

FOX AND DENIER.—This troupe opened at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening last before a crowded audience. The performance was even better than had been anticipated, and the audience were thrown into raptures of admiration. Much credit is due to Mr. Melville, the business manager of the troupe, for the admirable manner in which everything is carried out. The troupe will probably close their engagement this week, but we trust they will carry away with them as kindly a remembrance of Montreal patronage as the people here entertain of their performances.

THE PULLMAN CARS.—We are glad to notice that the Pullman Palace Car Company has completed four new drawing-room cars for service on the Grand Trunk Railway. These cars will run on the through express from Montreal to Sarnia, and will thus very fully supply the public demand for these favourite aids to travel. The *Quebec*, the *Sarnia*, the *Gorham*, and the *Kingston*, these being the names of the new cars, make eight all told, of Pullman cars on the Grand Trunk, and about the first of next month there will be four more turned out from the Point St. Charles workshops. In addition to these, eight more will be completed by midsummer, so that our leading railway and all its connections will be amply supplied with these very desirable and luxurious accessories to railway travel. Mr. Clarke, the indefatigable and obliging superintendent, shewed a few members of the press through the new cars on Tuesday afternoon, and really it is worth something to hear him descant with so much tenderness and affection upon their many and undisputable advantages. When Mr. Clarke gets his stock of cars completed in midsummer, we are sure he will find hosts of appreciative patrons among the travelling public.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature of Manitoba has entered on the practical duties of its first session. A refreshment room has been provided, but spirituous liquors are rigidly excluded from the premises. The members are to be allowed stationery, &c., to the very modest extent of \$7 each per session; and the messengers of the Assembly and Senate are to be drawn from the local police force, so that no extra charge will be imposed for this service, which, in the old Province of Canada, rose to such magnificent proportions. The important business of the Assembly commenced at the sitting on the 20th of March. Attorney-General Clarke introduced a bill to establish a supreme court for the Province of Manitoba, and in the course of his remarks explained the nature of the measure. He said this was, in fact, the first attempt at laying the foundation of law in the Province. By the provisions of the bill, no matter what the nature of an action might be, it would be taken in the same form. A declaration would have to be made, and whatever was claimed by the plaintiff would have to be endorsed on the back. The declaration, thus endorsed, might be served by any one except the plaintiff himself. After repelling the idea that the laws of the Province would be exclusively French laws, Mr. Clarke stated that but one judge would be appointed, who would have the whole Province as his district. He is to have jurisdiction to any amount from \$25 up to the largest sum which can possibly come into contestation, and in matters of from \$25 to \$100 the chief-justice is to have summary jurisdiction. The cases are brought before the court, both parties and the witnesses heard, and the judge decides. Over \$100 and up to any amount, there will be a trial by jury. Outside this, the Supreme Court Bill provides for courts of petty sessions and magistrates' courts,—the latter having a jurisdiction up to \$25. From these courts an appeal lies to the supreme court. A bill has been introduced providing for the keeping the public accounts of the Province in Canada currency. And also one respecting indemnity to members of the Legislative Assembly. In response to a notice by Mr. Norquay that he would bring a motion to the effect that some definite limits be assigned to the lands occupied by parties in the Assiniboine and Portage districts, the Attorney-General replied that the only means to accomplish the desired object was to address a petition to the Government of the Dominion, praying them to do what was desired in the motion. On the same day, bills respecting the adoption of a more uniform system of weights and measures, legalising wills, for prevention of frauds and perjuries, relating to county assessment, sale of real estate under execution, respecting public highways, for the observance of the Sabbath, relating to deeds made by married women, and one relating to trials in courts of justice were introduced; and a resolution asking the Legislative Council to appoint a joint committee on immigration and colonization was also adopted. The above bills were all introduced by members of the Government. On the following day the clerk read an official communication from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, setting forth the arrangements made with the North-Western Telegraph Company for establishing a line of telegraph to Fort Garry. Under these arrangements the Dominion Government stipulated that they would obtain from the Manitoba Government the right of way for the line free, and also that the company would be allowed to carry on its business without taxation. Some discussion took place on the question of the extinction of Indian titles, and a bill was introduced for the incorporation of the Bishop of St. Boniface.

OMAR PASHA.

Omar Pasha, whose death has taken place recently, was a very prominent person throughout the Crimean war, especially during the earlier stages of the struggle. He was born in Croatia in 1806. His father was in the Austrian civil service. The son was educated in the military school of Thurm, near Carlsstadt. He distinguished himself in mathematics, and by the beauty of his handwriting. He entered the Austrian service, but soon left it and passed over into Bosnia, where he was first employed as bookkeeper by a Turkish merchant, and then as tutor to the children of Hussein Pasha, the exterminator of the Janizaries. In 1834 Michel, who had adopted the Mohammedan religion and assumed the name of Omar, went to Constantinople. Here he became professor of

penmanship in the new military school, was appointed an officer in the army, and selected as writing master to Abdul Medjid, the late Sultan. He took part in the re-organization of the Turkish forces, and spent two years in Bulgaria and in the Danubian Principalities in topographical studies. In 1839 he was made Colonel, served in the campaign against Ibrahim Pasha with distinction, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

In 1853, when the Russians invaded the Danubian Principalities, he was appointed Turkish Generalissimo. In November of the same year he signally defeated the Russian forces at Oltenitza. Early in 1855, acting in conjunction with the French and English commanders, he fortified Eupatoria, where he was attacked by a superior Russian force, which he completely routed. He took no part in the siege of Sebastopol. He was sent, in 1861, to restore order in Herzegovina, and re-established the Turkish rule in Candia in 1867. At his death, Omar Pasha was Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces. He was European in his habits; spoke several languages; and always acted as the protector of the Christians in Turkey, and the ameliorator, as far as possible, of their lot.

IRON.

ITS DURABILITY AND DETERIORATION.

The late eminent engineer, Mr. J. A. Roebling, maintained that a good car axle, made of good material and finished by the proper heat of hammering or rolling, is stiffer and stronger than the same axle when again subjected to annealing without hammering or rolling; for, as annealing restores softness, but at the same time reduces cohesion and elasticity, to restore the iron of a brittle car axle fully, can only be done by a full heat, with hammering or rolling, which of course reduces its diameter. The opinion, too, that a well drawn out fibre is the only sure sign of tensile strength, is true only when applied to ordinary qualities of bar or rail iron, the case being different with good charcoal irons and with steel. The greatest cohesion is accompanied by a fine close-grained, uniform appearance of texture, which, under a magnifying glass, exhibits fibre, the colour being a silvery lustre, free from dark specks. The finer and more close-grained the texture, the nearer the iron approaches to steel. Wire cables, car axles, piston rods, connecting rods, and all such pieces of machinery which are exposed to great tension as well as torsion and vibration, should be manufactured of iron which not only possesses great cohesion, but also a high degree of hardness and elasticity. The best car axles are thus made of soft steel, by Krupp, in Germany, the steel being manufactured from the spathic ore or natural steel ore of the celebrated mines at Meissen in Silesia, Prussia. They are considered the safest in cold weather—one of the most important and valuable of qualities—and are seldom known to break.

DUCK RAISING.—There are no kinds of domestic poultry more easily kept than ducks. Their appetite is such that almost anything which is naturally thrown to the pigs is acceptable; and on this account many object to them, saying "they eat too much." It is no doubt true that more food is required to rear young ducks than chicks, but this is overbalanced by their quick maturity, after which no more food is required for ducks than hens. Should any one doubt the assertion, let him try it by actual experiment, and we have no doubt he will be convinced. Disease seldom finds its way into the duck yard, unless caused by feeding the ducklings too much hard or uncooked food. Keep the young ducks from water, serving enough to drink, until about two weeks old, then let them have full range. Feed cooked or scalded food; and unless rats, weasels or other "varmints" take them away, but little trouble need be feared. Ducks can be successfully bred in dry yards, with only a pan of water; but no farmer having a pond or stream of water convenient for ducks should do without them, for in such cases very little food is required save what can be found by them in and around such places. At early dawn they may be seen very active in "snatching up" the worms that find their way to the surface of the ground in the pasture, thereby benefitting rather than injuring the soil. There are three kinds of ducks that now stand very high among breeders, viz.: Aylesbury (pure white), Rouen (resembling the wild Mallard in colour), and the Cayuga (which are pure black, except occasional white spots on the breast). As to the real merits aside from colour, there is little, if any, difference in the three varieties, each one having its admirers; but their size and beauty, when compared with the common stock, is so much superior, that we wonder why the latter is so often seen in farmyards. Still, we are glad to note that many are improving in poultry as well as other farm stock; and although the cost of starting in this line may seem beyond the reach of many, still it is but trifling when compared with the improvement that may shortly follow.

A pamphlet on the camp of Châlons as a school of instruction for the French army, entitled "Histoire de l'Armée de Châlons; par un Volontaire de l'Armée du Rhin," has just appeared at Brussels. The author says that this camp has been one of the main causes of the decline of the military spirit in France. "Our young officers, lodged in comfortable tents, and provided with ample food at regular hours, here imbibed their false notions of camp life. The intendants learned to provide luxuriously for troops but not for a moveable army. It was here that the artillery trials inoculated us with our prejudices as to the superiority of our guns, and that our cavalry learned to reconnoitre with regiments at squadron distance. Here the generals learned to conquer once a week between breakfast and dinner. . . . The camp of Châlons has become a forcing-ground for officers who were destined by superior favour for advancement. . . . The highest grades were awarded without any thought of the interests of the country and its defence. The much-coveted rank of general was given to aspiring and restless men in order to attach them to the cause of Imperialism, without considering whether they possessed the qualities necessary to a commander. . . . How far were we from imitating General von Moltke, who never decides as to the capability of an officer to fill a high command unless he has had him under his personal observation and superintendence for many laborious years!"

The University of Edinburgh has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon that very laborious son of science and estimable gentleman, Mr. Principal Dawson, of McGill University, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G. Langford.—W. G. desires to ascertain on what terms Government land can be obtained in Vancouver Island. We have not precise information at hand, but probably some of our readers will be able to furnish it.

W. F. G. Ottawa.—We never come to conclusions so quickly as your letter implies.

J. L. St. John's, Quebec.—Would be very glad to answer at once your letter of April 24, but we really have not, as yet, had time to read the MS. Verses accepted with thanks. However willing we are, it is beyond our power to comply, up to time, with all the wishes of our contributors. This is mentioned here to account for seeming but unintentional neglects.

CHARADES, &c.

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 11.

Composed of 21 letters.

My 7, 2, 17, 10, 6, 11 is an eminent French Statesman.

My 15, 3, 18, 5, 16, 13 is used in chemistry.

My 11, 19, 15, 20, 5, 9 is synonymous with regret.

My 12, 4, 11, 1 means to try.

My 21, 3, 11 gives assent.

My 8, 5, 17, 11, 7 means to raise or elevate.

My 4, 14, 11, 18 is what every bird should have.

And my whole now forms a part of the Dominion of Canada.

WM. RONALD

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 12.

Composed of 20 letters.

My 23, 19, 10 is what rulers can easily declare, but frequently repent,

My 7, 21, 17, 14 is a very useful appendage to animals in fly time.

My 12, 15 is an abbreviation for partnership.

My 1, 8, 26, 16, 3 is a pronoun.

My 18, 9, 24, 22 is to express a condition more frequently reached in Quebec than in Calcutta.

My 21, 11 is the reverse of out.

My 4, 13, 6, 20, 2 is one of the cardinal points.

My 12, 27, 25, 34 is an earth extensively used in manufactures.

My 23, 5 is a word of decisive meaning, but often hard to pronounce.

And my whole is at present a leading topic of discussion by the press as well as by the citizens of Montreal.

F. G. S.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 9.

Intercolonial Railway.

Thus:—Year. Lint. Water. Lion. Crown. Nail.

Solutions also sent in by R. C. S., Montreal, and A. B., Montreal.

CHESS.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

We present another of the "Tournament" games, containing positions which will well repay the student's examination.

GIUOCO PIANO.

White.	Black.
Mr. E. A. Holt, Quebec.	Mr. H. A. Howe, Montreal.
1. P. to K. 4th.	P. to K. 4th.
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd.	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd.
3. K. B. to Q. B. 4th.	K. B. to Q. B. 4th.
4. Castles.	K. Kt. to B. 3rd.
5. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd.	P. to Q. 3rd.
6. P. to Q. 3rd.	P. to K. R. 3rd.
7. P. to K. R. 3rd.	Castles.
8. P. to Q. R. 4th.	Kt. to K. R. 2nd.
9. Q. Kt. to Q. 5th.	Kt. to K. 2nd.
10. P. to Q. Kt. 4th.	B. to Q. 5th.
11. P. to Q. B. 3rd.	Kt. takes Kt.
12. P. takes B.	Kt. takes Q. Kt. P.
13. P. takes P.	P. to Q. 4th.
14. P. takes P.	Kt. takes Q. P.
15. Q. to Q. Kt. 3rd.	P. to Q. B. 3rd.
16. B. to Q. R. 3rd.	R. to K. sq.
17. B. to Q. 6th. (a.)	B. to K. 3rd.
18. P. to Q. 4th. (b.)	Kt. to K. Kt. 4th.
19. Kt. takes Kt.	Q. takes Kt.
20. Q. to K. B. 3rd.	Kt. to K. B. 5th.
21. B. takes B.	R. takes B.
22. K. to K. 2nd.	Q. to K. B. 5th.
23. Q. R. to K. sq.	Q. R. to K. sq.
24. P. to K. Kt. 4th.	Kt. to Kt. 3rd.
25. Q. R. to Q. Kt. sq. (c.)	P. to Q. Kt. 3rd.
26. Q. takes Q. B. P.	P. to K. B. 3d.
27. P. to K. B. 4th.	P. to K. R. 4th.
28. Q. to K. B. 3rd.	B. P. takes P.
29. B. P. takes P.	R. P. takes P.
30. Q. takes P.	Q. to K. R. 3rd.
31. Q. R. to Q. sq.	Q. to K. 6th.
32. Q. to K. B. 3rd.	Q. takes Q.
33. R. takes Q.	R. to Q. B. sq.
34. K. to Kt. 3rd.	Kt. to R. sq.
35. P. to K. R. 4th.	Kt. to B. 2nd.
36. R. takes Kt. (d.)	R. c.
37. K. to B. 4th.	R. takes R.
38. K. to B. 5th.	R. to Q. B. 3rd.
39. B. to K. 8th.	R. to K. R. 3rd.
40. P. to Q. 5th.	P. ch.
41. K. to Kt. 4th.	R. to Q. B. 5th. ch.
42. K. to Kt. 3rd.	R. takes Q. R. P. (e.)
43. P. ch.	K. to Kt. 2nd.
44. B. ch.	K. to Kt. sq.
45. P. to K. 7th.	Resigns.

(a.) Black possibly under-rated the force of this preliminary skirmish; the attack comes off with an unquestionable advantage.

(b.) Q. takes P. would have involved White in difficulties.

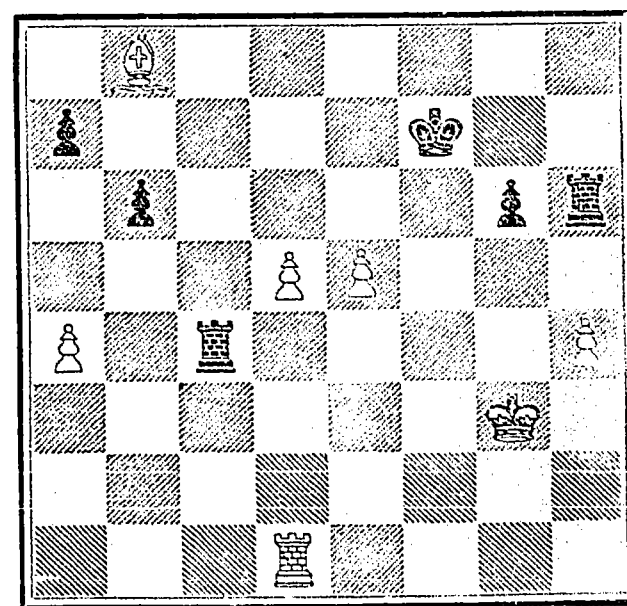
(c.) Winning another Pawn, and remaining with a formidable centre. Black cannot yet play K. B. P. on account of the threatening attitude of the adverse Queen and Bishop.

(d.) This bold venture was justifiable, perhaps, to a certain extent, having two passed Pawns so well sustained; but White's King is very much exposed. And, from a cursory examination, we think that Black might, at least, have drawn by correct after-play.

(e.) K. R. takes P. would have been far preferable, as a more careful scrutiny would have shewn. We append a diagram of this interesting end-game to facilitate examination.

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 42ND MOVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.