

published "Charles Guerin." This work, which its author terms a "roman de Mœurs Canadiennes," is marked by Mr. Chauveau's characteristic charm. His contributions to the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and other periodicals, and some of his finest orations fill up the interval between it and his next volume. His pen was never idle when he had leisure to use it, and he has flung off enough in his moments of relaxation from public and private cares to make a reputation for an ordinary writer. To his great work, "L'Instruction Publique en Canada," we have already referred. It includes a chapter on the Intellectual and Literary Movement in the Dominion, which forms the basis of much that has since been written on the subject. Mention has also been made of his volume on Garneau. In "Souvenirs et Legendes," the monograph on the Caxton celebration, the oration and poem on the Jacques Cartier monument, we have only a small portion of what Mr. Chauveau has lavished from his rich store of learning, thought and fancy whenever occasion demanded or inspiration prompted. His writings in *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, *La Revue de Montréal*, *L'Opinion Publique*, *Le Canada Français*, and other journals and magazines, would, if collected, form some bulky volumes. At present he contributes regularly to our Canadian (Quarterly) review of European affairs—a department which he had already filled in previous publications. Mr. Chauveau is no stranger to sorrow. On the 24th of May, 1875, he lost his wife (Marie Louise Flore, daughter of the late Mr. Pierre Massé); whom he had married in September, 1840. Of their six daughters, one died in infancy; another died of consumption in 1855 in her 11th year; a third, Henriette, was married in October, 1870, to Lieut. (now Major) Wm. Scott Glendonwyn, of the 69th Regiment, and left for Bermuda, where she died of typhoid fever on the 17th of December. On the 14th of March following, the elder sister, Flore, passed away, and on the 30th of December, 1875, Eliza, a member of the Congregation of Notre Dame, followed her mother and her sisters to the grave. In the chapel of the Ursulines, where the remains of Mrs. Chauveau and her three daughters repose, the husband and father has erected two monuments of rare beauty of design and execution. One, by Marshall Wood, represents the three daughters under the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, in alto-rilievo; the other, by Van Hooper, which is opposite, shows a basso rilievo of the *Mater Dolorosa* of Carlo Dolce, with the inscription, so sadly appropriate, "Quis est homo qui non fleret?" Of Mr. Chauveau's two sons, Mr. Pierre Chauveau, the elder, was for a time an officer in the Education Department and assistant editor of the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*. He is the author of a remarkable study on Frederic Ozanam, the great critic of Dante and the Mediaeval Philosophy, and for many years professor at the Sorbonne. The younger son, the Hon. Alexandre Chauveau, was admitted to the Bar in 1869, has been Provincial Secretary and Solicitor-General, and for several years has been Judge of Sessions at Quebec. Thus the sons inherit a share of the literary, legal and political genius of the father. On the poetic side, Mr. Chauveau was well represented by his daughter, Mrs. Glendonwyn, whose poem, "Ma Chambrette," is one of the gems of our French-Canadian literature. Our readers will find it, with a translation, in another part of this issue.

**RUINS OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED.**—As our readers are aware, Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham was followed by the surrender of Quebec, and in September of the following year (1760), the capitulation of Montreal ended the long struggle between France and England. On the 7th of September the British forces had effected their junction. "The three armies encamped around the city amounted," says Parkman, "to seventeen thousand men." According to the details given in Smith's History, General Murray had 3,800 men; Col. Haviland, 3,400, and General Amherst, 18,850. "From Knox's account it would appear," says the late Mr. R. A. Ramsay, "that Amherst's army encamped upon what is now the Beaver Hall plateau, Murray's on the ridge of Cote au Barron, and Haviland's at Longueuil and Hochelaga." Mr. G. E. Hart locates Amherst's position "about the foot of Cote des Neiges Hill, between Guy street and Clarke Avenue on the one side and Dorchester street on the other." And he adds: "The house in which the capitulation was signed existed until quite recently, and was at the head of the Cotes des Neiges old toll-gate." It is the ruins of this house that are represented in our engraving.

**SALT WORKS AND SAW MILL, PORT FRANKS.**—This engraving shows one of the natural industries of Western Ontario. The manufacture of salt began at Port Franks in the fall of 1883. The salt bed here has a depth of 1,355 feet (200 feet deeper than at other points on Lake Huron), the strata passed through being fine sand, 60 feet; gravel, 16; clay and gravel mixed, 178; gravel, 6; limestone, 940; shale, 95; salt and shale in alternate strata, 110. The process of manufacture is simple. The brine is pumped into large tanks, where a good supply is kept always on hand. From the tanks it passes into a shallow iron pan 25 inches wide by 124 feet long, under which three large furnaces are kept in full blast night and day, creating a rapid evaporation and causing crystals of salt to form on the surface. As these crystals sink to the bottom, the salt is raked with heavy, long-handled iron rakes, a man standing on each side of the pan. This is exhausting work, which only the strongest men can stand. The quantity manufactured is from 120 to 140 barrels in the day of 24 hours. The bulk of this is shipped by water to the ports of the great Lakes.

**INDIAN CEMETERY, RAINY RIVER, FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. A. VERNER.**—It may be remembered that it was on the Rainy River that Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, made his greatest discovery in the way of Moundbuilders' relics. A few months ago we gave a brief synopsis of the results of his investigations in that region. What he calls the Grand Mound is situated on the Rainy River about twenty miles from its head, on a point of land where its waters are joined by those of the Bowstring. It was somewhere in the same neighbourhood probably that Mr. Verner came upon the scene that he has depicted. It will be of interest to those of our readers who are engaged in the study of aboriginal usages.

**JOAN OF ARC.**—The literature relating to the Maid of Orleans would make no inconsiderable library. Her life has been written in every language of Europe, and as for the essays, disquisitions and poems that the subject has called forth, they are virtually countless. As a dramatic theme, Joan has exercised the fancy and skill of many play-writers. Gounod has set it to music. It is not surprising, therefore, that the painter's brush should also have undertaken to delineate the inspired maiden who led armies to battle, received counsel from unseen advisers and saw visions that were prophecies. Our engraving is a reproduction of one of the many attempts that have been made to give form to the gifted woman. The traditions of her personal appearance have been collected and analysed by M. E. de Bouteiller in his *Notes Iconographiques*, in which all the most authentic portraits are submitted and compared. Painters, however, mostly cling to ideals of their own where entire certainty as to lineament and stature does not compel adherence, more or less close, to a single model. But such cases are really rare. How many different portraits, for instance, are extant of men like Napoleon, Wellington, Washington and others, the memory of whose faces and forms has hardly yet passed from the minds of the living! In the engraving which we offer to our readers the artist has evidently tried to keep clear of that realism which does not fear to offend the fastidious by bringing their ideals from the clouds. In such pictures as "Joan d'Arc listening to the Voices," by Bastien Le Page, the maid is simply a peasant—a peasant with all the exultation of genius and high purpose in her tranced look, but still a peasant—sharing in the toils and cares of her class and only lifted above it by spiritual communion with intelligences more than human. Here, on the contrary, an appeal is made to the æsthetic sense. This Joan has the charm and graces which all women prize and all men admire. Her limbs are not those of one inured to hard labour. The faith of the devotee is shown in the rapt upward gaze, and one wonders—as the contemporaries of the Maid wondered—at the fortitude and determination enshrined in the slight girlish figure. *Dux femina facti.* Ages have not exhausted the interest in the Maid of Orleans. Whatever ideal we hold, Schiller's, Southey's, Barbier's, or to whatever critic we hearken, the sublime patriotism, faith and misfortunes of the wondrous damsel of Domremi shine clear through the mists of time. There are points in the details of de Chataillon's picture which are not unworthy of careful study.

**GRAND FALLS, ST. JOHN RIVER, N.B.**—The series of views here presented, from photographs by Stoerger, comprises some of the most admired scenery in New Brunswick. These Falls, seen in our engravings from different points, are situated in Victoria County, about 225 miles from the sea. The river rushes with great force over a rocky bed till it is suddenly contracted within narrowing banks by a projection of the rock. It then rolls on with resistless impetuosity over the ledges till it is precipitated in almost perpendicular curtain into the basin, where it foams and surges. Escaping at last from its confines, it continues its headlong course over a succession of declivities about half a mile long, with craggy cliffs overhanging so as well nigh to intercept the view. The natural grandeur of the scene has attracted many tourists. The suspension bridge that spans the flood is a triumph of engineering.

**THE SUPPER AT THE MASONIC BALL, HAMILTON.**—This engraving, from a sketch by Mr. A. H. H. Heming, gives a fair impression of an event which our Hamilton readers have not forgotten. The *personnel* comprises some of the leading men of the Order in Ontario, and will, doubtless, be prized as a memento of one of the most important and agreeable masonic gatherings of recent years.

## SEAGULLS.

A SONNET.

Fleet bird, that circles in the vessel's wake,  
A hundred leagues from land, above the waves,  
And, with persistent cry and foll'wing, craves  
The food for which your eyrie you forsake;  
Had I such wings—oh! days of bliss at stake!  
What hungry longing now my heart enslaves?  
What fervid passion fierce within me raves  
Would quit my breast when thus equipped to take  
A flight so swift, I could the distance scorn,  
That pricks impatience unto prurience keen.  
Ah! me. The night should find me with my love.  
O pinions broad! What freedom thine! The morn  
Should give me surcease, that, forsooth, I e'en  
Would ask no more their use to further rove.  
Toronto. WILLIAM T. JAMES.

## PERSONAL.

Madame Albani, the famous singer, will visit Montreal and Quebec early in the new year.

Miss Hattie R. McLellan of Windsor, N.S. is studying elocution and oratory at the Martyn College, Washington, D.C.

Hon. Andrew D. White has presented the library of Cornell College a papyrus of a portion of the "Book of the Dead."

Miss Louise Phillips, the well-known writer, has fallen heir to \$225,000, a portion of the estate of a deceased brother.

Samuel Huebsch, a learned and industrious American Hebrew, has translated the proverbs of Solomon into Volapuk.

A number of prominent English writers are gathering literary materials in remote localities. Rider Haggard has gone to Asia Minor, Robert Louis Stevenson is in the South Seas, and Sir Edwin Arnold is between here and India.

A despatch from Vancouver dated 11th inst. says that Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, president of the Ogilvie Milling Company contemplates establishing a large mill in that city to make flour for the Pacific Coast trade. Also, that Mr. Baptiste, a lumber king of Three Rivers, Que., is going to the Coast with a view of starting a lumber mill there.

Sir Edwin Chadwick, known in England as "the father of sanitary science," is a great believer in fresh air, and thinks such structures as the Eiffel tower might be utilized to pump down the ozone from above to localities below in which the air is impure and unfit to breathe, as it is in many localities and close-pent offices in great cities.

**GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.**—Mr. Julius Rossin, a graduate of the university, who took his B. A. in 1864, has just given substantial proof of his attachment to his alma mater by announcing to the president of the university a gift of \$1,000, to found a scholarship in the modern languages. Mr. Rossin is now a prosperous merchant in Hamburg, but has not, it seems, forgotten the pleasant associations of his undergraduate years in Toronto.

Miss Lotta Redman has just completed a very pretty painting of Halifax as seen from the summer house beyond Steel's Pond. The view of the pond, the narrow road, and the harbour with the Dartmouth shore in the background, is true to nature. The painting was specially done upon the order of an officer lately on the garrison. It will be sent to England by the next mail and while giving an excellent view of a beautiful portion of Halifax, will also be a constant reminder of the skill of one of our clever young artists. Miss Redman will spend some time next summer sketching in Cape Breton.

**DEATH OF A NOTED PIANIST.**—A cablegram was received at Brockville announcing the death at Stuttgart, Germany, of Ernest Longley. His sister, reached his bedside twenty-four hours before he expired. Deceased was a son of the late George C. Longley, of Maitland. He was only twenty-three years of age at the time of his death. He had taken a full four years' course at the conservatory of music at Stuttgart, and was just starting out on what promised to be a most brilliant professional career. He had an engagement to visit several of the leading cities of Europe in his professional capacity as a pianist at a salary of \$150 a night when galloping consumption nipped his prospects in the bud. The remains will be interred at Stuttgart.

Mr. W. Philip has received an invitation to become a member of the Society of Science, Letters, Arts and Music, London, England. The honorary president, Sir Henry Valentine Gould, Bart., in the conclusion of his invitation says: "Your qualifications and ability as a musician are well-known to us, otherwise you would not have received an invitation to be a member." Among the musical examiners are James Russell, Mus. Doc.; Joseph Parry, Music Doc. (Oxon); Sir Arthur Sullivan; Dr. Stainer, organist St. Paul's Cathedral; Dr. J. Stewart, Music Doc. (Dundee), and other musicians of eminence. The Society is one of the most influential in England. Mr. Philip is the fifteenth Canadian to become a member of the Society.

## SHORT NAMES.

The family in France which has no other surname than the letter B has, since the publication of the account of a registry official's perplexity over the name, developed several rivals. In Belgium there is a family of some distinction whose name is O. One branch of this family is said to be descended from a French Marquis of O, who was a court official in the reign of Henry III.

In addition to the French village named Y, there is a River Y in Holland; and in Sweden there is a village called A.

It is said that there is in China a village named V; but as the Chinese have no equivalent for our alphabet, the bestowing of this name upon it on the maps must have been the result of the ingenuity of the geographer, who had no room to get in "Vee" on his chart.