

The Quebec Harbor Commissioners are doing a thriving business in anchors; a number of those recently recovered by the Lifting Barge have been disposed of at good prices. If our readers will look to a late number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, they will find a sketch of the Lifting Barge which is doing such good service in Quebec harbor.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

SIR.—We notice that Mr. George E. Desbarats writes you in reference to a remark in the Prospectus of our forthcoming Magazine objecting to the statement contained in it that "both stories (Mr. Payne's and Dr. Holland's) will appear in Canada, England, and the United States simultaneously; and the publishers feel no little pride in being able to announce that this will be the first time in the history of Canada in which such a thing will have taken place." Mr. Desbarats says this statement is not correct, and notices several stories, published in your columns, from the advance sheets, for which he says he paid liberally.

We simply desire to say in reply that we do not wish to detract from Mr. Desbarats the smallest particle of the great credit due to him for his enterprise in the literary field in Canada; but we must insist on the absolute correctness of our statement, that never before did an English and an American novel appear together in any Canadian Journal or Magazine simultaneously with their publication in the same form in England and the United States.

We wish to add that we thank Mr. Desbarats in the warmest manner for the kindly way in which he has referred to our new venture, and for his expression of the hope that it may prove successful.

We are, sir,
Very respectfully yours,
BETFORD BROS.

Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1876.

OUR PICTURES.

FRENCH MISSION TO MOROCCO.—These sketches of the mission of General Osmont to the Emperor of Morocco. For some time the Emperor has been engaged in chastising some rebellious tribes, and General Osmont was commissioned by the French Government to ascertain of the sympathy of France in his endeavors to establish a firm government in Africa. During this mission the sketches were taken.

THE GREAT P.O.—The Great Post Office is a building of about 63 feet by 40 feet, the foundations of which have been recently laid. It is to be built of stone and will contain the Post Office, Inland Revenue, Custom House, Weights and Measures, and Gas Inspector's offices.

THE JUDICIAL DEADLOCK.—Judge Moutlet, of the Superior Court of Quebec, has refused to sit in Insolvency cases, on the plea that the Insolvency Act has not the effect of law. This action of the venerable judge has led to a deadlock in the Courts, which took lately the form of a tragicomic scene. The Bar of Montreal have had a meeting on the subject, and passed very strong resolutions calling upon the Judge either to bow to the views of the majority, or resign his seat on the Bench. The sincerity of Judge Moutlet's opinion is not called into doubt, but it is universally understood that neither he nor any other has the right of elogging the wheels of justice, as represented in our front-page cartoon.

SERVIANS AND TURKS.—We defer to these portraits in our editorial columns, and will only add that they give perhaps a better insight into the Turko-Serbian war than whole columns of printed matter. They are certainly deserving of being preserved for reference.

THE GATE OF CREMONA.—This magnificent specimen of Italian architecture has just been set up in the Louvre Museum, where it attracts uncommon attention from artists and students. Its fine proportions, purity of outline and chasteness of ornamentation are worthy of all praise.

COMING HOME FROM THE FAIR.—Our second cartoon, this week, refers to a subject which we have already previously illustrated—the triumph of Canada at the Centennial. There is no doubt that we have become better known, even in the United States, by our splendid share in the Exhibition, and while this cannot affect our political relations, it is to be hoped that it will tend to improve our commercial intercourse with our neighbors.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—A spirited picture representing the state progress of the Emperor of Morocco to Oudjda for the purpose of assisting at the Friday prayer, one of the principal solemnities of Moslem worship. As a pendant, there is a sketch of the Town Crier of Alexinatz driving furiously from the town to announce to the country people its evacuation by the Servians and occupation by the Turks.

FRENCH WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS.—A delegation of this important body lately visited the United States for the purposes of study. Our sketch represents a meeting in Paris, where, singularly enough, the principal speaker was a Mademoiselle Raoult, who made a most sensible report on the condition of female operatives, with suggestions for its improvement.

THE HARPSICORD LESSON.—The old story. The violin dangling from the desk, the keys of the harpsichord abandoned, and a love interview in the very midst of the lesson. And how natural! Music is the language of love. He is a poor artist, she the daughter of wealth, but may he win her if he is deserving.

FOOT NOTES.

By permission of the Lords of the Council, a general competition for the execution of the Byron statue will be held, during the month of November, at the South Kensington Museum. Models are arriving daily from all parts of Europe, and as upwards of one hundred sculptors (including some of the most famous in this country) have intimated their intention of competing, a keen interest in the result will be felt, not only in England, but in most of the capitals of Europe.

MR. BENJAMIN SHAW has offered to the British Society of Arts a medal of the value of £20, to be awarded every fifth year for any discovery, invention, or newly-devised method for obviating or materially diminishing any risk to life, limb, or health, incidental to any industrial occupation, and not previously capable of being so obviated or diminished by any known and practically available means. The first award will be made in May, 1877.

AN enormous aquarium, to cost not less than one million of francs, will be constructed for the Exhibition of 1878, of which it will be one of the greatest curiosities. A French company will have charge of it, and will erect it at their own cost. From the smallest minnows to the largest whales, sharks, and crocodiles, there are to be living specimens in the said aquarium, and orders have already been given for securing the monsters. There will be fresh-water tanks and sea-water tanks, and the aquarium will be so constructed that it may become one of the sights of Paris, to remain open after the Exhibition closes.

The skating-rinks in Paris are decidedly quite a la mode. The Skating Palais in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is especially well patronized, on fête nights being very fashionable and amusing rendezvous. The Parisians have taken heartily to the new pastime, and many of them, both ladies and gentlemen, have become exceedingly expert. The skating-rink in the Faubourg St. Honoré is a rendezvous for families, who meet on invitation nights very regularly, to admire the progress made by the young misses and gentlemen on the Plympton rollers. The rink in the Faubourg is to be enclosed and covered over this winter, and continue to be as hitherto attended by the most respectable persons. The managers of the place are exceedingly careful on this point, and have certainly profited by their caution.

MARY STUART.—A curious historical fact has been settled by Mr. Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort*. Among all the pictures which have been painted of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, no two agree as to the colour of her hair. In Mr. Martin's work there is a passage which throws light upon the subject. The compiler tells us that the late Lord Belhaven bequeathed to her Majesty a cabinet which had been brought by Queen Mary from France, and given by her to the Regent, Lord Max, from whom it passed into the family of Lord Belhaven. This cabinet, which contains a lock of Queen Mary's hair, and a purse worked by her, is now in Windsor Castle. The lock of hair is large—a full tress of beautiful golden hair—very fine in texture, and full of life like that of a girl of sixteen.

DEATH OF AN HISTORICAL HORSE.—At Dundelg, Woodstock, Canada, on the 26th of October, died the late Lord Raglan's charger. At the time of his death he was in possession of Lieutenant Skinner, M. P., who purchased him from Major Stewart of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade some fourteen years ago. He was presented by Omar Pasha to Lord Raglan on his leaving for the Crimea. He served through the Crimean campaign, and then came into the possession of General Knollys; from his hands he passed into those of Major Stewart, who brought him to Canada, where eventually he became the property of his present owner, in whose service he died. "Tommy" was well known in Canada, and in addition to his other military experiences, he served through the Fenian difficulties. He died at the age of thirty, curiously enough upon the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava.

A SUBJECT FOR A PICTURE.—Amongst the many curious anecdotes related of Pius IX., the following is the most striking: In '45, during the carnival, the Cardinal of Imola was praying alone in his cathedral. Suddenly a loud noise in the direction of the sacristy aroused him from his devotions. Quick as thought he finds himself standing over a man frightfully wounded, bleeding profusely and stretched on the pavement. Three men had followed their victim and were bent on finishing him. The Cardinal confronted them, braving their daggers and their rage, and holding before their eyes his cross, upbraided them for their violence, and bade them, in the name of God, to quit the church. They quailed before him and obeyed. Meanwhile the holy archbishop raised the wounded man upon his knees, supporting him with his arms. A medical man is sent for, he examines the wound, and pronounces it to be mortal. The Cardinal still holding him in his arms hears his confession; the Viaticum is given, and the murdered man breathes his last on the

heart of John Mastar Ferretti, who that same year was destined to become Pope.

CZAROWITZ.—The Czarowitch of Russia, who is about to visit Vienna, Berlin, and London to endeavour to secure unanimous action of the great powers in the Eastern problem, belongs to the warlike "Old Russia" party, instead of the internal-development party favored by the Czar. The German influences at the Russian court are regarded by him with dislike and disfavor. He is far from being friendly with his cousins, the Prussian princes, and during the late war was a frankly outspoken partisan of France, while his father was well known to have sympathized with the Germans. He is of medium height, very solidly built, and possesses far more enterprise and energy than his father. In March last it was reported that the Czar was disposed to retire from the throne, being weary of the cares of government, and to appoint the Czarowitch regent. Should war now be declared, it is very probable that this intention will be carried into effect.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—Of all the royal residences around and about London, Kensington Palace has undergone least change. The apartments occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Kent, in which Queen Victoria was born and spent her infancy, remain as those royal personages left them. The chambers in the south-east corner of the ground floor, which formed the young princess' nursery and school-room, are now occupied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, so that, while the Queen is replaced by her daughter, Princess Louise, the apartments are serving the same purposes as half a century ago. It was at the door of one of these rooms that the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Conyngham waited on the Princess at 5 A. M. on the 20th of June, 1837, to inform her that she had become Queen of England, upon which she burst into tears.

A NEW BALLOON.—Some interesting experiments with a balloon have been privately made. It is the invention of a Belgian, and he claims that he can guide it in any direction. When inflated with gas, it sailed about the drawing-room in obedience to the rudder-machinery by which it is steered. Several gentlemen, scientists and artists, witnessed the experiments, and expressed themselves much astonished at the result. Subsequently the inventor, in order to show them the air-ship to a better advantage, took it into the street opposite the house, and sent it up there, to the edification of a large crowd which, naturally enough, assembled there. Here again the balloon, which was kept in hand by means of a string, obeyed the direction given by M. Menier through the rudder, and turned and tacked at his will. The experiments, however, were brought somewhat brusquely to a close by a young spectator, who was not satisfied with the scale on which the investigation was made, and cut in two the string by which it was held in check with his teeth.

SOTHERN'S JOKE.—Sothorn has so often played practical jokes upon others that it serves him right to be caught himself occasionally. A very neat trick was played on him a few days ago, and he acknowledges himself sold. Sothorn is fond of hiring tug-boats and taking a select party out sailing on the lower bay. Recently he invited Steve Fiske, Billy Florence, and a few others to take a sail. The boat was to start early in the morning. Fiske was the first to arrive on board, and, seeing a board on deck, wrote upon it with chalk, "Free trip to Rockaway," and set it upright against the pilot-house. The decks are somehow always swarming with people whenever any craft, large or small, is ready to start, and when the signboard was displayed, there was a rush to the deck at once. The captain supposed Fiske had a right to do as he did, although the boat had been hired by Sothorn. When the latter came aboard he took Steve by the hand so warmly that the captain was convinced Fiske had acted by Sothorn's authority. Accordingly, when the latter said, "All ready, captain," and went into the cabin for his bitters, the captain gave orders to cast off, and the tug steamed down the harbour. Soon Sothorn came on deck and asked who the promiscuous parties were. The facts were explained. Sothorn exclaimed, "Sold," and ordered a landing at Coney Island. He treated the promiscuous to lager, and gave them tickets to New York by steamboat. And now if you want to touch him in a sore place just mention "Rockaway" to him, and he will wince all over.

STROSSMAYER.—Canon Liddon, in his recent journey through the East, spent a couple of days in the Schloss or palace of Bishop Strossmayer, who is Bishop of the united dioceses of Syrna and Bosnia. The Bishop's income is probably not less than £40,000 or £50,000 a year. The palace in which he lives at Deakover is on a much grander scale than Fulham; its apartments are more splendid; it contains a collection of paintings of which any English nobleman would be proud, but is especially rich in its illustrations of Bosnian art in the 14th and 15th centuries. Attached to the palace is an extensive garden, and farms and stables beyond. The Bishop owns 100 horses, and it would be hard to say how many head of cattle; and there are, of course, a large number of indoor and outdoor dependants. The lord of all this wealth saves nothing out of his income, which is spent unreservedly upon religious and public objects; even his paintings are "held in trust" for a national Croatian Academy at Agram, to

which he has already largely contributed. His garden is open at all hours to the public, his horses are at the disposal of the neighbourhood, every day he gives dinner to between forty and fifty poor persons, and everybody who passes near seems to be welcome to his own table. The day Canon Liddon dined there the Bishop had a motley collection of guests, who included artists at work in his Cathedral, two Austrian colonels, a Franciscan who had made his way across from Bosnia, and some young lawyers who had come out from Essex to take a holiday. This Cathedral will be built almost at the sole expense of Bishop Strossmayer; began in 1866, he hopes to consecrate it in five years' time. It will be a splendid building.

A curious incident has occurred at the Opéra Lyrique: M. Duchesne, exhausted by his services at the theatre, was obliged at the latest representation of *Dimitri* to have the announcement made that he was unable to sing the air in the fourth act. A rest of three or four days was judged by his medical attendant to be absolutely indispensable to allow him to resume his forces. But the repertoire of the theatre is at present composed of only two works—*Dimitri* and *Obéron*. What was to be played after the latter? It was then that a young tenor, named Wat-on, who had been merely engaged as a chorus singer, proposed to replace M. Duchesne, whose part he had learned unaided from hearing it sung. The manager at first received the proposal with a smile, but after he had heard M. Watson, he was astonished at the manner in which the young man sang. On Monday evening the latter repeated the entire part before the composer, and the trial was deemed most satisfactory. Since then he has appeared on the boards, and was very favourably received by the public. In a similar manner, some years ago, Chollet, then a chorus singer, took all at once the position of first tenor at the Opéra-Comique.

It may be interesting to nautical men and readers of Capt. Marryat's sea stories to learn that Portsmouth old "Hard" is now practically abolished. Last week the lengths of pontoons, or "logs," as they were called, which were greatly used by seamen and others in embarking and disembarking, were removed, the opening of the new landing stage at the railway pier, and the construction of a new Hard within the dockyard gates for the use of boats belonging to the fleet having rendered their further retention unnecessary. The question is now being agitated in Portsmouth whether, since the erection of the Railway Pier, the Admiralty are not bound to pay over to the Corporation the £2,000 which they agreed to do as a sort of compensation for the loss of the Anchor wharf, which was absorbed by the Extension Works. The money was to be paid as soon as a pier was built, subject to the approval of the Admiralty; and although the new structure was erected by the combined railway companies, and not by the Corporation, the low level of the line leading into the dockyard makes a second pier at the Hard now impossible.

The conclusion of Mr. THOM'S paper on "Nickel Plated Shams" is unavoidably held over. It will appear next week.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO MAKE THE TEA GO FURTHER.—A method has been discovered for making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. The whole secret consists in steeping the leaf, before steeping. By this process, it is said, 14 pints of good quality may be brewed from one ounce of tea.

OKRA GUMBO.—Cut a chicken into small pieces, flour well and fry; then add a quart of okra, sliced, put on a cover and steam it five minutes; then pour on a quart of hot water. Add a few sliced onions and tomatoes, pepper and salt to taste. Boil an hour, adding more water if necessary. Serve with rice.

BAKED APPLES.—Buy a small tin apple-corer; core with it as many apples as you want, without peeling them; set them on a tin dish; place this in a hot oven, having first filled up the vacancies left by your surgery with the best sugar. Let them bake till they are well done. Take them out, and if you do not know what to do next, call in your nearest and best friend for further advice.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—One quart of buckwheat, one-half cup of yeast, one teaspoonful salt, warm water enough to make a thin batter; cover closely and let it rise over night; add half a teaspoonful soda, and two spoonfuls of molasses in the morning; bake in small cakes on a griddle, well rubbed—first with a coarse cloth, then with a piece of fat salt pork; brown the cakes nicely and turn. Serve very hot.

CARROTS INSTEAD OF EGGS.—An exchange says: It is not generally known that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among other ingredients of the pudding, to the total omission of eggs. A pudding made up in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

OATMEAL.—In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on an oatmeal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthy, and no better food can possibly be had for them. It is also quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady as for her hard-working sister. Indeed all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is most substantial food. It is said to be better than veal, pork or lamb, and quite equal to beef or mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it. It is as welcome for breakfast or tea as is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty pudding, or with cream and sugar like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in.