

ALL THE RAGE!

She walked down street—a perfect belle,
With dignity well-bred;
Her shape was like the letter L
Walking on its head.

Her dimpled cheeks were rosy red,
Her teeth were pearly white;
But powder—it was truly said—
Had made them both so bright.

Her truly graceful head of hair
Was bunched—an unshapely mass;
And having such a form to wear
She walked—as if on glass.

And if I, who court the Muse,
Should leave my heavenly love,
And of my pen relax the use
To court—perchance to love

Malakoff.

THE RICHELIEU.

II.

ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The first point of historic interest in our course
down the waters of the Richelieu is Isle-aux-
Noix. A low-lying island commanding the
mouth of Lake Champlain, and situate on the
frontier between the United States and Canada,

its name is derived from the profusion of hazel-
bushes and walnut woods that stood there
when the French first occupied it.

After the excursion of Champlain, described
in our last paper, a century and a quarter elapsed
before the French attempted any settlement
in the immense territory which the founder of
Quebec discovered.

In all that time the mission-
ary was the only white man who ventured
into those wilds. Gradually, however, as the
Puritans moved up from Massachusetts to the
foot of the Green Mountains, and the Dutch and
English colonized the banks of the Hudson, the
inhabitants of New France made bold to establish
an outpost on Lake Champlain.

The spot
chosen was called Wind-Mill Point, half a mile
across from Crown Point. This was in the year
1731. At the same time, they built a fort on the
opposite shore and named it St. Frederick.

These establishments flourished for over twenty-
five years. Their inmates devoted themselves to
the pursuits of agriculture, without hindrance or
molestation. But during the war with the British
colonies in 1759, their comparative weak-
ness and distance from support in case of disaster
caused them to be evacuated on the approach
of the English General, Amherst.

The French retreated down the Lake and into the
Richelieu till they came to Isle-aux-Noix, where
they made a halt and began to fortify. Amherst
started in pursuit, but repeated storms
having endangered his boats, he was obliged to
put back to Crown Point and winter there. In
the following year, however, he advanced again,
took the works at Isle-aux-Noix and marched on
Montreal.

In 1763, when Canada passed definitely into
the hands of the British, the fortifications of
Isle-aux-Noix fell into decay; and the Island
was lost sight of till the outbreak of the
American Revolution.

In 1775, the Americans planned a campaign
against Canada. They appeared before Isle-
aux-Noix in September of that year, and meet-
ing no garrison there, pushed on as far as St.
Johns. They found this post, however, stronger
than they expected, and with the view of await-
ing reinforcements, they returned to Isle-aux-
Noix. There they rapidly fortified. From this
post, too, General Montgomery issued a procla-
mation to the French inhabitants of Canada,
declaring that he came to wage war, not on
them or their religion, but solely on the British.

In October, he left the Island, after throwing
chevaux-de-frise across the channel to intercept
British vessels going up to Lake Champlain, and
marched against St. Johns, as we shall see in
our next paper.

During the remainder of the Revolution, Isle-
aux-Noix had no regular garrison, but it was a
kind of outpost where the forces of both belli-
gerents made a temporary stay according as the
fortunes of war vacillated in favor of the one or
the other. In the autumn of 1776, it was finally
evacuated by General Arnold and his army, who
were pursued by General Burgoyne.

In 181, Isle-aux-Noix became the scene of
diplomatic negotiations. The people of Ver-
mont becoming dissatisfied with Congress, in
consequence of what they regarded as an unjust
dismemberment of their State in favor of New
Hampshire and New York, commissioners were
despatched to the British authorities on the
frontier, ostensibly for an exchange of prisoners,
but in reality to treat with them about a return
to British allegiance. The place of meeting was
Isle-aux-Noix. The English officers were Gen-
eral Haldimand and Colonel Dundas, and the
American Commissioners were headed by Ira

Allen, a brother of the famous Ethan Allen.
The conference led to no definite result, except
that it probably induced Congress to come to
terms with Vermont.

After the American Revolution, the works at
Isle-aux-Noix were once more allowed to fall to
ruins. They remained in that condition for
nearly thirty years, but in 1813, when England
and the United States were again at war, regu-
lar fortifications were set up and have been re-
tained ever since. They were strengthened
during the excitement of the unfortunate Trent
affair, and are, at the present time, in a high
state of efficiency. There is no question that
the point is a strong one for defensive opera-
tions.

Thus this Island is full of historical associa-
tions. It recalls three great eras of Canadian an-
nals—the domination of the French, that of the
English, and the invasion of the Americans. If
antiquarian researches could be made, probably
traces of the ancient fortifications raised by
each of these nations might be pointed out.

JOHN LESPERANCE.

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

A WORK-OUT parent has named his first baby
Macbeth, because he has "murdered sleep."

LIFE is a stormy and dangerous voyage. The
vessel we start in—our cradle—is childhood's
first rock.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN JILTED.—A sweet-
heart is called a turtle-dove, so a coquette must
be a mock-turtle-dove.

RECORDER HACKETT said in the course of a
recent trial for burglary: "I have never known
parents to fail to commit perjury when it was
requisite in defence for their children."

"TALK about a man breaking his heart!"
said an old lady. "Well, perhaps, he some-
time does; but it's like a lobster breaking one
of its claws—another sprouts at once, and
grows in its place!"

EVERY girl should be inducted to the mys-
tery of making the most of food, by preparing it
for the table with the greatest skill and the
least cost. It is no figure of speech to say
that the value of food may be multiplied by
its being properly cooked and combined.

THE London Court of Bankruptcy has re-
jected a proof offered by a widow upon the es-
tates of her sons, on the ground that it was im-
possible to estimate the contingency of a lady
of 67 years marrying again. The counsel
offered to produce statistics on the point, but
the Registrar thought they were unnecessary.

A WIDOW's husband had been dead seven
years, relates a sporting writer, and she still
preserved her weeds, to the astonishment of
many admirers both of her face and her fortune.
An English nobleman, well known in Paris,
and an acquaintance of her husband's, became
enamoured of her, and ventured to send her a
splendid bouquet one morning. To his intense
delight he saw her pass his window in the after-
noon with the flowers in her hand. He rushed
out to meet her, his gallant soul on fire. "I
am so pleased to see you with them!" he ex-
claimed with *empressement*. "Ah, yes," she
replied, demurely, with a glance of purest in-
nocence, "it was very kind of you! I always
knew you liked him. I am taking them to
Pere la Chaise to lay them on his grave."

THE GLEANER.

LORD MACAULAY made it a rule to pay all
bills within twenty-four hours.

THE new Sultan of Turkey is the husband
of one wife, who is said to be a Belgian, very
pretty and very clever.

THE Prince of Wales has determined to visit
Australia and New Zealand, but the date of
the projected tour has not yet been decided.

THE Princess Louise is a total abstainer.
Victoria allows none of her children under
seventeen to touch alcoholic drinks.

On *dit* Ignatieff will represent Russia in Lon-
don, and that Lord Salisbury will be rewarded
with a dukedom during the present session.

THERE are said to be only twenty ex-Con-
federates—including Jefferson Davis and Robert
Toombs—whose disabilities have not been re-
moved.

THE Duchess of Marlborough will render her-
self popular by having requested ladies to dress
in Irish poplins at the St. Patrick's Ball in
Dublin Castle.

MIDHAT PACHA, it is said, will visit London,
should he not have a sudden summons back to
Constantinople. He would be a large lion for
the British public.

THE average annual production of kid gloves
in France is two and a half million dozen pairs,
three-fourths of which are exported. Ninety-
six thousand operatives are employed in the
manufacture.

THE Duke of Abercorn and 33 other noble-
men and members of Parliament have signed
a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to
use his influence in having the restriction re-
moved under which Irishmen are prevented
from competing for the Queen's Prize at Wim-
bledon.

THE *Great Eastern* is undergoing repairs at
Milford, and a proposal is before the proprietors
of the ship to expend from £30,000 to £50,000

in fitting her with "modern" engines, in order
that she may be able to compete in the Atlantic
carrying trade. Offers have been made to the
Board to employ the ship in carrying cattle
from America.

It may not be generally known that, while
with his sledging party, the beard of Com-
mander Albert Markham turned white, but re-
sumed its usual dark colour in about a month
after getting back to the ship. This, more-
over, was not a solitary case. All the others
turned white, like the foxes and hares. The
same effect was produced during the Crimean
war on the handsome beard of a distinguished
colonel.

PARLIAMENTARY.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—Routine.
TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—Debate on the tariff. Only
generalities dealt in.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—Private Bills.
THURSDAY, March 2.—The financial question again
discussed. The usual topic ventilated.

FRIDAY, March 3.—Departmental routine gone through.
SATURDAY, March 3.—Recess.

MONDAY, March 5.—Routine.
TUESDAY, March 6.—Northern Railway investigation
brought up. Violent debate. Personalities indulged in
on both sides. Discreditable to all engaged.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—Resolution in favor of moderate
protection introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald as a
test of the Government strength. No new light thrown
upon the subject. Resolution to amend Insolvency
Bill received the six months' hoist.

THURSDAY, March 8.—Quebec Docks and Jesuit Bar-
racks. Another personal encounter.

FRIDAY, March 9.—Very dull routine.

HUMOROUS.

PAYING THE PIPER.—Settling the plumber's
bill.

VERY UNSATISFACTORY SORT OF BREAD.—
The roll of fame.

THE inventor of the "self-buttoning glove"
is missing. It is thought he has been assassinated by
enraged young men.

IT is thought that the time will yet come
when members of the choir will be expected to behave
during divine service just as well as others.

"PRAY, Mr. Professor, what is a peri-
phrasis?"—"Madame, it is simply a circumlocutory
and pleonastic cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circum-
scribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profun-
dity."—"Thank you, sir."

A FELLOW at a cattle show, where he made
himself conspicuous by his bluster, cried out, "Call
these prizes! Why, they ain't nothin' to what our folks
reared. My father raised the biggest calf of any man
round our parts."—"No doubt of it," said a bystander:
"and the noisiest."

A NATURALIST walks boldly to the front and
announces that the preservation of Jonah in the whale's
belly was not a miracle. The throat of the whale is
large, and is provided with a bag of intestines, so consi-
derable in size, that whales frequently take into it two
or three of their young ones when weak, and especially
during a tempest. As this receptacle is furnished with
two vents that serve for inspiration, it is claimed that
Jonah could have lived there comfortably, and with a
reasonable amount of furniture, for many years, pro-
vided he could obtain food and drink.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* is a pictorial and
literary weekly paper that is creditable to the Dominion
and especially to the enterprise of its publishers, the
Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co., of Montreal. It
deserves to be well patronized throughout the Dominion.
—Yarmouth, N. S., *Herald*.

THE ILLUSTRATED.—The *Canadian Illustrated News*
has always something very interesting. The last num-
ber is very attractive in its pictorial sketches. It has a
cut of the new Parliamentary Building at Ottawa, the
handsomest building of the continent.—Kingston *Whig*.

FASHION NOTES.

A NEW necklace which shades the neck with-
out concealing it, is made of a band of some transparent
lace, with festoons of seed pearls, or gems and pearls
intermixed.

A LONG slender dress without scarves in
front, and without looping at the back, is being affected
by Paris elegantes. These are worn without any tor-
ture to the figure.

THERE are certain colors which go well with
all physiognomies, such as black, light gray, pearl-gray,
old oak, deep havane, and mushroom brown, because
they are warm in the shade, and cold in the light.

A FASHION designed—as is everything at
present—for slim figures, and which stout ones will be
slow in accepting—is one that promises to button all
corsages, paletots and wrappings diagonally in front.
It is argued that the lower buttons could not be buttoned
at all by stout ladies.

A VARIETY of strange materials are being ap-
plied to ornaments, as in the case of wristlets made of
the skins of curious fish found in China. They some-
what resemble the old shagreen, and are said to be very
durable. They are capable of a high polish, and are of
a greyish-green tone, having a speckled design all over
them.

THE colors of a dress ought to be in harmony
with the color of the air, with the hues of the complexion
and the general character of the wearer, as well as with
the occasion on which the dress is to be worn. For a
brunette of swarthy complexion brilliant yellows and
splendid reds are the most suitable colors, and a jonquil-
colored ribbon, a scarlet camellia in the black tresses, a
poppy-colored bodice, partially softened by Chantilly
lace, will be in style. But if we have to deal with a de-
licate brunette, with slightly faded features, or a brun-
ette whose skin is comparatively fair, and the eyes of a
velvet black, we must no longer make use of striking
colors. Here, on the contrary, soft colors should be em-
ployed, especially pale blue. It is the same with blondes.
If the hair of a blonde be golden or red, it ought to be
accompanied by its complementary color; a dark violet
velvet bonnet, a tuft of violets in the hair, a deep lilac
dress, will go with it marvellously well. Green, of a
medium intensity, likewise suits all shades of red hair.
With regard to black, it is to be observed that a soft and
deep shade, the black of velvet, is wanted to set off to
advantage the freshness of a blonde or the fairness of a
red-haired woman. For a brunette the black ought to
be enlivened by a glossy appearance such as in Lyons
satin, or silk, or even by fette, or softened like the black
of velvet by rich reflections.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. PHELPS is about to retire from the stage
after a round of farewell performances.

M. LE FECHTER will appear in the *Mignon* of
M. Ambrose Thomas.

IT is said that Her Majesty's Opera House in
London is likely to be turned into a high class music
hall.

IN the course of the approaching operatic
season at Covent Garden an Italian version of the
French opera *Paul et Virginie* will be produced, with
Madame Patti as Virginie and Signor Capoul as Paul.

WAGNER is described in a private letter as
walking about Rome with a stove-pipe hat on the back
of his head, looking at pictures in a wonderful child-
like fashion, asking no questions and avoiding conver-
sation generally.

A YOUNG lady in Yorkshire is in the habit of
reading Shakspeare for the instruction of girls from the
neighbouring factories. In order to make certain that
they understand what she has been reading, she some-
times stops in the middle of the scene, and asks one of
the girls whether she is sure that she quite comprehends
it. Not long since she was reading from the opening
scenes of *Hamlet*, and had come to the passage in which
the queen implores her son to cast his nightly colour off,
and not keep always mourning for his father. "Are you
sure," she asked one of the girls, "that you quite un-
derstand the meaning of this?"—"Yes, miss," said the
worthy girl, "his mother thinks that he ought to begin
to go out to teas and such like."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

No. 27. SENTENCES IN SINGLE WORDS.

- 1. A telegram to partake of a meal in an English city
2. Invite a fish to cross your threshold.
3. Outoff time.
4. Test the ability of your son Bob.

No. 28. PUZZLE.

Riddlers, can you this explore?
My first is my whole, yet my second is more;
And now if you their stations reverse,
You'll find that my whole's not so much as my first.

No. 29. PUZZLE.

Q E L
B N D
D L N

Fill in the spaces, a letter for each dot, and find four
names.

No. 30. BURIED TOWNS.

- 1. Mary be frank, for Theresa is aware of it.
2. The blame fell only on Sarah.
3. Please lend Mary a boa.
4. Hist, ma looks at you.
5. Mike, latterly you have been very careless in your
business.

No. 31. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My first in perfume fresh and fair,
I turned amid my second's hair.
Abraham's offering, Russia's lake,
A wizard, and a whirlpool, make
What, in packets neatly bound;
In the still-room stores I found.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 23. ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

Let x = the age of the eldest.
x x 1.5 x x 2.5 (2x) = 180.
x x 1.5 x x 4.5 x = 180
5 x x x 4 x = 900
10 x = 900
x = 90 age of eldest.
2.5 of 2 x 90 = 72 " " second.
1.5 of 90 = 18 " " youngest.
180 united ages.

No. 24. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Crank, Thief, thus: 1. Cat; 2. Replenish; 3. Ac-
qui; 4. Negative; 5. Kerchief.

No. 25. PROSE REBUSES.

- 1. Stool, tool, too. 2. Fire, ire. 3. Black, lack. 4
Train, rain, Ain (the city of), in.

No. 26. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Bird-line, thus: BlondeL, Illumanl, Rudesheiml, Dan-
ubEl.

COWARDLY ASSAULTS.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and
so popular with the masses as to make his defeat diffi-
cult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly
men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies
and slandering his good name. There are also those
whose selfishness prompts them to prostitute their honor,
pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring
a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy,
and with whose business sagacity they have not the ta-
lent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These
thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks
made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine
their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popu-
larity which my standard medicines have acquired, and
the continued growth of my professional practice.
Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and man-
ufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient
merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have
resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all
sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my
medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other
pamphlets, are issued and scattered broadcast over the
land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pre-
tended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for mak-
ing them. Some of these publications are given high-
sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable
men of education and position, for the good of the
people—the more completely to blind the reader to the
real object in their circulation, which is to injure the
sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac"
is the high-sounding name of one of these publications,
which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth
in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have
been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the *Michigan
Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in
several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all
prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing
the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their
free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more
largely than any others manufactured in this country,
and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base
lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The
people find that these medicines possess genuine merit,
accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them,
and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous,
narrow-minded physicians and sneaking compounders
of competing medicines represent them to be. Among
the large number of pretended analyses published, it is
a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—con-
clusively proving the dishonesty of the authors. It is
enough for the people to know that while thousands,
yes, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medi-
cines and have been cured, no one has ever received
injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierre's Medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.