentenced to lose his eyes. But the astute magistrates who thus condemned an innocent man for leaguering himself with the fiend, never once thought of destroying the work that was the result of the co-partnership. What was done was done, and there was no help for it, but they took care that no more work of the kind should be accomplished. In vain the unfortunate clock-maker pleaded for his sight. His judges were inexorable. Strasburg had acquired a treasure that was unique, and they were determined that it should remain so. However a just retribution followed them, and, wily as they were, they were outdone by their victim. Under pretence that he had to give a last touch to the clockwork he was allowed once more to look upon his cherished handiwork that had wrought him so much harm. And then he was brought down to undergo his sentence. The fearful punishment was inflicted; but on the same day that Isaac Habrich lost his sight, his clockwork ceased to go. It was now a mere collection of cogs and wheels, with statues and astronomical figures; and the only man who could set the machinery in motion was blind. The remorse and regret of the citizens was great, but unavailing. What would they have given now to be able to recall the sight of him whom they had so wantonly maltreated. But regrets were useless. Habrich had his revenge. For many, many years that broken clock stood overlooking the market-place, a monument of the cruelty, the selfishness, and the bigotry of the people of those days; until at length another cunning horologist was found who was able to set its works again in motion.

Further particulars concerning the Cathedral, of which we give an illustration this week, may be found in our issue of the 1st ultimo.

### NAPOLEON'S CRITICISMS.

A correspondent of the *Liberté*, writing from Cassel, says that he has heard from the lips of the ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe the following remarks on Messrs. Thiers, Jules Favre, and Bismarck. He said:—"Jules Favre has not ability enough to conduct a discussion with the Minister of King William. He will wind him round his finger. I have been quite duped by him. I to whom everybody agrees in attributing penetration and taciturnity. How, then, will it fare with M. Favre, whose strength lies in his too great fluency of speech? All these words will be turned against him in the form of an agreement with his pacific intentions. M. Bismarck will throw the responsibility of a refusal on his august Majesty. The talent of this diplomatist consists in his knowing how to throw on others the responsibility of resolutions that have been taken. I was without this talent when at the Tuileries, and I paid dearly for this defect. The Chancellor of the North is bent on making all Europe think that it was the French people who demanded the war, whereas, in reality, it was he and I who alike wished it. If I had been able to persuade the French that they urged me to this war I should still be at Paris, or I could have returned without fear. The contrary occurred, and my fall and the capitulation of Sedan are the consequences of that failure." Shortly afterwards, speaking of M. Thiers, he said:—"I was beaten at Boulogne, because in my simplicity at that time, I confided in the Minister of Louis Philippe, who had promised me his assistance, but only to drag me into the net. I troubled him in England. He attracted me to Boulogne in order to confine me at Ham." Of Count Bismarck, the ex-Emperor said in conclusion:—"He is an able man, but it is his audacity that makes him so. This is what distinguishes him from Cavour, the greatest politician I have ever met. If Cavour had been the Minister of King William, the German Empire would have been completed, and that without a shot."

### ROTHSCHILD AND BISMARCK.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing by mail from Versailles, says:—"The commissariat department at head-quarters is not so difficult to provide as at La Ferrière, where Baron Rothschild, although Consul for North Germany, did not exhibit his wonted hospitality. All eatables and drinkables were carefully hidden away, and although everything was to be paid for, nothing good could be found or obtained by any of the servants of the Baron. At last Count Bismarck lost all patience and explained himself in a most comprehensible manner to the steward of the ex-Consul General, and, wonder upon wonder, eggs were produced, as also milk, coffee, meat, poultry, vegetables—in short, everything that could contribute to the comforts and requirements of daily life, and the noble chatelain condescended in a most shameless manner to sell these articles to the royal personage and his staff."

**TEA CULTIVATION IN INDIA.**—The cultivation of tea in Eastern India commenced about 40 years ago, and originated in the discovery of the indigenous plant in Assam in 1830. Then it was introduced into Cachar and Darjeeling, and so on into the hills of the north-west, where the first crop of tea obtained in 1843 in Kumaon was so successful as to lead to further extension of the Government plantations. When Lord Dalhousie visited Kangra in 1852 he authorized the establishment of an extensive plantation at Holton, which in 1860 produced 29,312lb. tea that yielded an average of 2s. per pound when sold by public auction, and 3s. 4d. by private sale. This plantation has now passed into private hands, seedlings having been given from it gratuitously year by year. All the chief plantations now flourishing are situated in the lower slopes of the snowy range of Chumba, at elevations of from 2,500 feet to 5,000 ft. above the sea. They are 19 in number, the area of the largest being 8,708 acres, the area actually under tea cultivation, 2,635 acres. The gross aggregate produce in the season of 1868 was 241,382lb. of tea, the average produce being 91.6 per acre, and the average price realized by sale 2s. 2d. per lb. The cost of production and manufacture on a plantation which produces about 190lb. or 200lb. per acre may be set down at 1s. per lb. The small area actually under cultivation is said to be a healthy sign, for the last official report remarks that

"It is the too rapid formation of extensive unmanageable estates that has led in some measure to the disastrous results of tea cultivation in parts of Assam." The four markets for the sale of Kangra are the London, the local European, the local native, and the Central Asian markets, of which the fourth is by far the most profitable. Umritsur is the great mart for the tea supply of Upper India and Central Asia, and there is an easy route, via Jamoo and Cashmere and Ladakh, and the Eastern Provinces of Central Asia via Cabool, to the great Central Asian marts of Herat, Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, and via Kurrachee to the ports in the Persian Gulf. There are only two Kangra plantations now in the possession of the Government, and these will be sold at a favourable opportunity, the experiment of inaugurating the cultivation of tea in India having been now fully accomplished.

### SPORTING.

**BILLIARDS.**—A match of unusual interest was played on Wednesday night in Chadwick's Billiard Hall, St. James Street, Montreal, the contestants being Alphonse Derome and Frank Dion. After a close game, lasting about five hours, victory declared itself for Alphonse, whose largest runs were 75, 129, 60, 63, 54, and 111. Frank Dion's best were 57, 54, 63, 51, and 96. Dion had perhaps the advantage in science, but his opponent was a trifle too much for him in point of pluck. The number of spectators was very large, and the game was watched throughout with intense interest, the partisans of each player greeting every good shot made by their respective champions with hearty applause. The winner's average was about 16½.

**SNOW-SHOWING.**—The annual meeting of the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club took place on Wednesday evening in the Mechanic's Hall. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary presented the 28th annual Report, from which it appears that for the past year the affairs of the club have been in an extremely prosperous condition, the list of paid members having been steadily on the increase, and at present reaching 131. After the adoption of the report the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, N. Hughes, Esq.; Vice-President, Mr. C. Radiger; Second do, Mr. A. Grant; Secretary, Mr. W. H. White; Treasurer, Mr. H. Becket. Committee—Messrs. Maltby, Campbell, McDonald, Tate, Vanbuskirk, Anderson and Austin.

### CHESS.

#### ENIGMA NO. 5.

**White.**—K. at Q. 2nd.; Rs. at K. B. 5th., and Q. R. 4th.; Bs. at K. Kt. 2nd., and Q. Kt. 6th.; Kt. at K. B. 7th.; Ps. at K. B. 6th., K. Kt. 4th., K. 6th., and Q. B. 3rd.  
**Black.**—K. at Q. B. 3rd.; B. at K. Kt. 3rd.; Kts. at Q. Kt. 2nd., and Q. 4th.; Ps. at K. B. 2nd., K. 2nd., Q. 3rd., and Q. B. 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 20.

**White.**  
1. Q. to K. 8th. (ch.)  
2. R. checks.  
3. B. "  
4. Kt. to Q. 5th., mate.  
**Black.**  
Q. takes Q. (best.)  
P. takes R. "  
Kt. to B. 5th.

There is a fine mediæval flavour about the practice of medicine in certain parts of the West. Thus a little girl in Jackson, Ind., afflicted with a painful disease, was advised to wear a charm about her neck for fifteen days, after which her father was to take it and ride bareback as hard as his horse could go to the Maumec river, a distance of twelve miles, throw the bag into the water, and then return, being careful to be just half-way home by sunrise.

Never look for your ancestors or your titles in the imperfect records of antiquity; look into your own virtues and the history of those who loved to be benefactors to society.

True and pure love is never selfish. It has for its aim the happiness of its object, and life seems to be valuable in a degree as it permits one continuous striving to effect it.

A wife's love is the golden chain which unites her to her husband. It has a thousand delicate links, forged by sympathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of them, and the chain is as completely broken as though a hundred were destroyed.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nsday, Nov. 2	42°	57°	52°	48°
Thursday, " 3	57°	52°	48°	41°
Friday, " 4	36°	42°	41°	38°
Saturday, " 5	42°	51°	42°	38°
Sunday, " 6	28°	32°	28°	38°
Monday, " 7	33°	38°	38°	36°
Tuesday, " 8	38°	38°	38°	36°
	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	
We'nsday, Nov. 2	44°	32°	38°	48°
Thursday, " 3	54°	42°	48°	48°
Friday, " 4	46°	29°	37°	36°
Saturday, " 5	52°	32°	42°	42°
Sunday, " 6	34°	22°	28°	38°
Monday, " 7	40°	25°	32°	35°
Tuesday, " 8	40°	30°	35°	35°
	Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.			
We'nsday, Nov. 2	30.03	29.96	29.82	
Thursday, " 3	29.69	29.72	29.81	
Friday, " 4	30.08	30.26	30.14	
Saturday, " 5	30.14	30.19	30.42	
Sunday, " 6	30.70	30.65	30.58	
Monday, " 7	30.38	30.46	30.50	
Tuesday, " 8	30.30	30.19	30.03	