

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LATE BISHOP RICHARDSON.

The *Mail* gives the following particulars concerning the last illness and death of the venerable senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which sad event occurred in Toronto on the 9th ult.:—"Our readers will learn with universal regret, that the fears entertained respecting the illness of Bishop Richardson were too true, the venerable gentleman dying yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, at his residence, Clover Hill. On Saturday and Sunday he suffered severely from congestion of the lungs, which brought on debility which his age could not overcome. He was eighty-four years of age on the 29th of January. Born at Kingston, he has been a true son of Canada, 'to the manor born,' and has on many occasions, attested his loyalty. Early in life he joined the Canadian Navy, and when it was disbanded in 1812, he acted as sailing master in the Imperial service. In the action before Oswego, in 1813, he lost one of his arms. He was afterwards a custom-house officer at Presqu'île. The deceased was President of the Bible Society and agent of the same between 1839 and 1851. For many years he has been a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and up to within ten days of his death he was actively engaged in Church work. His decease will be severely felt by the York Pioneers, he having been their President for a number of years."

The Funeral of the late Bishop took place on Friday, the 13th ultimo., at three o'clock, P. M. J. P. FEATHERSTONE, ESQ., MAYOR OF OTTAWA.

John P. Featherstone, Esq., Mayor of Ottawa, is the son of the late Jonathan Featherstone, M. D., of H. M. 24th Fort, and of Newton's Grange, County of Durham, England, by Janet Dunbar Nicolson of Thurso, Scotland, through whom he is descended from the Dunbars Hemprigs and Serabster, one of the oldest families in Scotland. He was born on the 28th of November 1830, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire. He came to Canada in 1858, and settled in Ottawa. Was elected to the City Council to represent St. George's Ward in 1867, and continued to represent the same Ward as Alderman and Water Commissioner during the seven succeeding years, holding for several years the Chairmanship of the Civic Board of Works, and in 1873 that of the Finance Committee. In January 1874, after a severe contest, owing to the political excitement of the time, he was elected Mayor, and last December, had so fully proved himself the best man for the place that he was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Featherstone has been and is an energetic promoter of the waterworks, the drainage and the other city improvements which are being vigorously pushed forward in Ottawa, and which, when completed, will make the capital one of the finest and healthiest of the cities of the Dominion. Mr. Featherstone is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute and a Director, and Chairman of the Building Committee of the new County Hospital, discharging his duties towards both institutions most zealously and energetically. He has also been an active member of the Masonic Order, and holds the rank of Past District Deputy Grand Master. At the election just over in Ontario, he was nominated as a candidate for the representation of Ottawa in the Provincial Legislature, by the Reform party of which he is an active adherent, being a prominent member of the City Reform Association. He is a good speaker, an acute thinker and close reasoner, qualities which with his great energy have won and must win still further advancement for him.

FIRE AT THE KINGSTON COURT HOUSE.

On the morning of the 24th ult., the County Court House, Kingston, considered one of the finest building in Canada, was completely destroyed by fire. So far as can be ascertained it appears that the fire broke out in the Treasurer's office, in connection with the stove or stovepipe. At first it was thought that it might possibly be confined to the room where it originated; but, as a precautionary measure, it was deemed advisable to remove the books and papers from the offices in the building. To accomplish this many willing hands were found, and in a few minutes the work of carrying out the documents and furniture commenced. The high wind swept the flames with destructive fury to every part of the now heated building, and its complete destruction was inevitable. The dome fell in with a crash, and the flames raged with apparently greater fury than ever. Parts of the tin roof were blown by the gale to a considerable distance in rear of the building, and not a few of the residents in the vicinity became apprehensive for the safety of their dwellings.

RAY ROBERTS, N. F.

This is a thriving village on the north shore of Conception Bay, in the district of Harbor Grace. The greater part of the inhabitants spend the summer at Labrador to carry on the cod fishery, returning in the autumn. It has only one street, the houses are all built facing the Bay and are nearly all of wood. It is a post town and a town of entry. The population is about 1,500. The two views of it which we give show that it lies amid picturesque scenery.

ON THE STRIKE.

Our front page cartoon is an amusing, but sternly realistic picture of the situation made in Canada by workingmen's strikes. Here in Montreal, the hands in several of our largest manufactures have struck, and the result will be such as we depict. The American manufacturer steps in with his wares, and floods our markets, ac-

tually demanding less for his goods than Canadians can make them for, and the consequence is that when the men wish to return to work, they may find that there is actually no work for them.

LA BECQUEE.

We give again to-day a superb reproduction of a really magnificent steel engraving, and we call the attention of connoisseurs to the fidelity of the copy brought out by our particular processes. In order to bring out more saliently every point and line of the original we have left the back of the picture blank, without adding the usual reading columns. By this means, our picture is fit for preservation in a frame. Those who will give it this destination need only pass a warm iron over the creases of the folding and it will spread out stiff and even, ready for framing. With regard to the picture itself, a careful study of it will reveal all its beauties. The attitudes are models of drawing while the expression of the faces of both mother and child is exquisite. We have been unable to translate the French title "La Becquée." If any of our readers can furnish us with a true rendering, we shall be grateful for it.

CLASSIC MUSIC.

The Beethoven Quintette Club always presents a good programme and renders it well. The audience are never disappointed and neither the Club *ensemble*, nor any member of it performs in an indifferent or careless manner the task undertaken. The programme for the first evening, last week, was by far the best.

The overture "Cheval de Bronze," (Auber) was brilliantly performed. The second number, *Andante-Allegro* from Onslow, while well-rendered, yet revealed the defects of the performers. The *ensemble* of this Club is excellent; they understand each other perfectly; and the joint effect is the best that can result from the capability of each performer. This is especially commendable, and worthy of imitation. However, the want of fine feeling and delicacy of execution by the cello player and at times of the others was plainly shown. As a leader of Quartette, we consider Mr. Allen superior to Mr. Mullaly—the latter though an effective player lacks finish and polish. The Selection from Haydn, that familiar and immortal "Austrian Hymn" with magnificent variations, was most acceptably given, but like much that this Club renders, was deficient in power and depth of feeling. Mr. Allen often sacrifices breadth and distinctness of phrasing, for the less important perfection of details. We consider this his chief fault both as a soloist and leader.

The Quintette Concertante on the "Last Rose of Summer," (Buck) was given in too hard a style of execution for this kind of music. Some of the variations do not seem to us particularly appropriate. As soloists none of the performers can, we think, rank as of a very high class; and as such they contrast somewhat unfavorably with the surpassing performers of the *Philharmonic Club*. We feel that each player of this latter Club is indeed a master of his instrument. As to the violinists, Messrs. Allen and Mullaly, neither possesses enough of breadth, power, or feeling either of intensity or delicacy. Mr. Allen is superior in finish and somewhat more careful and polished, and does his best, while Mr. Mullaly is bolder and more vigorous. He is also free from all effeminacy or dandyism of manner.

Mr. Allen's rendering of Leclair's Sonata (of 1734) was fair but wanting in power and breadth. All his music is deficient in feeling; he, moreover, applies the firm classical style of bowing to all sorts of music. This, especially, marred his performance of Wienawski's most poetical "Legende" on the former visit of the Club. This defect we consider a serious one. The viola solo "Polonaise Brillante," by Mr. Heindl was well though not very brilliantly performed. His bowing is faulty and he fails to bring from the instrument the sweetness and depth of tone of which it is capable in the hands of a master.

Mr. Wulf Fries' rendering of the "Souvenir de Spa" for cello, by Servais, was sufficiently brilliant in execution, but altogether lacking in that rich and delicate feeling in which the composition abounds. Mr. Rietzel played a flute solo (Rigoletto), in his usual brilliant style of execution. He commands excellent mechanical skill, though his *breath* power is not equal to his fingering. He has defects; but we are inclined to consider him the best soloist of the Club.

We regret that want of space does not allow of a more detailed criticism. We must altogether pass by Mme. Dow, the vocalist. We would suggest that it would be preferable to play some of the accompaniments for both vocalist and solo-players, on the piano. The effect of the strings would be heightened by contrast. Mr. Allen's violin solo was quite overpowered by string accompaniment. We consider that those clubs that render classical music are doing much for the education of the people in high art; and we shall always hail with pleasure the Beethoven Quintette Club as efficient exponents of classical music.

ALBANY'S STAGE NAME.

A writer in the *Albany Journal* contributes the following concerning Mlle. Albany's (Miss Lajeunesse) choice of a *nom de théâtre*. "When it became clearly established that success was to crown the painstaking efforts of this most promising girl, it was suggested to her that in time it would be necessary to assume a name by which

she would be known to the musical world. Many illustrious examples will be recalled who excepted from the rule, but the whole influence of the Italian schools strongly presses to the enforcement of the usage. On one occasion Miss Lajeunesse eagerly besought her teacher—Lamperti, I think—to give the matter attention and bring her some day a list of attractive names from which to make a selection. A few days after he told her he had brought her simply one, and knew there was such a cluster of renowned associations about it which, united to its pleasant sound, would induce her to accept it without deliberation. It was 'Albani.' No sooner said than a host of associations far different from those in his mind came trooping through 'memory's halls,' marshalling forms and faces, a long time before left behind; the beautiful cathedral where some of her best triumphs occurred, and instances not a few of unselfish interest, lavish generosity, and tireless devotion. Naturally, she asked him whether he knew that she came from the town of Albany in America. He replied that he neither knew that nor had he ever heard of any such city; that 'Albani' was the name of a once celebrated Italian family—now extinct; that some of their numbers had risen to great distinction—one having been a Cardinal; and that their superb villa and grounds were now the property of the Government, having been sequestered in a period of domestic disturbance. She eagerly sought a detailed history of the family and the name, and found there was no spot or stain of dishonour which had ever tarnished them, but on the other hand they reflected countless deeds of old-time chivalry and courage. It was a strange blending of incident, which speedily determined her to concur with her master's proposal, and from that time forward she has felt that in wearing her name she has worn a charm."

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VERSIFICATION.

We recommend the following curious statements to our poetic and literary friends. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for January, 1875, a paper intended to prove that respiration has an intimate relation with the structure of metrical compositions. He tells us that in his opinion the fact that the form of verse is conditioned by economy of those muscular movements which ensure the oxygenation of the blood, is one on which many have acted without knowing why they did so. He first considers the natural rate of respiration. Of 1,817 individuals who were the subject of Mr. Hutchinson's observations, "the great majority (1,731) breathed from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. Nearly a third breathed twenty times per minute, a number which may be taken as the average. He continues: "The 'fatal facility,' of the octosyllabic measure has often been spoken of, without any reference to its real cause. The reason why eight syllable verse is so singularly easy to read aloud is that it follows more exactly than any other measure the natural rhythm of respiration. In reading aloud in the ordinary way from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," from "In Memoriam," or from "Hiawatha," all written in this measure, the first two in iambs, short-long, the last in trochaics or long-short, it will be found that not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-four lines will be spoken in a minute, probably about twenty. It is plain, therefore, that if one reads twenty lines in a minute, and naturally breathes the same number of times in that minute, he will pronounce one line to each expiration, taking advantage of the pause at its close for inspiration. The only effort required is that of vocalising and articulating; the breathing takes care of itself, not even demanding a thought except where the sense may require a pause in the middle of the line. The very fault found with these octosyllabic lines is that they slip away too fluently, and run easily into a monotonous sing-song. In speaking the ten syllable or heroic lines, that of Pope's "Homer," it will be found that about fourteen lines will be pronounced in the minute. If a breath is allowed to each line, the respiration will be longer and slower than natural, and a sense of effort and fatigue will soon be the consequence. It will be remembered, however, that the caesura or pause in the course of the line, comes in at irregular intervals as a "breathing-place," which term is its definition when applied to music. This gives a degree of relief, but its management requires care in reading, and it entirely breaks up the natural rhythm of breathing. The fourteen syllable verse, that of Chapman's "Homer," the common metre of our hymn-books, is broken in reading into alternate lines of eight and six syllables. This also is exceedingly easy reading, allowing a line to each expiration, and giving time for a little longer rest than usual at the close of the six syllable line. The twelve syllable line that of Drayton's "Polyolbion," is almost intolerable, from its essentially unphysiological construction. One can read the ten syllable line in a single expiration, without any considerable effort. One instinctively divides the fourteen syllable line so as to accommodate it to the respiratory rhythm. But the twelve syllable line is too much for one expiration and not enough for two. For this reason, doubtless, it has been instinctively avoided by almost all writers in every period of our literature. The long measure of Tennyson's "Maud" has lines of a length varying from fourteen to seventeen syllables, which are irregularly divided in reading for the respiratory pause. Where the sense

does not require a break at some point of the line we divide it by accents, three in each half, no matter what the number of syllables; but the breaks which the sense requires so interfere with the regularity of the breathing as to make these parts of "Maud" among the most difficult verses to read aloud, almost as difficult as the "Polyolbion."

PLANTS AS DOCTORS.

A writer in *Appleton's Journal* says: In addition to the pleasure that may be derived from floriculture, the sanitary value of flowers and plants is a feature of the subject so important as to call for special mention. It was known many years ago that ozone is one of the forms in which oxygen exists in the air, and that it possesses extraordinary powers as an oxidant, disinfectant and deodorizer. Now, one of the most important of late discoveries in chemistry is that made by Professor Mantogazza, of Pavia, to the effect that ozone is generated in immense quantities by all plants and flowers possessing green leaves and aromatic odors. Hyacinths, nignonette, heliotrope, lemon, mint, lavender, narcissus, cherry-laurel, and the like, all throw off ozone largely on exposure to the sun's rays; and so powerful is this great atmospheric purifier, that it is the belief of chemists that whole districts can be redeemed from the deadly malaria which infests them, by simply covering them with aromatic vegetation. The bearing of this upon flower culture in our large cities is also very important. Experiments have proved that the air of cities contains less ozone than that of the surrounding country, and the thickly inhabited parts of cities less than the more sparsely built, or than the parks and open squares. Plants and flowers and green trees can alone restore the balance; so that every little flower-pot is not merely a thing of beauty, while it lasts, but has a direct and beneficial influence upon the health of the neighborhood in which it is found.

SCIENTIFIC.

A CURIOUS suggestion is made by Dr. Otto Oesterlen, in a treatise on the human hair lately published in Germany, to the effect that some poisons, such as arsenic, for example, may be detected in the hair of persons to whom they have been long administered as medicines or otherwise. A verification of this view would be important in its medico-legal bearings.

THE two periodic comets whose appearance at this time was expected by astronomers, have been seen from several observatories. Although one is known as Encke's comet and the other as Winnecke's comet, it seems that neither of them bears the name of its discoverer; for, according to M. W. de Fonvielle, both were discovered in 1818 and 1819 respectively, by Pons, a French astronomer, who was then simply the house-keeper of the observatory at Marseilles.

FIRES which arise from the ignition of petroleum vapor are exceedingly difficult to subdue. An Antwerp chemist, however, has recently discovered that the vapour of chloroform will not only extinguish the flame of petroleum vapor very speedily, but will even destroy its explosive and combustible properties, if mixed with it. This discovery may prove capable of practical application in the prevention of fires at oil works.

THE disappearance of herrings from many places where they formerly were caught in large numbers along the coast of Scotland, has, for some time past, been the subject of scientific investigation in that country. The Scottish Meteorological Society has instituted a series of observations into the temperature of the sea at those localities where the herring fishery is now successfully carried on; and these observations are made by intelligent fishermen, with twenty thermometers furnished for the purpose by the Marquis of Tweeddale.

THE destruction of the forests in Central Europe is said to have lowered all the large rivers of Germany, so that according to M. G. Wex, of the Vienna Geographical Society, the Rhine is more than two feet lower than it was fifty years ago, while the Danube has fallen more than four and a half feet within the same period. It should be remembered, however, that even if the fact of the decrease be established beyond doubt, the cause assigned for it may not be the correct one. The opinions of scientific men are by no means unanimous as to the effects of forest denudation.

HUMOUROUS.

MOTTO for the married—"Never dis-pair."

THE best way to rise in a lady's estimation is not by staves.

M. C. stands for Member of Congress and also for "mighty corrupt."

WHEN is a husband like a great-coat? When his wife is wrapped up in him.

A Brooklyn paper is of opinion that a kind word will always go farther than a flat-iron.

A young man has sued his barber for cutting off his moustache. The barber says he didn't see it.

A Young Lady, when told to exercise for her health, said she would jump at an offer, and run her own risk.

CALL a girl a young witch and she is pleased; call an elderly woman an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

SIMPkins has discovered that the pleasantest way to take cod liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.

"WHY did you pass yesterday without looking at me?" said a beautiful woman to Talleyrand. "Because, madam, if I had looked I could not have passed."

"CAPTAIN," said a fashionable lady to an old-fashioned naval officer, who stood up to go through a country dance with her without gloves, "you are perhaps not aware that you have no gloves on." "Oh, never mind, m'am," answered the captain, "never mind. I can wash my hands when we've done."

THE paying teller of the Union Savings Bank at Oakland, California, is suffering the agonies of the wicked by the conduct of a young man who deposited \$250, and each day with sepulchral solemnity comes at a given hour and draws out one dollar. Three pass books have been used up, and the teller is trying to compromise by the offer of a twenty-dollar piece to close the account.