

OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

"Peruvian," (Allan),	Quebec,	from Liverpool,	about June 7th.
"Mississippi," (Dominion),	"	"	" 8th.
"Prussian," (Allan),	"	"	" 9th.
"Moravian,"	Halifax,	"	" 13th.
"Thames," (Temperley),	Quebec,	"	" 18th.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next two numbers of the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS" will contain several illustrations of

THE OBSEQUIES OF SIR GEO. E. CARTIER,

together with a full description of the ceremonies on the occasion. We shall have special facilities for reproducing scenes on the voyage up the river, which, together with sketches of the ceremonies at Quebec, will appear in our next number as early in the week as possible. In the number following the Funeral Ceremonies in Montreal will be illustrated.

In our next number will also appear the following illustrations:

A portrait of

E. H. KING, ESQ., LATE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL;

PLATE PRESENTED TO E. H. KING, ESQ., BY THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

on his retiring from the Presidency: scenes and views during and after

THE FIRE AT BOSTON,

sketched especially for the NEWS;

Also incidents of the visit of

THE DELEGATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AT MONTREAL,

and portraits of the

ESQUIMAUX GUIDES ON THE POLARIS EXPEDITION,

who were rescued from the ice by the Newfoundland sealing steamer

"TIGRESS."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every subscriber served by mail will remark on the wrapper after his name figures indicating the month and year to which he is marked paid on our books. Thus, 7-73 means paid to 1st July, '73. 9-72 means that the subscriber has paid to 1st Sept., '72, and consequently owes us the current year's subscription, to Sept., '73. Subscribers owing current year, or arrears, will please remit at once. Subscriptions being henceforth strictly in advance, parties marked paid to some future date will please remit the next year's subscription before the date indicated on their wrapper.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

But little of any very great importance has happened since the publication of our last issue—if we except the fire which has destroyed a portion of the city of Boston, and the sudden death of Mr. Howe. Of course the Boston conflagration has proved a fruitful theme to newspaper writers, and the usual number of communications respecting the best preventives against fire, and kindred questions have found their way into the columns of the daily press. This fire question has been discussed time and time again within the last year or two, but without any perceptible result. In fact, ever since the great conflagration at Chicago, the occurrence of a fire of greater magnitude than the general has been seized upon by the daily papers as an opportunity for insisting upon precautions being taken against fire, and the adoption of proper means for extinguishing incipient conflagrations. Yet nothing has come of it all. In no case has the press failed in its duty of pointing out what should be done and what should

be left undone. Yet its warnings and protestations have alike been left unheeded, and the result which might naturally have been expected from the apathy of the authorities, has, in the case of Boston, come to pass in startling fulfillment of the prophecies of the newspapers. The case of Boston will, it may be hoped, prove a salutary lesson to all her sister cities on the continent. In this country especially, where wood is so largely employed in the construction of buildings, it is time we should be stirring. There are plenty of by-laws respecting the erection of wooden buildings in city limits, but these are very seldom put into force. This state of things should at once be altered; the manner of erecting edifices so as to be as nearly as possible fire-proof should be carefully studied, and, above all, the efficiency of the fire brigades should be especially looked to.

SINCE the death of Sir George Cartier rumour is rife as to the choice of his successor. It would be better, perhaps, to say successors, for one man can hardly be found to fill satisfactorily the duplicate office of Minister of Militia and leader of the French Canadian Conservatives. That the latter office will fall upon Mr. Langevin there seems to be but little doubt; and it is questionable whether a better choice could be made. The French press already point to him as the representative Canadian in the Cabinet; and, indeed, he has claims to the position such as few others can show. He has been engaged in political life for many years, during which he has displayed an aptitude for work, and an indefatigable application, which have raised him to a high and enviable place. As the friend and lieutenant of Sir George, he is peculiarly fitted to supply the place of the deceased statesman at the head of his countrymen. And there is no doubt that his succession would give entire satisfaction to the French Conservative party. As to the person selected to fill the place of Minister of Militia, opinion appears to be divided. Several names have been mentioned in this connection, amongst which the most prominent are those of Messrs. Masson, Bellerose, Beaubien, and Baby. It is, however, altogether likely that Mr. Masson will be selected, and that the other candidates will withdraw in his favour. Such an appointment would, no doubt, be hailed with every satisfaction. Two other places are yet vacant in the Cabinet, of which, one, the Ministry of Inland Revenue, will be filled by an Ontario member. The portfolio held by the late Mr. Howe will, it is understood, be given temporarily to the Hon. Stewart Campbell, who will receive a judgeship in Manitoba, and be replaced by Mr. Macdonald of Pictou.

The daily papers announce that nine thousand dollars have been subscribed in Halifax, Pictou, and New Glasgow, in aid of the widows and children of the miners killed by the recent explosions at the Drummond Colliery. This is, it must be admitted, a handsome sum, and it speaks well for the generosity of the Nova Scotians, that three places have responded so readily and so nobly to the appeal on behalf of the helpless and the fatherless. It could be wished that the example of Nova Scotia were a little more widely followed throughout the country. Why should the immediate vicinity of the scene of disaster alone have the privilege of coming to the relief of the families who by the loss of their breadwinners while at the post of duty are thrown destitute upon the world? Time was when the people of the other provinces composing the Dominion were only too ready to respond to any charitable appeal—even though the objects of the charity solicited were utter strangers to them and removed a thousand miles away. In 1869, when the Nova Scotian fishermen were reduced to a starving condition owing to the bad catch of the season, Ontario made their cause her own, and came to their relief with a readiness and a generosity which will for ever be remembered by those toilers of the sea. The country sent in liberal subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Why should not the same thing be done in aid of the sufferers at Westville? Cannot our cities inaugurate the movement? Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, Hamilton, and London, should each be able and willing to contribute a very respectable subscription to the general fund. Only if the thing be done at all, it were well it were done at once.

At the International Exhibition held in London this year a novel feature is the School of Economical Cookery, at which a Mr. Buckmaster, assisted by able aides, delivers daily, at certain hours, lectures on the best methods of cooking different kinds of food, which he illustrates by practical demonstrations. The School has been a great success, and doubtless on the close of the exhibition a permanent institution will be established in London, where the lectures will be regularly delivered on the science of cookery. We see no reason why such institutions could not be advantageously and profitably maintained in Canada. Everyone knows what servants' cookery too frequently is. With a little instruction, however, the state of things might be very considerably improved. If the housewife were to go through a course of cookery, as very many ladies are now doing in England, she would be able to impart a great deal of what she had learnt to her servants, and the result would be speedily manifest in well-dressed meals, and less waste in the kitchen. Such classes should be started in every city in the Dominion.

(Written for the *Canadian Illustrated News*.)

A BACHELOR'S PLEA.

I.

He lives in a mansion among the great,
His name reads well on his massive plate,
They say he is possessed of a fine estate;
But what care I? What matter to me?
I live in freedom—in no one's way,
There to-morrow and here to-day,
But always welcome where'er I stay;
And so I assert right merrily,
I'm quite content, and as happy as he.

II.

He owns a wife whom he loves full well,
But whether she rules him I cannot tell;
Or whether they both in harmony dwell;
For what care I? What matter to me?
I worship the sex wherever they are
With a love that reaches near and far,
And nothing on earth its strength can mar;
And so I assert right merrily,
I'm quite content, and as happy as he.

III.

So many children scream on his knees,
That I have strange doubts of his quiet and ease,
Or how these love pledges he can appease;
But what care I? What matter to me?
My happy children never complain,
For they live secure in my idle brain,
And it matters not if they live in vain;
And so I assert right merrily,
I'm quite content, and as happy as he.

IV.

Perchance men envy his high estate
Perhaps his merits they over-rate,
Or measure his worth by his massive plate;
But what care I? What matter to me?
My quiet life can offend no eyes,
And I never stoop, if I cannot rise,
And I strive for truth, if I can't be wise;
And so I assert right merrily,
I'm quite content, and as happy as he.

ISIDORE G. ASCHER.

Our Illustrations.

A biography of

THE LATE HON. JOSEPH HOWE

appears in the Obituary column.

LACROSSE IN TORONTO.

The athletic season was opened in Toronto on Her Majesty's Birthday, when four lacrosse matches were played in the presence of a numerous audience. The first of these was between the Tecumseth Club and twelve young Indians of the Six Nations, and resulted in a complete victory for the whites, who took three straight games. In the afternoon came off the grand match—the event of the day—between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Toronto Lacrosse Club, who contested the honours of the Championship, borne then, as now, by the Montrealers. Over five thousand persons witnessed the play, which resulted in a complete victory for the Shamrocks in three straight games. A third match, between the Ontario Lacrosse Club and the Onondaga Indians, went to the former after five games had been played, and a fourth, between the St. Regis and Caughnawaga Indians was postponed, each side winning two games. The illustrations show "situations" in the last-named match and in that for the Championship.

A description of

THE MONTREAL HUNT CUP

is given on the same page as the illustration.

THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

This fine building stands on the east side of Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, on the site formerly occupied by the offices of the Express Company. M. Perrault, of this city, is the architect. Further information we have been unable to obtain.

"CAN'T DO IT."

A scene of German life which has its counterpart all over the world. A servant-girl has brought to the village cobbler a pair of old, down-trodden, worn-out shoes, with the request to patch them up as well as possible. Their condition, however, is so bad that even patching is useless, and the man of leather gives up the job as impossible.

A MONEY-CHANGER'S STALL IN UPPER EGYPT.

The Esneh money-changer's stall forms a subject with which, through the many books of Eastern travel now published, we are more or less familiar. The original of the picture is a water-colour by Karl Werner, of the Düsseldorf school.

The Russian Government has a method peculiarly its own—but the efficacy of which must be admitted on all hands—of compelling its subjects to adopt sanitary measures. In a recent case where small-pox was spreading in an Asiatic province the Government medical officer, accompanied by a troop of Cossacks, seized the villages one after the other, and vaccinated the men, women and children without regard to either their wishes or their resistance.

It is a singular fact that while the various benevolent institutions of New York city provide for the permanent protection of very young women, the aged, very young girls, the infirm, the outcast, and the degraded, there is no place where a destitute woman can obtain a night's lodging, save in the station-house. To meet this want the Ladies' Christian Union composed of a band of the most estimable ladies of the city, design to open a temporary house, where women of all ages, married or single, irrespective of creed or nationality, may find transient shelter. The example is worth following in this country.

A conscientious pickpocket writes to one of the New York journals, requesting the public always to keep their names and addresses in their porte-monnaies, as he and his associates sometimes come into possession of papers and photographs they would be glad to return. He goes on to say: "I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy a picture of a baby which I had found in the pocket-book of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Third Avenue road. I had lost a baby myself the year before of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name in the porte-monnaie, and no way of finding out who was the owner; so, like a fool, I advertised it, and got shadowed for it by the police."