

(houses, barns &c.) 474. They have a good quantity of live stock and raise considerable grain and other agricultural productions. They are making improvements in agriculture and advancing in civilization, are sufficiently moral, have a school, with two teachers, attended by about a third of the children.

The Lake of Two Mountains Indians number 547, have an area of 16,000 acres, with 182 buildings and a tolerable quantity of live stock. They are improving in civilization and agriculture; their morals are good. Out of 167 children under 15, 111 attend the two schools, Roman Catholic and Methodist.

The St. Regis Indians number 904. Their reserve comprises 24,250 acres, of which 3,750 acres only are occupied by the Indians. The remainder consists of the township of Dundee, and some islands that are leased. Nearly half of the land occupied is under cultivation and 900 acres in pasture. Their houses are principally log and block houses. Their personal property is valued at \$20,500 and their agricultural production in 1874 at \$6,760, and the furs sold at \$1,080. About one half of the land are farmers and are rapidly improving. The other half live by lumbering, rafting and hunting and are neither so prosperous nor so sober and quiet. There is but one school, and it is attended by only 35 out of 171 children and young people under 21. Reading, writing and arithmetic alone are taught.

The present number of the Abenakis Indians is 266. Their reserve consists of about 2,000 acres, of which 200 are cultivated and 300 used as pasture land. The value of real and personal property is estimated by the agent as about \$50,000. Their village contains 48 houses, one of them brick, and two churches, a Roman Catholic and Protestant. They have some live stock and farming implements, but the agricultural production was not great. They sold furs to the value of \$8,500 and baskets, Indian goods, &c., \$7,412. They are generally poor and improvident, very intelligent, but too much addicted to drinking, and averse to agriculture, most of this being left to the women and children. All the younger generation know how to read and write and a few are good business men. When sober, they are a religious, moral and peaceful people. There are two schools, Roman Catholic and Protestant, both with Indian teachers. The reserve was originally of much greater extent, but whole tracts of it were conceded under the seigniorial tenure to French Canadian farmers, who now pay rental to the amount of \$235. Some of these lands have been abandoned and others are much in arrears.

The number of Montagnais and other Indians on the Lake St. John reserve was 283, one of the few tribes which were decreasing, many having died through the sufferings they endured and others having left the reserve. The extent of the reserve is three miles wide by from one to two in depth; about 64 acres are cultivated and some 10 or 50 in pasture. About half the woodland has been destroyed by fires. The crops were injured by frost and incessant rains. The personal property and real estate is only valued at \$40,000. Only 10 houses were left after the fire of 1870, the owners of the burned houses not having been able to rebuild them. These Indians are all poor and show little aptitude for agriculture. Civilization progresses very slowly, but some improvement is perceptible. They are generally kind, obliging and obedient, but left to themselves are without energy and inclined to drink. A school has been established among them, and the agent, a practical farmer, taken up his abode among them, to give them the stimulus of his presence and example.

The Amalacite Indians in the Township of Viger, having surrendered several years since their lands to be sold for their benefit, an attempt is being made to collect them into one band and settle them in Whitworth, Temiscouata County, on land

purchased with their money. The Algonquins of River Desert receive a revenue from capital acquired by sales of timber and from a small number of rented farms on their reserve.

The Hurons, at Lorette, suffer somewhat from trespasses by white men necessitating the appointment of a local agent and two forest bailiffs to protect their lands. The bands on the Lower St. Lawrence have no revenue but are assisted by Parliamentary grants in spring and fall. Attempts were made, by purchasing nets, to induce the Micmacs of Restigouche to engage in seine fishing, but they were not successful.

In consequence of the failure of game and the restrictions on fishing, the Lower St. Lawrence Indians are in a state of great poverty.

We trust our legislators at Ottawa will be induced to do something this session in mitigation of Boiler Explosions in the Dominion. Our manufactures will increase and the danger become yearly greater. Workpeople, foremen and clerks will be more and more crowded around those generators of power. Montreal has furnished a good example. Almost as we write comes the news from Halifax, Nova Scotia, of an explosion of steam which shattered several buildings—though, as it were by a miracle, without the loss of life. In this department at least the law of calamity can be almost entirely broken up, if we will take the requisite pains to effect it.

REVIEW.

IN SEPTEMBER for March a full, illustrated description is given of the new buildings of Trinity College, now in course of erection at Hartford. These mark a "new departure" in the college architecture of the country. Dr. Edward Eggleston publishes a popular description of Froebel's principles and methods in an article on the Child-Garden. The text is accompanied by a portrait of Froebel, numerous diagrams, etc. "Truro Parish" is a short paper which gives some amusing legends in connection with the Old Polish Church and its rectors. This is one of the churches which Washington has incidentally immortalized. Albert Rhodes sketches the career and character of Balzac, and tells a number of characteristic anecdotes of the famous writer. Dorsey Gardner writes about the struggles and successes of the celebrated ornithologist, Wilson. Another installment of "Evolutionary Letters" is given in the number. Rev. Mr. Twichell, of Hartford, has here a paper "Concerning Charles Lamb," which gives the result of a pilgrimage among memorials and relics of Elia. Five chapters of Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy" are published; and two chapters of Edward Everett Hale's story, "Philip Nolan's Friends." There are short stories by Edward Bellamy and George W. Cable.

In Topics of the Time, Dr. Holland discusses "Literary Virility," "The Common Schools," and "Public Halls." The Old Cabinet has something about "Baunseidicht versus Buncombe," "The Defects in Works of Genius," "Originality and Imitations," and other matters. A new feature appears in Home and Society, namely, a number of paragraphs on rural topics by Mr. P. T. Quinn, the well-known agricultural writer, in which specific directions are given for the laying out of small places. In Bric-a-Brac may be found a little poem by the late Professor Morse, hitherto unpublished.

The ATLANTIC begins the third number of the year with a poem nine pages long, "The Legend of Ara-Codi," by T. B. Aldrich, dainty in color and delicate in workmanship. After this, Mr. John Fiske, in a concluding paper on "The Unseen World," imparts a result of modern scientific religious thought which is full of faith and aspiration. Mr. T. S. Perry writes a temperate and agreeable critical paper on the young Geneva novelist, Victor Cherbuliez; and Celia Thaxter contributes a musical poem entitled "Réverie." "A Carnival of Rome" is a richly picturesque story in two parts, of which the first is given in this number, but the name of the author does not appear. In a curious account of "The Welsh in America," Erasmus W. Jones presents facts which are surprising, and new to the public. Oliver Wendell Holmes follows with a humorous and tender poem, "Ad Amicos." Mrs. Fanny Kemble continues her ever-entertaining "Old Woman's Gossip," giving us a handful of her own letters and memories of her cousin Mrs. Harry Siddons; and Mr. Howells easily attracts one to the delightful windings of his "Private Theatricals," the ninth chapter of which seems to bring the characters into critical conjunction. There is a poem by Edgar Fawcett, and a long paper by Henry Carey Baird, who takes the opposite side of the money question from that so brilliantly argued by Mr. Garfield, last month. Probably nowhere else in the same space can the theory of paper money be found so

well presented. The titled contents of the magazine end with Charles Francis Adams Jr.'s valuable chapter on "The State and the Railroads;" but there are still more than a dozen pages in the editorial department, filled with vivacious writing. Mr. Howells review Browning's "Inn Album;" a number of other books are noticed; and several topics occur in the section of Art. The number is full of quiet strength and pleasant variety.

OF the contents of this month's ST. NICHOLAS, Mr. Whittier's poem, "The Pressed Gentian," will probably be the most widely enjoyed. The true and tender verses read so charmingly alongside the bright stories and sketches for the children, and in that position reveal so clearly the child-heart of the great man, that the poem certainly appears to excellent advantage. "The Pressed Gentian" is written in his sweet, rhythmic, simple style, and is full of his poetic feeling. It will be welcomed everywhere. Next in interest, perhaps, are the installments of the serials—Mr. Brooks's story containing an exceedingly vivid and realistic description of a "Buffalo stampede," and Mr. Bayard Taylor's, fine picture of the wonder and stupefaction of an Icelandic boy at his first view of the sights of Scotland. Foreign scenery, indeed, enters largely into the composition of the number, since Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives us a delightful glimpse of the "Festival of Tapers" in an Italian church, with its rollicking, mischievous, irreverent, but entrancingly beautiful and melodious choir-boy; Mrs. Oliphant contributes the first of her papers on "Windsor Castle," containing some very interesting details of its early history; and there is given us, toward the close of the number, a story of Egyptian life. The series of "Talks with Girls" is begun with a charming "bit of talk" from Louisa M. Alcott, whose words are always welcome to the girls, and always worth their hearing; and Rebecca Harding Davis furnishes one of the best stories in the number. As for other contributions, there is the usual fullness and variety, from the funny poem of "The Shark," to Mr. Rideing's fine description of "The New York Fire Department," and Mrs. Mary Treat's simple bit of science, "The Floscule," while of all the beautiful illustrations we can only mention Mr. Alfred Frederick's exquisite picture of "The Fairy King and his Daughters Three." Last of all, the boys and the girls will find the long-expected answer to the "Prize-Puzzle," and the awarding of the prizes.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled: "The Protestant Minority in Quebec in its Political Relations with the Roman Catholic Majority." It is written by Mr. Thomas White, Jr., and is in the form of a letter to Sir Alexander Galt, replying to the late public communication of that gentleman. Mr. White is entitled to be heard on this subject, beyond any man in the Province, as he was the occasion of Mr. Huntington's recent speech at St. Andrews, and was present when it was delivered. Like everything which Mr. White writes, the pamphlet is calm and moderate in statement, lucid in narrative and close in argumentation. It is a most valuable contribution to our political literature, especially at this period of temporary and factitious crisis, and as such deserves to be widely read for the information which it contains. The pamphlet is published by Dawson Brothers, of this city.

FRANCIS DEAK.

Francis Deak died on the 28th January. The health of the "old gentleman," as Deak was generally called in the parliamentary circles of Hungary during the last years of his life, had for weeks been deeply shattered, and a few days ago he received the last sacraments at the hands of Bishop Ronay. Therefore, Hungary was not unprepared for the news of his death. Moreover, the period of his political activity had long been closed. The party which adopted Deak's name, and which had for a series of years supported the various Hungarian ministries, whose members were taken from its ranks, fell to the ground owing to its incapacity to overcome, by reducing expenditure and increasing taxation, the financial difficulties in which Hungary had gradually become involved by contracting colossal loans for unproductive objects, and by undertaking heavy guarantees for private railways. The Deak party had indeed a majority in the Lower House, but the majority of the people would not have continued to support it, if it had appealed to them for a sacrifice by imposing fresh taxes upon them. The Deak party bore indeed the name of Deak, but it was not thoroughly imbued with the unselfish devotion of that great patriot to his country; on the contrary it was the resort of all who wished to live on the State, and whose interests were not in harmony with any reduction of the State expenditure. Whenever he tried to warn his party against these tendencies, Deak's voice died away like the voice of the Preacher in the wilderness. Political necessity required the Opposition to be enabled by the entrance of its leaders into the ministry, to give up its struggle against the Compact with the other half of the empire. After the disappearance of this opposition, which had till then formed the cleft between the Deak party and the Left Centre, and had excluded the latter from office, Deak had acquired the right to rest his body grown weary in the service of his country. From his sick bed he often addressed wise words of moderation to his old partisans and their new associates, who had coalesced under the new name of the Liberal party, and formed an overwhelming majority in favour of

Koloman Tisza's Ministry. His political mission was, however, finished, and he was quite justified in refusing the mandate with which the electors of the inner town of Pesth sought again to entrust their old representative whom they honoured as a father; and his acceptance of the mandate, when he was re-elected in spite of his refusal, was only an act of kindness towards his electors. Deak's death, though it will deeply affect the Hungarian nation, has no longer the political importance which it would have had before the formation of the new Liberal party, and the appointment of the new Wenckheim-Tisza Ministry. The two Liberal parties of the Hungarian Reichstag, between whom the constitutional question of the Compact had kept up an angry opposition, joined hands in reconciliation, and formed a new alliance by the sick bed of the great patriot, and with his blessing. Deak attained, as a politician, the utmost of his wishes, for in his lifetime his political opponents were converted to the views which they had formerly opposed, and after his death they will continue to build in his spirit on the ground which he prepared. The great work, which is mainly due to Deak—the Austro-Hungarian Compact—is now about to undergo the test of fire, and the statesmen of Hungary will no longer have the benefit of Deak's advice on the difficult questions which they will soon have to decide. We can only wish that they may allow themselves to be guided by his moderate spirit and by his fine sense of the attainable.

A MATTER OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

The day had been set and the young man was happy. But his father failed in business and he collected together all the pink love-letters, the locks of hair, the faded violets, &c., and started for her father's mansion. He was high-minded and honorable and he felt in duty bound to release her from the engagement. Yet he grew faint as he was ushered into the parlor. Such love as his wouldn't stay crushed. "George! dear George!" she exclaimed as she entered the parlor and seized his hand. "Arabella, I am here to do my duty," he said as he rose up. "What's the matter?" she asked. "Haven't you heard of—of my father's failure?" he inquired, his heart beating painfully. "Why, yes, dear George, and what of it?" "Aren't you—won't you—that is—?" "I'm glad of it—that's all!" she cried. "You are?" "Of course I am! I was talking with father and he said if your father had failed for \$50,000, he'd made at least \$50,000 out of it, and of course you'd get twice as much as you counted on!"

ARTISTIC.

THE Checker Players is the title of a new dramatic group by John Rogers.

THE Castellani collection of Greek and Roman antiquities, now on exhibition at the British Museum, is highly spoken of by the London newspapers, and the British Government is urged to purchase it.

VALENTINE, the sculptor, has finished the recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee, to be placed over the grave of the Southern chieftain at Lexington, Va. The whole cost of the memorial is \$25,000.

THE Pope has just selected several objects of art of great value to be sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition. Among them are two pictures in mosaic and some pieces of tapestry, executed by the artists of the Vatican.

POWERS' statue of Eve, called "Paradise Lost," has been added to the collection of Mr. A. T. Stewart. The price given is nine thousand dollars. It is said the sculptor two years ago, received sixteen thousand for the work.

WARRINGTON WOOD, at Rome, is modelling a medallion portrait of Keats, to adorn the poet's grave in the cemetery in that city. The portrait is modelled from a mask in the possession of Severn, one of Keats' most faithful friends.

A SUPERB fragment in marble of an ancient Roman calendar, containing the second half of the first five months of the year, has just been discovered in some explorations near Cervi, not far from Rome. The most recent event inscribed on the fragment is the dedication of the Altar of Peace by Augustus, in the 745th year of Rome, R. C. 9.

As had been feared, the admirable paintings of M. Baudry, which decorate the grand foyer of the New Opera, Paris, have already considerably suffered in tone from the effect of the gas and the respiration of the public. It is asserted that these magnificent productions will be entirely lost in ten years—less time than the talented artist employed in their execution. All means will, of course, be used to preserve works so precious, which mark a distinct era in art. The proposal has been made to reproduce them in mosaic, as was done in Venice and Rome for masterpieces, of which the copy thus executed still remains as fresh as ever after two centuries of existence.

HUMOROUS.

A FRENCHMAN who has lived in America for some years says: "When they build a railroad, the first thing they do is to break ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the stockholders. This is done without ceremony."

AN old farmer said to his sons, "Boys, don't you ever spekerlate, or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a mudder with a pail twixt your legs, and wait for a cow to buck up to you to be milked."

"Call that a kind man?" said an actor, speaking of an acquaintance: "A man who is away from his family, and never sends them a farthing? Call that kindness?" "Yes, unerring kindness," Jerrold replied.