

THE LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG.

The Honourable John Young was a native of Ayr, where he was born on the 11th March, 1811. The Parish School was his training place, and we find the extraordinary energy and indomitable nature of the man, first showing itself in the lad of fourteen who became the teacher of others. Mr. Young obtained the appointment of Master of the Parish School at Coyton, near Ayr, and taught there for some eighteen months. In 1826 he came to Canada to seek his fortune, and commencing as a clerk with Mr. John Torrance, became, in 1835, at the early age of twenty-four, a partner of Mr. David Torrance in the house of Torrance and Young, which continued at Quebec for five years. After the rebellion of 1837-38, in the suppression of which he took an active part, Mr. Young returned to Montreal, and went into business as a partner of Mr. Harrison Stephens, the firm of Stephens, Young & Co. being a prominent one for many years. In 1839, he assisted in the organization of the Mercantile Library Association. In 1844, as Returning Officer at the elections, he rendered such signal services to public order that they were mentioned by Lord Metcalfe in the despatches sent to the Colonial Office, and were the subject of special acknowledgment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They were also warmly testified to by Sir James Hope, who was then Commander-in-Chief at Montreal. 1846 was a memorable epoch in his life, for at this time he came before the public in connection with the great works with which his name will ever be associated, the Harbour of Montreal and the improvement of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. He was one of the originators of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, and of the line from Montreal to Toronto, being the Vice-President of the first and the President of the latter Company. In 1847 he also made the then almost audacious proposition to bridge the St. Lawrence, and his name will always be justly associated with the Victoria Bridge, that great work which has converted Montreal from a fifth-rate harbour into a first-class port at a distance from the sea without any parallel in the world. When the St. Lawrence canals were opened in 1848 he sent, we believe, the first cargo of merchandise from Montreal to Chicago, and brought back the first cargo of American grain. Some disturbances having arisen in connection with the unloading of vessels, and the shipping becoming so much more numerous about this time, Mr. Young represented the needs of the harbour so forcibly to the Government that he secured the creation of a Water Police. In 1851 Mr. Young succeeded Mr. Lafontaine as the parliamentary representative of Montreal, and in October, 1851, he became Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and member of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the Hincks-Tache Administration. In 1854 he again sat for Montreal, and bore vent for his ceaseless activity in the duties of Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. In 1857, he declined a re-nomination, and left Parliamentary life. In 1860, Mr. Young retired from business with a handsome fortune, and in the same year, it will be remembered that he was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the most gigantic and successful series of entertainments ever given in Montreal, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. About this time he went to Scotland for the education of his family, and in returning with them in 1862, on the ill-fated steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, was shipwrecked on the Newfound coast, but saved all his family. In 1863, the year in which the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee made his alliance with the Conservative party, Mr. Young was nominated as the Liberal candidate for Montreal West, but was defeated. In this year he was sent as Commissioner to Washington on the Reciprocity Treaty, as he had previously been in 1859. There are numberless circumstances connected with Mr. Young's public career, which might be mentioned, but we must not omit to state that he had been elected President, on many occasions, of the Montreal Board of Trade, and, we believe, was the first President of the Dominion Board of Trade. In 1872, though for about ten years he had not taken a very active part in politics, he was, at the urgent solicitation of a large deputation from the ranks of the Liberals, induced to re-enter Parliament, and he carried Montreal West by a large majority. In 1873 he did not present himself for re-election, and on the reorganization of the Harbour Board, was re-elected its Chairman, a position which he held up to the time of his death, and for 14 out of his 25 years service on the Board. He was for several years President of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company. His last work—one thoroughly in accordance with the bent of his life, and of great importance, was his visit to Australia last year, as sole Commissioner at the Sydney Exhibition. Mr. Young died on Friday night, the 12th inst., after a long and lingering illness.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

THE loss of the *Eurydice* occurred not far from the scene of the catastrophe rendered historical by Cowper's poem of the sinking of the *Royal George*. One verse is not inapt to many a wish concerning the *Eurydice*—

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes!
And mingle with our cup
The tears that England owes.

The large map of the European Turkish seat of war hanging in the House of Commons reading room has been printed with boundaries according to the San Stefano Treaty. It created quite a sensation. A crowd of hon. members who seemed for the first time to realize fully the extent of the territorial changes, surrounded the map throughout the evening, excitedly remarking on the proposals thus depicted.

AN American inventor, named Pailey, of Indianapolis, U. S., has sent to England, and proposes placing at the disposal of our War Office the most wonderful specimen of a Gatling gun which has ever been produced. This formidable engine of destruction is guaranteed to fire from 1,000 to 1,500 shots per minute, directed so as to sweep the whole line without alteration. It is also entirely self-loading.

THE purchase of four 100-ton guns by the Government from the eminent firm of Mr. William Armstrong, at Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is a wise step. It has leaked out that this firm offered to sell them to any Government who chose to buy them, and in order that the guns in question should not pass into the hands of any other Power, our Government decided to purchase them. They will be ready for delivery during the next three or four months.

Mr. Mapleson's programme for the season at Her Majesty's Theatre has just been issued. The season will commence on the 20th of April. A glance at the book before us shows the report confirmed that Mr. Mapleson will offer his patrons this year an array of artists quiet unquipped before, both in numbers and quality. To do this he will have to introduce to us a number of singers who are new to the musical world of this country, though the fame of many has preceded them. It will, therefore, be a round of novelties in singers, though the old friends will all reappear. For instance, it is announced that Mme. Gerster, Mme. Trebelli, and Mlle. Marmion, Salla, and Belloni have been re-engaged, while we are promised the fame-heralded Mlle. Pappehem and Minnie Hank. The tenor-singer Signor Fancelli, Marini, Masini, Brodini, Falas, and the baritone and bass who have won distinction at this house, figure in this year's list, with many others who will make their first appearance. Sir Michael Costa is director of the music and conductor.

It is stated in Paris, that of the jewels lent by the Queen to the Paris Exhibition, the world-famed diamond Kohinoor forms the centre of a diadem composed of eighty-six enormous gems; and the hand-vase, that served formerly as one of the eyes of an Indian goddess, valued at £120,000, only lately brought for Her Majesty, is the centre of another diadem of diamonds and emeralds. There will also be an emerald necklace, the finest in existence. It is said that the diamonds are of an approximate value of two millions sterling.

They are, for the most part, people of "taste" who visit Covent Garden Market. To these it will be a great grief to learn that another relic of old London—at all events of the London of the Stuart age—has passed away almost unnoticed during the last week or two, namely, the north-western portion of the Piazza of Covent Garden. It was the work of Inigo Jones, and at the time of its erection was regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* in its way, and almost as one of the seven wonders of London.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

ALTHOUGH the Paris Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May, the decorations and other details will not be completed till the 15th.

THE Paris Exhibition Committee calls attention to the fact that only the catalogues published under its auspices have any official value.

FIFTY Chinese dealers, accompanied by five mandarins, with presents for Marshal MacMahon, are on the point of arrival at Paris.

THE Duc de Chartres, who intended visiting the Bulgarian battlefields, on arriving at Semlin, returned to Pesth, owing to the prevalence of typhus fever.

THE Duke d'Anjou is preparing a new edition of his *Histoire des Princes de Capet*; and it is in order to correct the proofs that he has left Besancon and come to Paris.

QUEEN Isabella's jewels, now lodged at the Bank of France, will be sold, it is announced, next July, her Majesty no longer needing them for appearance at State ceremonies.

DURING the Paris Exhibition, under the auspices of the Central Commission it is proposed to establish two powerful electric lights at the summit of Notre Dame, so arranged as to illuminate the public buildings for a great distance round.

THE young lady of sixteen, said to be the daughter of a diplomatic representative at Paris, who attempted to commit suicide a day or two ago, is now stated to be a Russian Princess, not immediately related to the Ambassador.

SEVERAL rooms that have hitherto been closed in the Museum of Versailles are to be opened to the public from May 1. These rooms contain as many as 1,000 historic portraits, dating from the foundation of the Monarchy to 1790.

COLONEL von Zahorsky, a Russian Pole, who has just died in the Austrian capital, has left his large fortune of 500,000 florins for charitable purposes, in which distressed persons of his own nationality are to have a share.

THE Japanese Embassy to France has arrived

at Marseilles. It it composed of fifty-eight persons, including Matzongal, president of the Japanese Commission for the Exhibition, and Jameshina, Minister and Plenipotentiary of Japan in France.

COUNT Duchatel and his sister the Duchess de la Trémouille have informed the Minister of Fine Arts that their mother, the late Countess Duchatel, has left to the State five of the best pictures in her gallery, one of them being the celebrated painting of "La Source," by Ingres.

ARRANGEMENTS at the Paris Exhibition are rapidly progressing. A colossal bull of Cain—the first ornamental statue of the Exhibition—has just been erected at the Trocadéro, at the bottom of the cascade. In several of the foreign departments the arrangement of the objects is well advanced.

THE International Literary Congress in connection with the Exhibition will open the 4th and close on the 15th of June. It will hold seven sittings, have Hugo for president, and will aim to secure a common system of literary rights, like common measures, weights, moneys, and languages.

It is said that M. Réan has just finished a drama entitled *La Foudre de la Tempête*. It is a continuation of Shakspeare's *Tempest*. Prospero, retired to Italy, is the object of persecution by the Inquisition, and saved by Caliban, representing strength. In that struggle Ariel has succumbed—that is to say, that poetry has been vanquished, and that only force and science remain masters of the world.

THE Exhibition at this moment very much resembles the goods department of a railway terminus—shiploads of exhibits are arriving at the chief ports of France, and waggon loads at the Palace. The population of Paris is certainly beginning to have a cosmopolitan look, and the Exhibition is on the high road to becoming the Tower of Babel. It is singular to read in the journals the number of persons seeking humble employment, and claiming to speak half-a-dozen of living languages. Strange histories must lie concealed beneath so many accomplishments. Clearly to be a polyglot is not remunerative. Most of the applicants are waiters.

THE apple is really the favourite fruit of the Parisians, and if it be sometimes disdained at luxurious tables, the people have a veneration for the fruit which does so much service in its numerous varieties. There is the Pomme d'Api, the little beauty which seems to invite pearly teeth to nibble its delicate pulp; the Reinet, sweet and refreshing; the perfumed Canada, the aristocratic Royale, the Fenouillet, in her green or golden robe; Calville, whose rosy tints recall the maiden's blush; the Pomme Figue, without pips; and lastly, the Pomme Anet, the elder apple of Normandy. For those whose stomachs refuse the unsophisticated fruit it is prepared in a thousand ways—in jelly, in compote, in marmalade, in *acridaple*, with rice, *au beurre*, and in the *galette* form of delicious *beignets*. The apple is the delight of the work-girl, who loves it baked in a golden crust, when it is called a *châtaigne*. Formerly the *châtaigne* was the substitute at the minor theatres for the ice and *sorbet*, and lads and lasses devoured them with their tears, and sometimes hurled them in the fifth act at the actor who represented villainy only too well. The sale of apples is regulated in Paris by special rules. Till the beginning of June the apple market will be held by the Bridge of Arcole, and there visitors to Paris may see the pyramids of golden and perfumed fruit which the provinces send up for the satisfaction of the Gargantua, whose name is Paris.

GLENER.

PIANOS are now made weighing only 200 pounds.

THE income of the Duke of Westminster is \$4,500,000 a year.

THE winters of 1798, 1828, '38, '48, '58, '68 and '78 have all been mild.

BRIGHAM YOUNG's heirs are clamouring for a settlement of his estate.

It is stated in Paris that Her Majesty will visit the Exhibition in the autumn, but will go to Paris *incog*.

A postal congress, in which all nations are expected to take part, is to be held at Paris, beginning the same day with the exposition.

MR. Joaquin Miller, it is rumored, is going abroad, with the intention of never returning to his country.

THERE are twenty-one German Universities, with 20,228 students. The smallest department is the theological, embracing 2,223 students in all.

DR. MUNKE quotes a passage from the Talmud written in the fourth or fifth century of our era, permitting the use of iron "as a protection from lightning and thunder."

Down in Texas, some inquiring experimenter has grafted an oak with pine, holly dogwood, elm, ash, walnut, apple and peach, and the sprigs have all bud and promise to thrive.

THE Postal Congress at Paris will have under consideration, amongst other matters, the desirableness of introducing a penny international post-card.

MISS Hogarth and Miss Dickens propose to publish a collection of the late Mr. Dickens's letters. The book is intended to be a sort of supplement to Mr. Forsters' biography.

IN a letter to the Queen notifying his accession to the Pontifical throne, Pope Leo XIII. is said to have expressed his gratification at the permitted establishment of a hierarchy in Scotland.

Lieutenant Kitchener, commanding the British scientific expedition to Palestine, has brought the plan of the temple to England, and Captain Guillemot, of the French army, has copied the pictures and partially-effaced inscriptions.

THE artistic sensation of Paris is an artist named André Gauthier, who draws nightly large audiences to see him paint a landscape in five minutes, a portrait in six, and two different pictures simultaneously, one with each hand.

PETER COOPER was first a coach-maker, then a cabinet-maker, then a grocer, and failed in all three. It was not till his fortieth year that he began making glue, and then laid the foundation of his fortune, now estimated at \$10,000,000.

THERE is a Spanish woman on the little Colorado, in Arizona Territory, who has lived 123 years. She sits most of the time, and has a broad board, against which she leans her back for support, ease and rest.

THE latest advices from France states that the following highly important measures, which were proposed by the Government, first, removing restrictions upon the sale of books and pamphlets; second, the amnesty of the press; and lastly, abolishing the state of siege, have been passed by the Assembly, and are now laws.

It has been much remarked that the *Western Post*, of St. Louis (Mo.), has for some time past contained, and still continues to publish, a series of London letters by Karl Blind, in which Russian policy is denounced as a general danger to freedom.

It is stated, as one of the results of the war in which Russia has been engaged, that her paper money has depreciated already 45 per cent., with a prospect of still another fall of 35 per cent. The two loans, interior and exterior, have met with only partial success.

THE Roman Catholic priests in Ireland are doing a good service in trying to break up the excesses and the revelings connected with the superstitious custom of wakes. They forbid the presence of any person except the immediate relatives of the deceased, and, what is of more consequence, the use of spirituous or intoxicating liquors.

JOHN Ruskin is fond of ferns and seaweed, and possesses a large collection of dried specimens. To see him in a London fog is a pitiable spectacle. Mrs. Ruskin was, a few years ago, separated, with mutual consent, from her lord and master, and married the portrait painter Millais. Ruskin is about sixty, and wears a blue tie in a bow.

It is echoed that Miss de Rothschild signed her last cheque as "Hannah de Rothschild" on Wednesday morning. She enclosed it in a gold box, and sent it to Lord Rosebery. It was filled up for £300,000. This was something like a wedding present, but then the donor was born a countess—in nobility of thought.

TAKING into account her native troops, England pays annually an army of 280,000 men, 20,000 of whom are British troops. Besides this she has a force of 150,000 militia and 200,000 volunteers. The splendid regiments of these latter, in a case of emergency, could be utilized for garrison duty in Great Britain, while the militia could serve abroad as it has done before.

INDIA-RUBBER tires on the wheels of carriages are becoming quite common. One of these vehicles silently gliding along on a moonlight night has a very weird effect, and if the horse had india-rubber shoes as well, the whole affair would be horribly ghost-like. People who do not hear remarkably well ought also to be encased in india-rubber to diminish the effect of being run over.

THE expenses of the late Conclave amounted to 1,100,000fr. Provisions had been stored up for three months to admit of an indefinite prolongation of the election. Medicine of all kinds were also procured to provide against the eventual spread of illness among the Cardinals. This sum includes the salaries of all attendants, the coining of gold and silver medals, furniture, workmen's wages, &c.

THE French Mediterranean squadron at Villefranche was visited by the Duke of Edinburgh. On his arrival in the despatch-bout *Corsica* he was saluted by the flagship *Richelieu* with a discharge of twenty-one guns, while its band, that of the *Magnanime*, with a military band on the shore, played "God Save the Queen." After spending some time on board the *Richelieu*, the Prince returned to Nice.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF COUNTRIES AND WATERS.—Greece is about the size of Vermont. Palestine is about one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindustan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.